



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### **Usage guidelines**

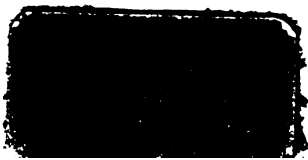
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

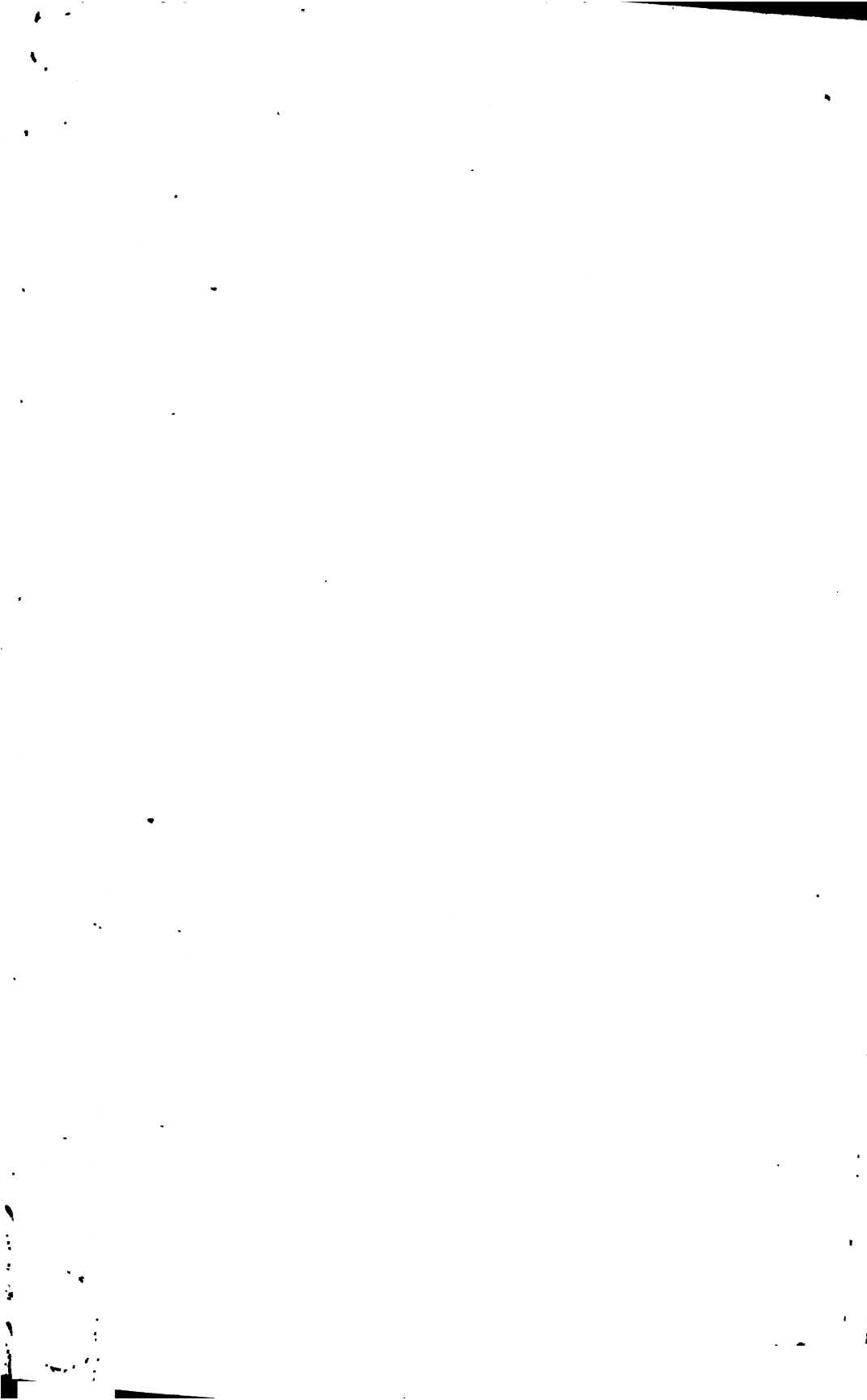
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







805  
C15  
26c



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS

IN

# CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

VOLUME 3

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MERRILL

HERBERT CHESTER NUTTING

JAMES TURNEY ALLEN

EDITORS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY

1919

**Cited as Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Phil.**

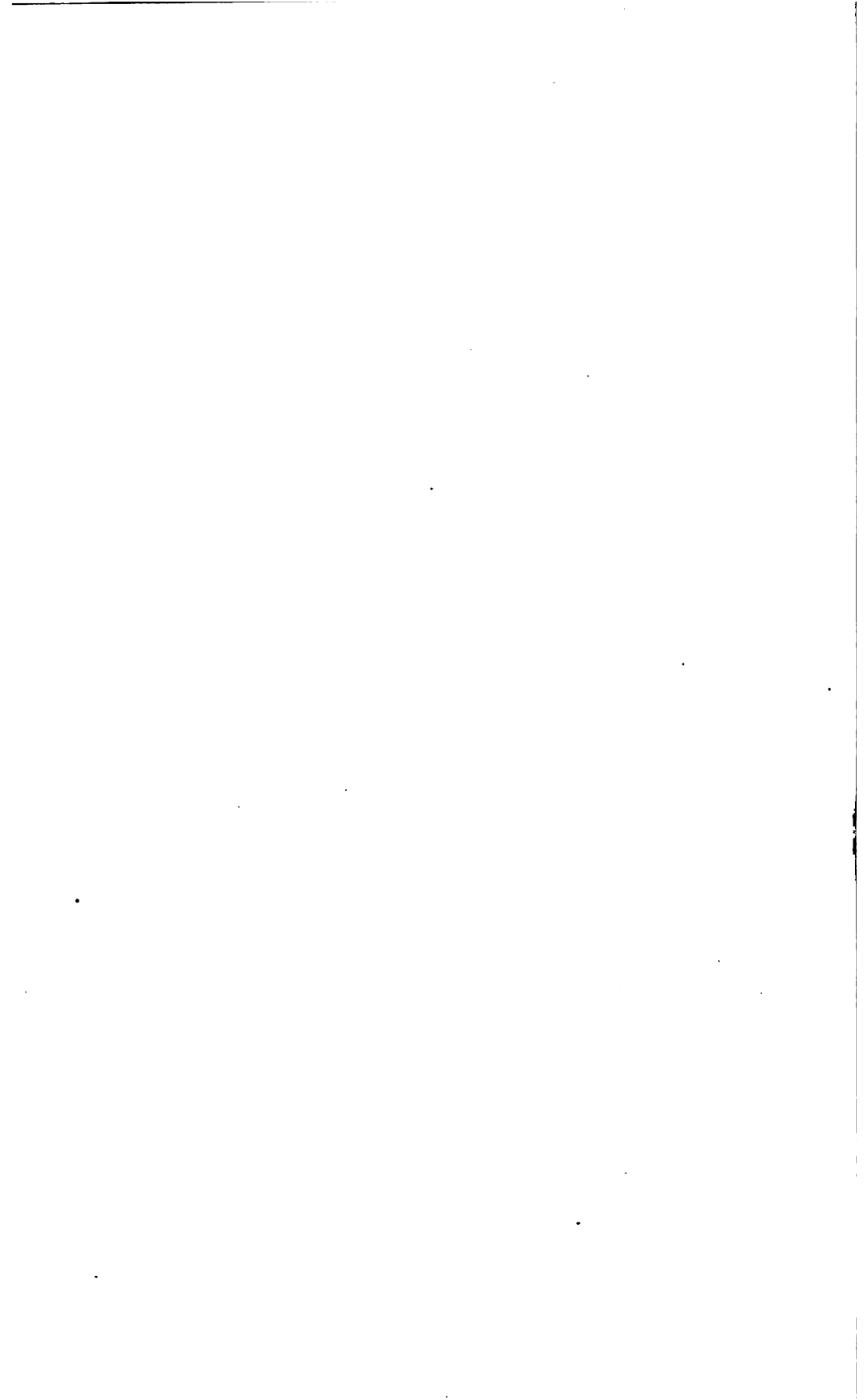




## CONTENTS

---

- NUMBER 1.—Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement. Part I, Books I-III, by William A. Merrill. Pages 1-46.
- NUMBER 2.—Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement. Part II, Books IV-VI, by William A. Merrill. Pages 47-133.
- NUMBER 3.—Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Virgil, by William A. Merrill. Pages 135-247.
- NUMBER 4.—Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Ennius, by William A. Merrill. Pages 249-264.
- NUMBER 5.—Notes on Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pages 265-316.
- INDEX LOCORUM. Pages 317-336.



8 05  
C 15  
L 26c

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS

IN

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 1-46

January 27, 1916

---

**CRITICISM OF THE TEXT OF LUCRETIUS  
WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS  
IMPROVEMENT**

**PART I, BOOKS I-III**

BY

**WILLIAM A. MERRILL**

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS  
BERKELEY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS.

Note.—The University of California Publications are offered in exchange for transactions of learned societies and institutions, universities, and libraries. Complete sets of the publications of the University will be sent upon request. For sample copies of publications or other information, address the MANAGER OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A. All matter sent in exchange should be addressed to THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Cited as Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Philol.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.—Edward B. Clapp, William A. Merrill, Herbert C. Nutting, Editors. Price per volume \$2.50.

- Vol. 1. 1. *Hiatns in Greek Melic Poetry*, by Edward Bull Clapp. Pp. 1-34. June, 1904
2. *Studies in the Si-Clause. I. Concessive Si-Clauses in Plautus. II. Subjunctive Protasis and Indicative Apodosis in Plautus.* By Herbert C. Nutting. Pp. 35-94. January, 1905
3. *The Whence and Whither of the Modern Science of Language*, by Benj. Ide Wheeler. Pp. 95-109. May, 1905
4. *On the Relation of Horace to Lucretius*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 111-129. October, 1905
5. *The Priests of Asklepios, a New Method of Dating Athenian Archons* by William Scott Ferguson. Pp. 131-173. April 14, 1906 (reprinted September, 1907)
6. *Horace's Alcaic Strophe*, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 175-201. March, 1907
7. *Some Phases of the Relation of Thought to Verse in Plautus*, by Henry Washington Prescott. Pp. 205-262. June, 1907
- Index, pp. 263-270.

- Vol. 2. 1. *Some Textual Criticisms on the Eighth Book of the De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius*, by William Hardy Alexander. Pp. 1-33. November, 1908
2. *Cicero's Knowledge of Lucretius's Poem*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 35-42. September, 1909
3. *The Conspiracy at Rome in 66-65 B. C.*, by H. C. Nutting. January, 1910
4. *On the Contracted Genitive in I in Latin*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 57-79. February, 1910
5. *Ephaphros and the Egyptian Apis*, by Ivan M. Linforth. Pp. 81-92. August, 1910
6. *Studies in the Text of Lucretius*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 93-149. June, 1911
7. *The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus*, by Winthrop L. Keep. Pp. 151-184. June, 1911
8. *The 'Oapovis' of Theocritus*, by Edward B. Clapp. Pp. 165-171. October, 1911
9. *Notes on the Text of the Corpus Tibullianum*, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 173-226. June, 1912
10. *The Archetype of Lucretius*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 227-235. November, 1913
11. *Corruption in the Manuscripts of Lucretius*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 237-253. August, 1914
12. *Proposed Emendations of Lucretius*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 255-256. December, 1914
13. *Greek and Latin Glyconics*, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 257-265. September, 1915
14. *The Plot to Murder Caesar on the Bridge*, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 267-273. January, 1916

- Vol. 3. 1. *Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part I, Books I-III*, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-46. January, 1916

500  
C13  
U60

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS

IN

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 1-46

January 27, 1916

CRITICISM OF THE TEXT OF LUCRETIUS  
WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS  
IMPROVEMENT

PART I, BOOKS I-III

BY

WILLIAM A. MERRILL

All mature scholars must accept two principles: one, that the texts of classical authors are far from perfect, and another, that any suggestion for their improvement is more than likely to prove unavailing. But what has already been accomplished has been largely due to the following up by one scholar of another scholar's conjectures; and so the subjoined proposals, even if they shall fail to win conviction, may perhaps point the way to a more successful treatment by another:

est quadam prodire tenus si non datur ultra.

1, 102 tutemet a nobis iam quovis tempore vatum

O has iam, Q me.

The correct reading is iam. The stages of the corruption may have been nobisiam, nobisim, nobismi, nobisme. Possunt in 104, the NT being written N̄ was corrupted into possum.

1, 125 commemorat speciem lacrimis effundere salsas  
coepisse et rerum naturam expandere dictis

For *expandere*, *pandere* is perhaps correct. Lucretius has *expandere* only here and it is unexampled in the meaning "expound." If Professor Housman's *ecfundere* in the line above is correct, the *ex-* in *expandere* may be due to the *ec-*. In the prologue of the *Cynegetica* of Nemesianus, which is closely modeled on Lucretius and Manilius, *securi praelia ruris pandimus* occurs.

1, 271 principio venti vis verberat incita cortus

Write *fluctus*. The stages of corruption were *fluctus*, *ructus*, *cortus*. The omission of *f* is not uncommon: v, 571, *ilum* for *filum*; and the confusion of *l* and *r* is frequent: iii, 914, *fluctus* for *fructus*; i, 581, *flagili Q* for *fragili*. A short syllable precedes *fluctus* in vi, 1053; ii, 767; iv, 1271; vi, 34.

For the reversed order of syllables: vi, 1259, *maeroris* for *is maeror*.

1, 272 ingentisque ruit navis et nubila differt  
interdum rapido percurrens turbine campos  
arboribus magnis sternit montesque supremos  
silvifragis vexat flabris ita perfurit acri  
cum fremitu saevitque minaci murmure pontus

As he is describing the work of the wind in 272, *ventus* is usually written instead of *pontus* in 276, but *ventus* occurs 92 times in the poem and only once corrupt: vi, 98, *vestis Q*, for *ventis*, and *pontus* occurs 16 times with no corruption. For *saevit pontus* cf. v, 1002, *mare saepe coortum saevibat*; Ov. *Met.*, xiv, 439, *saevi pericula ponti*; iii, 1032, *murmura ponti*. *Interdum . . . flabris* is parenthetical and in 276 he returns to the thought of 271-272.

1, 469 namque aliud terris aliud regionibus ipsis

I would add to the many attempts to heal this line the proposal *per res for terris*. The confusion of *p* and *t* occurs at i, 16, *tergis* for *pergis*, and elsewhere in our manuscripts, and the interchange of *i* and *e* is common enough. The contrast would then be between the deeds on the one hand and the localities where they took place on the other. For *per* with *res*, cf. ii, 173, 437. For the absence of symmetry, vi, 991, *praeterea manare aliud per saxa videtur, | atque aliud lignis, aliud transire per aurum, | argentoque foras aliud vitroque meare*; vi, 1229, *hoc aliis erat exitio letumque parabat*. *Terris* was due to *regionibus*: ii, 534, *at regione locoque alio ferrisque remotis*.

1, 491 dissiliuntque fero ferventi saxa vapore

Marullus changed *ferventi* to *ferventia*, Preiger *fero* to *fere*. and Cartault would keep the MS reading. It is plain that emendation is necessary, and the alternative probably lies between *fere* and *ferventia*. Although *ferus* occurs 56 times in the poem, it is never used with either *vapor*, *ignis*, or *ardor*. *Fere* occurs seven times, and in six in the same metrical position, e.g., ii, 270, *ad sua quisque fere decurrunt ubera lactis*. *Eximius* is applied to *ignis* in ii, 593, and *torrens* to *vapor* in v, 339, but these examples support *ferventi* as well as *fero*. *Ferventi* and *ferventia* do not occur elsewhere in the poem, and “*saxa*” are nowhere else “*ferventia*” or anything like it, but “*ardor*” is “*fervidus*” in v, 204, 605. The easiest change is to *fere*; v, 675, *postromo* for *postremo*; and the line should read

dissiliuntque fere ferventi saxa vapore.

1, 492 cum labefactatus rigor auri solvitur aestu  
tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit

The editio princeps changed *cum* to *tum* and all have followed it except Bockemueller. *Cum*—*tum* occurs at i, 698; iii, 373–4,

854; iv, 921; vi, 804, 1110, and elsewhere. Gold and copper are mentioned together or contrasted many times: v, 1241, 1255, 1269, 1273, 1275; vi, 230, 352, 804, 1078, 1110.

**1, 555** conceptum summum aetatis pervadere finis

Brieger and Giussani insert *ad* before *summum*. Before *ad* there is elision after *-am* five times (and two in compounds), after *-em* twice, and once with a compound, with *-um* three times: iii, 836, *utrorum ad*; v, 255, *glebarum ad*; vi, 184, *oculorum ad*. There is also one example of elision of a participle: vi, 901, *extinctum admoveas*. The only place where *ad* has fallen out is at iv, 1180, *iam admissum*, and that is not accepted by all. Thus *conceptum ad* is probably unlucretian. *Pervadere* and *vadere* do not occur elsewhere in the poem. The passage is to be interpreted by ii, 1116, *donique ad extremum crescendi perfica finem | omnia perduxit rerum natura creatrix*. The easiest change is to *finem*, with the corrector of Q. *Finem* is masculine in both lines. *Pervadere* is read *metr. gr.* for *perficere*. *Contingere finem* (v, 391), would also give the sense here.

**1, 599** tum porro quoniam est extremum quodque cacumen  
corporis illius quod nostri cernere sensus  
iam nequeunt

Notwithstanding the great weight of opinion against the soundness of the text here, I still think that no change is necessary. If *corporis* means merely the body or bodies previously referred to in the discussion, the usage is similar to that of *illa corpora* in v, 489; vi, 483; ii, 1057; if it introduces the new conception of the atom, then the usage is analogous to that in ii, 992, *ille idem pater*; iii, 288, *calor ille*, 292, *status aeris ille*; and in the paragraphs beginning at v, 416, *sed quibus ille modis coniec-*



tus materiai, and vi, 680. num tamen illa modis quibus inritata repente | flamma foras . . . efflet. The quod, of course, takes up cacumen, as in 749, cacumen esse quod. Lucretius has previously spoken of corpora rather than of corpus; the singular of corpus he has used for "body" in contrast to "void," and for "substance," but not to express a single atom. It is in accordance with general Latin usage to introduce it now with ille, to warn the reader that *illius* corporis is something new, namely one body or atom; for if he is going to talk about the *minimae partes* it is convenient to refer them to one atom at a time, and not to several, for the plural would be confusing.

1, 608 haerere unde queant ulla ratione revelli

Flor. 31 has nulla, which is generally read, for a negative is necessary here. Unde queant occurs in i, 571, 829, and elsewhere unde queas and queat. Ullus and nullus occur altogether about 180 times in the poem; and yet iii, 1010, quod tamen expleri ulla ratione potestur, and iii, 868. differre anullo fuerit iam tempore natus, are the only places where these words are confused. If the negative is not found with the adjective it ought to be found with the verb: queant must be changed to nequeant and unde is a corruption of ut ne. Ut nequeant occurs in ii, 291, and iv, 717. Lucretius has nequeo in various forms about 57 times, queo about 84, hence either verb is consistent with his usage. The corruption was from utne to unte and then unde (v, 1003, potebas for ponebat). Revelli occurs only here in the poem; other compounds, used without reference to the object from which the thing is detached, occur in iii, 310, nec radicitus evelli mala posse putandumst; v, 315, neque enim caderent avolsa repente. In other authors revelli is found absolutely: Caesar *B.G.*, vii, 73, ne revelli possent; Cic. *Verr.*, ii, 2, 112, tabula revolsa, 4, 26, crucem revellistis; Hor. *C.*, ii, 18, 24, revellis agri terminos; Ov. *Met.*, vii, 226, placitas partim radice revelli. The correction was first made by the corrector of Q and was adopted by Lambinus.

- 1, 624 victus fateare necessest  
 esse ea quae nullis iam praedita partibus extent  
 et minima constant natura

All change constant with Marullus to constant, but it may be restrictive—"and yet," etc. So in v, 1171, et magis in somnis; v, 1182, et nullum capere ipsos inde laborem. If constant be retained the punctuation must be changed:

iam praedita partibus extent;  
 et minima constant natura.

Constant and constant are disputed also in i, 588; ii, 337, 694, 724.

- 1, 634 concursus motus per quas res quaeque geruntur

Editors, after Marullus, change quas to quae, but Wakefield, following a British Museum MS, writes quos. Lachmann compares ii, 727, motus quae, but the poet's usage seems rather to call for quos: ii, 242, motus per quos; iii, 578, motus quos; 573, motus | quos. The confusion between a and o is very common.

- 1, 665 quodsi forte mia credunt ratione potesse

For the corrupt mia Lachmann read alia and is followed by most editors. But the paleographical objection to alia seems insuperable, and ulla should be read with Marullus. For ullus without a negative, cf. i, 198; iii, 184, 443. In iv, 252, revota occurs for remota; iii, 372, primis for privis, cf. iv, 261. Ulla ratione occurs in i, 357, 513; v, 552, 1052, 1054.

- 1, 680 nil referret enim quaedam descendere abire

The corrector of O and Marullus have discedere; inferior manuscripts and Lambinus decedere. Discedere is the simplest correction and can be defended by ii, 712, corpora discedunt, and by iii, 815, v, 360, as against i, 320, for decedere.

**1, 703** quam neget esse ignis tamen esse relinquat

All of the various stopgaps proposed for this line are palaeographically improbable except *aliam*, the correction in Q.

*Aliis* is omitted in v, 1010; *alius* inserted in vi, 115.

**1, 708** constituere aut umorem quicumque putant  
fingere res ipsum per se terramve creare

Putant O, putantur Q and O corr., putarunt Q corr.

Read *putantve*. *Putantur* occurred in 705, and if right would not have been corrupted. *Putant* would correspond to *rentur* in 714 and to *conduplicant* in 712. For *ve* at the end of the line cf. iv, 297, and iv, 616, *e coniect*. For *aut—ve* cf. iii, 616, 891–3; iv, 1139; for *ve—ve*, iii, 1086, iv, 297; for *ve* following *aut*, iii, 616, 891–3, iv, 1139; for *ve* attached to a verb, iii, 886, 893, vi, 812.

**1, 744** aera solem ignem terras animalia frugis

Christ, and later editors change *solem* to *rorem*. The key to the line is chiasmus: *aer* and *ignis* go together and *sol* and *terrae*. Cf. i, 820, *namque eadem caelum mare terras flumina solem*, where *caelum . . . terras*, *mare . . . flumina* are named chiastically, and also *terras . . . solem*. For the occurrence together of *aer* and *ignis* or their equivalents, cf. ii, 1115; i, 783, 1087–8; ii, 203–4; i, 703, 707–8, 786; ii, 107; iii, 233. For *sol* and *terra*, v, 937; vi, 869, 962; ii, 1085; v, 115; i, 1032; v, 142, 484, 797–8. Furthermore, the corruption of *solem* to *rorem* is unexampled, and hence on that ground improbable.

**1, 752** extremum quod habent minimum consistere

It is, of course, impossible to know what word has fallen out at the end of this line. All of the words or word-groups, except two, that have been suggested, occur at the end of the verse in

Lucretius: demum twice, rebus 24 times, prorsum twice, in illis four times, vere thrice, rerum 68 times, but et illis and id horum not at all. Rerum is best defended by iv, 101, consistere rerum, itself dubious. But I think posse should be read. The word occurs eleven times at the end of the verse and for this line it is supported by i, 198, ullam rem existere posse; 706, summam consistere posse; 839, micis consistere posse.

**1, 759** deinde inimica modis multis sunt atque vene

I share the doubt expressed by Mr. J. S. Reid about the correctness of veneno, supported as it is by a doubtful passage in Varro. Lucretius uses only the forms venenum, veneni, and veneno abl., and always at the end of the verse, and it would seem safer to read venenum here. Of course the meaning demanded is "poisonous," but venenifera, venenata, venenosa, were all impossible forms. The quotation from Varro can be offset by another, *R.R.* i, 45, venenum enim gelum radicibus tenellis. A plural word does not necessarily call for the plural form venena, which was read by the corrector of O: Virg. *Aen.*, iv, 514, pubentes herbae nigris cum lacte veneni; Hor. *C.*, i, 37, 27, tractare serpentes ut atrum corpore combiberent venenum. And again, Lucretius, vi, 973, denique amaracinum fugitat sus et timet omne | ungentum; nam saetigeris subus acre venenumst; iv, 684, sic aliis alius nidor datus ad sua quemque | pabula ducit et a taetro resillire veneno.

**1, 761** aut ita diffugient ut tempestate coacta

fulmina diffugere atque imbris ventosque videmus

Lambinus and most editors made coacta an ablative, and were consequently right in substituting coorta, for tempestas coorta occurs in v, 436; vi, 196, 458. There is no authority for tempestas coacta; coacta goes with fulmina, as is plain from vi, 255, cum commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat; vi, 259, fulmini-

bus gravidam tempestatem; vi, 375, plurima fiunt | fulmina tempestasque cietur turbida caelo. Cogo occurs with ventus as its subject several times, *e.g.*, vi, 201, 212, 274, 464.

**1, 777** cum terra simul et quodam cum rore manare.

Manere O corr. and editors; atque ardor Lambinus, "rec-tissime totidem litteris," Lachmann.

But I propose atque vapor, also "totidem litteris." The weak point in ardor is the improbability of o standing for r, of which I know of no other example in our MSS. But for vapor the interchange of d and p occurs seven times, *e.g.*, polor for dolor, iii, 472. O stands for a 34 times, a for o 25 times; and m and r are interchanged four times. For vapor, cf. i, 567, aer aqua terra vapores, and v, 236. For atque vapor, cf. iv, 199, ac vapor, i, 663, atque vaporem. For the verse form (spondee and two dactyls) iii, 186, and iv, 1188. The corruption was due to the abbreviation of que and to the initial v of vapor; the stages may have been atq:vapor, etquodar, etquodam.

**1, 805** et nisi tempestas indulget tempore fausto  
imbribus et tabe nimborum arbusta vacillent

Priscian quotes with ut and is followed by most editors, although one of his codices has et; but Lucretius nowhere has nisi followed by an ut-clause. Usually a copulative conjunction follows: ii, 953, discutere ac dissolvere; iii, 951, intendere litem et veram exponere causam; iv, 507, credere sensibus ausis | praeci-pitisque locos vitare; iv, 1150, nisi obstes | et praetermittas; v, 276, nisi . . . retribuatur . . . recreetque. Pius was therefore right in changing vacillent to vacillant. Vacillant was due to indulget: vi, 85, quid faciant et qua de causa cumque ferantur | ne trepidas caeli divisas partibus amens: trepidas was due to faciant; iv, 805, speratque futuram for futurum.

**1, 834** principio rerum quam dicit homoeomerian

Lachmann changed *quam* to *quom*, and *quam* stands for *quom* in ii, 929. Yet a change here seems unnecessary.

**1, 843** nec tamen esse ulla idem parte in rebus inane

Lachmann reads here *idem ex*; the vulgate *parte idem*. In *parte* occurs at iii, 611, 792; *ex parte* many times. *Ex* (or *e*) fell out in iv, 830, *utraque ex parte*; yet I think we must choose between *esse ulla idem in parte* and the change of order—*parte idem*. In was omitted 21 times in one or both of our codices, and the other two occurrences of the syllable in this line make its omission here highly probable; if not through carelessness of the copyist, then for stylistic reasons by the poet himself. *Idem* in occurs at vi, 299. *Ex* was omitted four times, *e*, preposition, nine times. But there are so many instances of words and syllables written in the wrong order in our manuscripts—at least 33—that the vulgate reading is probably correct. *Parte* occurs without a preposition six times in the poem, but not in the same syntactical relation. Still, the verse may stand possibly unemended; the caesura is no more harsh without *ex* than with it.

**1, 853** ignis an umor an aura quid horum sanguis an os

The Italian codices are right in reading *ossa*, as the line is unusually long. But why *sanguis* should be rejected I do not see. The word occurs four times: in ii, 194, and iii, 249, the quantity is doubtful; in vi, 1203, the *ultima* is long in caesura, and in iv, 1050, it is also under the ictus. As the word in later Latin has sometimes a short *ultima* there is nothing to prevent our inference that it was undergoing a change in quantity in Lucretius' time. *Sanguen et ossa* in 860 does not preclude a variation, any more than the frequent variation between *animus* and *anima* in the third book.

1, 860 scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa

Lambinus first postulated a lacuna after this line, but I am not sure but that there is merely an acoluthon here. Lambinus supplied a missing verse—*et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse*. If the text is sound as it stands, the connection would be *scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa <esse commixto corpore>*, *sive cibos omnis commixto corpore dicent*.

1, 864 fiet uti cibus omnis et aridus et liquor ipse  
ex alienigenis rebus constare putetur  
ossibus et nervis sanieque et sanguine mixta

Mixta has been changed to *mixtim* or *mixto*, but the construction is according to sense, *mixta* taking up both *cibus* and *liquor*: iv, 1091, *cibus atque umor membris adsumitur*; i, 809, *cibus aridus et tener umor*. The poet in 864 had in mind *cibus et liquor*, then *cibus aridus et umor*, and finally, *cibus omnis*. This confusion of expression is destroyed by the usual close punctuation in 864.

1, 873 praeterea tellus quae corpora cumque alit auget  
ex alienigenis quae lignis oriuntur

This is a general statement clinching the argument and gathering up the substance of what has immediately preceded. In 874 much is wrong in the manuscripts: the verse lacks a syllable because *ex* fell out before *oriuntur* after *ex* beginning the line; *exoriuntur* is the reading of Flor. 31. Then the *quae* was repeated from 873, and *lignis* was intruded, being repeated from 871 and 872, and ousting *alienigena*; Lachmann read *quae alienigenis*. The correct reading is

praeterea tellus quae corpora cumque alit auget  
ex alienigenis, alienigena exoriuntur.

**1, 906** conficeret volgo silvas arbusta cremarent

All the editors follow the corrector of Q in reading conficerent, but the subject is not ignes but flamma, and cremarent is due to the influence of the plural arbusta: i, 187, arbusta salirent; 806, arbusta vacillent. There is no occurrence in the poem of either conficerent or cremarent, but v, 1243, ignis ubi ingenti silvas ardore cremaret. For flamma, i, 671, in lignis si flamma latet, vi, 152, per montis flamma vagetur. The whole paragraph emphasizes flamma: 900, flammai flore coorto; 904, silvis abscondita flamma. Conficeret stands at the beginning of the line in i, 239, with teneret closing. The omission of n in the verb forms occurs 22 times at the end of the verse, never at the beginning, and its insertion five times at the end, once only at the beginning —i, 1034, summissaque gens animantum | floreant et vivant labentes aetheris ignes, where Q corr. has floreat. Although in i. 194, natura animantum propagare possit occurs, and elsewhere genus and copia animantum are used with singular verbs, yet floreant may not be due to the influence of vivant. There is no other case of gens in the poem.

**1, 1013** simplice natura pateat tamen inmoderatum  
nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa

I think Creech was right, and no lacuna is necessary here. The subjunctives reddat in 1010, pateat, 1013, suggest unreality, so that possent in 1016, the principal verb of 1014–1016, follows as if a clause nisi ita essent had intervened. Both Munro and Bailey translate reddat and pateat as if they were indicatives. This is not the only place where Lucretius expects the reader to supply the connection for himself. He has already said that void (958) and matter (1008) are infinite; if it were otherwise, then “neither sea nor earth,” etc. Furthermore, the main argument of the whole section is the infinity of matter, which principle must, then, be in both the writer’s and reader’s mind, and an unexpressed standard of comparison. The connection of i.



1085 and 1084, is no more abrupt, although some think that there is a lacuna there also.

**1, 1106** terraque se pedibus raptim subducat et omnis  
inter permixtas rerum caelique ruinas  
corpora solventes aveant per inane profundum  
temporis ut puncto nil extet reliquiarum  
desertum praeter spatium et primordia caeca

For omnis Lachmann read omnia, Bernays omne. For aveant Gottorp. has abeant, and some early editors aveat.

The correct reading is omnis . . . abeant. Omnes stands for omnes res, as in i, 248, 802; v, 923, and omnes res means "whatever is made up from the union of primordia" in i, 238, 690, ii, 1004, vi, 936; the res was omitted because it could be supplied from rerum in 1107. We do not know what is missing in the gap after 1093, but cetera occurs in 1104, corpora are dissolved in 1108; and rebus in 1112 have a gate of destruction, and omnis turba materiai in 1113 will rush through it. All things will vanish and nothing but desertum spatium and primordia caeca, 1110, will be left. Ruinas solventes corpora is impossible and unexampled; ruina is a result, not a cause in Lucretius.

**1, 1114** haec sic pernosces parva perductus opella

Sic has been questioned by many, but it means here "in general fashion." Sic begins paragraphs in ii, 1144, where it refers back to 1112 at least; in v, 495, where the reference is to 432; in vi, 818, where the reference is to 769. In v, 1454, the reference is indefinite; the passages in Books ii, and v, 1454 are near the close of those books. Haec stands for omnia haec, which occurs in ii, 167, 985, iv, 749, vi, 532, iv, 851; haec omnia, vi, 788; haec cuncta, v, 49, and especially vi, 998, quapropter bene ubi haec confirmata atque locata | omnia constiterint nobis praeposta parata, | quod superest facile hinc ratio reddetur et omnis | causa patefiet, etc.

Perductus is amply supported by the use of ducere in ii, 479, 869, iv, 593.

**2, 5** per campos instructa tua sine parte pericli  
suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri

The order of these lines was changed by Avancius, who is followed by the modern editors. And yet, the choice is between anaphora and chiasmus—a mere matter of taste. The order is contorted in 22, below. As verse 4 closes with *suavest*, it is not likely that a scribe overlooked the next line if it began with *suave*, or would not have been influenced by the anaphora.

**2, 17** nil aliud sibi naturam latrare nisi utqui  
corpore seiunctus dolor absit mente fruatur  
iucundo sensu cura semota metuque

For *utqui*, *ut cui*, for *mente*, *mensque*, *menti*’, and for *semota*, *semotu*’ have been read.

The eighteenth line illustrates the influence of the atmosphere of words apart from their syntactical connection. The contrast is between the bodily needs of man and his mental ones: what is to bring him freedom from pain and pleasure of mind, for these two made up the Epicurean happiness. But the syntax obscures the parallelism, since *corpore* is an ablative of separation while *mente* is modal. In this proœmium the poet is more involved in diction than usual: cf. 7 and 22 sq., below. For *mente* here, cf. v, 1203, *sed mage pacata posse omnia mente tueri*. Both *corpore* and *mente* could be omitted without impairing the sense of the passage fatally. The corruption of *mente* to *mensque* is quite unexampled in O and Q.

**2, 42** subsidiis magnis epicuri constabilitas

For *epicuri* Bouterwek’s *equitatus* should be read. The stages of the corruption were *equitatus*, *equitus*, *epicur*, *epicuri*. The

syllable *ta* is omitted five times elsewhere, and the interchange of *qu* and *p* is demanded as well by the other proposals, *equom vi*, *equitum vi*. *T* for *c* occurs seven times, *s* for *r* thirteen times, and *i* is wrongly added 51 times. *Equites* as *subsidia* are frequently mentioned in the literature. Neither *subsidiis* nor *equitatus* occurs elsewhere in the poem. It may be that Bernays' theory of the origin of *epicuri* is also correct.

**2, 43** *ornatas armis itastuastariterque animatas*

*Pariter* for *tariter* is accepted by all. For *itastuas* most editors read either *pariter* or *statuas*. If Bernays' explanation of *itastuas* is correct, a word is missing between *armis* and *pariterque*. This word, I think, was *porro*, which is continuative, as in *vi*, 1185, *perturbata animi mens in maerore metuque | triste supercilium furiosus voltus et acer | sollicitae porro pleneque sonoribus aures*. *Porro* precedes *pariter* in *iv*, 342, *indugredi porro pariter*, and in many places it is the third word in the verse, as in *i*, 483, 1008; *ii*, 105, 271, 812, and in seven other places. In spite of *pariter pariterque* in *iii*, 457, *gigni pariter pariterque crescere*, I do not think that *ornatas* and *animatas* are similarly related. *Por* was omitted in *ii*, 1124.

**2, 88** *ponderibus solidis neque quicquam a tergibus obstet*

The very attractive suggestion *tergo ibus* of Voss can not be accepted, because *ibus* does not occur in Lucretius and because of the metrical difficulty in the elision of *o*. Moreover, in the clash of atoms resulting from gravity or collision the rebound is in all directions, not merely backwards. Goebel's *extra quibus* should be read. The chief corruption is that of *g* for *qu*, as in *i*, 690, which may have arisen from the frequent interchange of *c* and *g*: *c* stands for *qu* 11 times. The stages of the corruption were *extraquibus*, *exteraquibus*, *extercibus*, *etergibus*, *atergibus*: *ii*, 155, *quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra | officuntur*.

**2, 105** paucua quae porro magnum per inane vagantur  
cetera dissiliunt longe

For paucua the Itali corrected paucula. The easiest emendation is to exchange paucula and cetera: cetera is followed by quae in iv, 742, by omnia in 829, vi, 527, and by haec in vi, 50. The poet has spoken of the general atomic movements in 80 sq. In 100 sq. some are closely entangled and make iron and the like, but the rest, 105, do not come into this close union; but of these the small and few, in comparison with those in the next category, journey far and make air, but the many are completely isolated and produce nothing. Moreover, these atoms are little, and that is the reason he uses the strange word paucula; so in vi, 302, amittens in cursu corpora quaedam | grandia quae nequeunt pariter penetrare per auras | atque alia ex ipso conradens aere portat | parvola quae faciunt ignem. Cetera means "as for the rest;" it is an accusative and may be so explained in vi, 50, 527, ii, 677; the frequent omne genus and quod genus may be compared. Que in 109 I take to mean "but."

**2, 112** cuius uti memoro rei simulacra et imago

In Vol. ii, page 99, of this series I defended simulacra. In iv, 1061, simulacra tamen sunt | illius, iv, 51, quasi membranae vel cortex nominandast; iv, 337 nobis simulacra remittunt | aut quia de speculo in speculum transfertur imago, iv, 781. anne voluntatem nostram simulacra tuentur | et simul ac volumus nobis occurrit imago—these show that a plural simulacra may be used with a singular imago. Furthermore, the elision simulacrum et is unexampled in this metrical position: see Eische, *Rhein. Mus.*, xlv, 241, and my note on i, 350.

**2, 114** contemplator enim cum solis lumina cumque  
inserti fundunt radii

Lumina and radii must be in the same case and fundunt must have an object, therefore cumque should be changed to seque:

iv, 375, *semper enim nova se radiorum lumina fundunt*; v, 767, *quod radios interrumpat lumenque profusum*. *Seque* occurs at vi, 276, iii, 662. C and s are frequently interchanged, e.g., iii, 444, i, 619; and also e and u.

**2, 168** *naturam non posse deum sine numine reddi.*

The key to this passage is found below, 177 sq., *nam quamvis rerum ignorem*, etc., especially 179, *confirmare aliisque ex rebus reddere multis*. For *reddi*, *reddunt* is the easiest correction, one made by Brieger. The ending *nt* dropped off at the end of the line as in i, 649, cf. iv, 65, and then *i* was written for *u*. *Reddo* is often used of a negative statement: ii, 179, 890, 987; iv, 149, 175.

**2, 181** *quamquam praedita culpa*

Read *quam* <*magnast*> *praedita culpa*. The repeated *quam* has expelled the original word. *Quanta*, or *tanta*, *stat* of the editors could never have been corrupted into *quamquam*.

**2, 193** *sponte sua facere id sine vi subiecta putandumst*

I discussed this passage in Vol. ii, page 99, and I still think that *subiecta* is sound, but it ought to be *subiectā*. Could the author have permitted himself to write *subiectā* for *subiectā* by a kind of hypallage? Or has the line been rearranged from

*subiecta sine vi facere id sua sponte putandumst?*

He has *suo* monosyllabic: see my note on i, 1022.

**2, 299** *et post haec semper simili ratione ferentur*

Lucretius has *posthac* in i, 603, and that was the reading of the Juntine here. As he has neither *post haec* elsewhere nor anything similar, *posthac* should be read.

**2, 356** nonquit (oinquit) humi pedibus vestigia pressa bisulcis

The correct reading is *concit*: the cow is agitated (Sil. Ital. xii, 458, *amisso tigris concita fetu*), and Lucretius describes her as searching closely the trail of her calf: her panting breath poetically "turns up" the calf's footsteps, and the word expresses most picturesquely the cow's agitation. The word *concit* occurs at vi, 410; and for the corruption, in iii, 1007, *runtibus* is read for *fructibus*; v, 429, *conventa* for *convecta*; in i, 1036, *quopia* for *copia*, and in ten other places *qu* occurs for *c*. In i, 1019, *oreasset* is a corruption of *creasset*. The word must have been confused with *conquaerit*, as in ii, 267, *copia conciri debet*, where the corrector of O has *conquiri*, and doubtless here it is a loose synonym of *quaerit*. But the whole description is imaginative: a cattleman of long experience writes me "when a cow has lost her calf she expends her energy in noise, and not in following after her lost one. I have never observed a cow following a calf either by scent or sight."

**2, 453** namque papaveris haustus itemst facilis quod aquarum

This verse was generally rejected until Haupt emended *quod* to *quasi*. But *quasi* is never corrupted in our MSS although it occurs 88 times; and there is no other example of *asi* standing for *od*. The expression seems condensed from *namque papaveris haustus itemst facilis quod (= quomodo) haustus aquarum facilis est*, and is parallel to the use of *quod* in the meaning "as" which occurs frequently in such expressions as *quod natura petit*, iii, 237. There is no example of *quod* following on *item*, except in such cases as i, 394, *et repletur item vacuum quod constitit ante*. The line came at the bottom of page 64 of Lachmann's archetype. If it is regarded as parenthetical, it is unnecessary to transfer it as is usually done. But possibly *quo* should be read; cf. vi, 740, *quo Averna*, Lachmann.

**2, 465** sudor uti maris est minime mirabile debet

Neither emandation nor lacuna is necessary here. *Esse* is to be supplied with *debet*, as *rarescere* is in iv, 893; *recedere* in iv, 861. For the expanded sentence, cf. v, 666, *nec tamen illud in his rebus mirabile debet | esse*. Lucretius omitted *esse* here because of *est* preceding; so in i, 954, *item quod inane <esse> reperitumst*; iv, 256, *illud in his rebus minime mirabile <esse> habendumst*.

**2, 483** namque in eadem una cuiusvis in brevitate

For the second in recent editors read *iam* with Brieger. *Iam* occurs about 141 times in the poem, and of these occurrences only eight are doubtful or corrupt: *iam* was corrupted from *tam* three times, from *lam* twice, from *tum* once, and there is a variant *me* twice. There is no example in O and Q of *in* for *iam*, or of *n* for *am* or the reverse; the conjecture, therefore, is improbable. The preposition *in* occurs twice in a line at ii, 447; iv, 97, 432; v, 478, and the reading of the MSS was retained here by Roos; but even if we punctuate *namque in eadem una, cuiusvis in brevitate*, there is no example of such a harsh ellipsis. Probably *in* stands for *haec sc. figurae*: *namque in eadem una cuiusvis haec brevitate*. *In* stands for *hi* in v, 601, 1105; *quivis hinc* occurs at iii, 158. For *haec* with *figurae* in the following line, cf. v, 667, *quod haec ignis tam certo tempore possunt | semina*; vi, 788, *haec ideo terris ex omnia surgunt | multa modis multis multarum semina rerum*, and vi, 998; iv, 82; iii, 267; v, 875. *Haec, fem.*, occurs at iii, 601, and possibly at vi, 456.

**2, 501** purpura Thessalico concharum tecta colore

*Tecta* has been defended by *velata* in ii, 797; *tacta* by ii, 755, 813; vi, 1188; *iacta* by iv, 96; ii, 823, 832; iv, 72. *Tacta* is probably correct.

**2, 515** denique ab ignibus ad gelidas hiemisque pruinas

Usque is undoubtedly concealed in hiemisque, as is plain from v, 640. *brumalis usque ad flexus gelidumque rigorem | et qui reiciat gelidis a frigoris umbris | aestiferas usque in partis.* The correct reading is *ad gelidas brumae usque pruinas*: *hiemis* is an intruded gloss for *brumae*, and *hiemis usque* was shortened to *hiemisque*, perhaps to make the verse scan. So *temperas* is a gloss on *concelebras* in i, 4, *inceptionem* for *initum* in 13. For the elision, cf. i, 139.

**2, 529** versibus ostendam corpuscula materiai

The future seems defensible by *sumet*, i, 149; *erit*, i, 331; *fundet*, i, 413; *clarescet*, i, 1115; *expediam*, ii, 66, iv, 634, 931, v, 113, vi, 497, 641, 682, 739, 1073; *pergam*, ii, 478, 522, iii, 178, 420; *incipiam*, iv, 29, vi, 906; *edam*, iv, 180, 909; *mittam*, iv, 471; *agam*, iv, 674; *dicam*, v, 273; *ponam*, v, 418; *repetam*, vi, 936; *ratio reddetur*, vi, 1000.

**2, 547** quippe etenim sumant oculi finita per omne

The correct reading is *quippe etenim quoque uti sumam hoc, finita per omne.* *Quoque* was omitted, as in iii, 995, perhaps on account of *neque quod* above it; this left *uti sumam hoc*: this the copyist wrote in the wrong order (as in 40 other cases), *sumam hoc uti*, and that was corrupted into *sumant oculi*. The form of the sentence is like that of 541 above, *sed tamen id quoque uti concedam*, and iv, 473. The scribe probably justified *oculi* by 532, 533, 536, 540, 556, and 565; but the eyes never assume a principle in Lucretius: iv, 385, *nec possunt oculi naturam noscere rerum.*

**2, 600** hanc veteres Graium docti cecinere poetae  
sedibus in curru biiugos agitare leones

A lacuna is generally postulated between these verses, principally because a space of two lines is left in Q; but Q has also a



space of two lines at i. 269; ii, 1104; iii, 672, and v. 780, where no lacuna is suspected. Lachmann's criticism is captious, for Cybele seated (*sedibus*) on her car (in *curru*) drives the lions. The verse is similar in form to that in *Virg. Aen.*, vi, 371, *sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam*. *Sedibus* is used for *sedentem* for metrical convenience. The ablative of a noun frequently represents a verb: v. 478, *quaedam licet in statione | membra manere, tamen cum sint ea quae moveantur*; so *cantu*, ii, 619; *disidio*, i, 249; *metu*, i, 92. *Ipsa sedens* of Cybele occurs in *Ov. F.*, iv, 185, 345. Gronovius may have been right in explaining *sedibus* as Cybele's throne.

2, 629 *hic armata manus Curetas nomine Grai*  
*quos memorant Phrygios inter se forte catervas*  
*ludunt in numerumque exultant sanguine fleti*

In verse 630 editors, after Lachmann, read *quod armis* on the supposition that *catervas*, 628, was repeated. But all through this description Lucretius uses *quia*, 604, 607, 612, 614, 641, 653, and *quod* not at all. If the poet had wished to give a reason here he surely would have used *quia*, which would have followed *Phrygios*; and, again, although *armata manus* occurs in 629, yet other authors specify the arms—*clypeos et hastas, clipeola aenea et hastas*, Hyginus, 20, 139; *crepitantia aera* *Virg. G.*, iv, 151; *clipeos, galeas, aera, rauca terga, cymbala, scuta, tympana*, Ovid *F.*, iv, 209–213. Moreover, there is no occasion for a *quod*-clause here, for the force of *ergo* in 624 lasts until 640; and the arms are specified in 632, 637. The correct reading can be inferred from Hyginus: *impuberes convocavit eisque clipeola aenea et hastas dedit et iussit eos circum arborem euntes crepare*; read *inter se forte crepantes*. Lucretius has *crepat* in another sense in ii, 1170; Seneca *Ep.*, ix, 8, has *crepuerit catena*, which may explain the reading *catenas* of Q. *Crepeo* and its derivatives are used frequently of the rattling of arms: *Ov. M.*, i, 143, xv, 783; *F.*, iii, 740, v, 441; Livy, vi, 24, 1; xxviii, 8, 2; 29, 10; Petronius, 59; *Mart.*, xi, 16, 4; *Prop.*, iii. 18. 6

In 631 sanguine fleti can be defended by Apuleius, *Met.*, vii, 27, mater fleta et lacrimosa, whose vocabulary agrees with that of Lucretius in many ways. Lucretius has uberibus flent omnia guttis, i, 349, and sudo is said of sanguine in v, 1129, vi, 1147; maesti, iv, 1236; multo, v, 1201, 1421; saevi, v, 1327; saepe, vi, 1285. Exultant here has no suggestion of happiness, and therefore the laeti of Marullus is out of place, and sanguinolenti of Bentley is merely a prosaic translation of sanguine fleti. The devotees reek with blood as they dance.

But still another change seems necessary: qui probably fell out before inter, as que before inter in ii, 439, and before in-nubilus in iii, 21; otherwise the sentence is disjointed. This inserted qui corresponds to the qui in 633.

**2, 672** tum porro quaecumque igni flammata cremantur  
si nil praeterea tamen haec in corpore traduntur  
unde ignem iacere et lumen summittere possint

Immo *habent, cohibent, celant, gerunt, potiuntur*, says Lachmann, and a synonym of gerunt is tractant, which means "carry." Some scribe took haec as a nominative and misinterpreted tractant as "discuss" or "treat," and so interpreted it by the passive traduntur, "handed down," which crept into the text. Lucretius elsewhere uses a derivative for a simple verb for metrical convenience, trahunt in this case: Pliny 36, 20, 146, haematiten trahere in se argentum; thus tractentur for trahantur, ii, 399; contractans for contrahens, ii, 853; raptant for rapiunt, i, 279.

**2, 681** reddita sunt cum odore in primis pleraque dona

Poma should be read with Bruno. The letters d and p are confused eight times in our MSS, and n and m 27 times. Poma has the qualities of taste, smell, and color in many cases—pleraque. The general conclusion of the argument in verse 699,

humanum genus et fruges arbustaque laeta, supports the change. As line 680 was misplaced, the word *religione* suggested *dona* as gifts to the gods.

**2, 695** sic aliis in rebus item communia multa  
 multarum rerum cum sint primordia rerum  
 dissimili tamen inter se consistere summa  
 possunt

*Rerum* is repeated carelessly in 696, and for it *verum* has been proposed; but that would be in an impossible position in the line by Lucretian usage. *Longe* is read by some, but *longe* nowhere occurs at the end of a line with *dissimili* following, although he has *dissimilis* 28 times, and among these many places where *longe* could have been used. The missing word is *mixta*; cf. i, 815, 878, 894; ii, 471; iv, 310, 1221.

**2, 716** quae neque conecti quoquam potuere neque inte  
 vitalis motus consentire atque imitari

*Intus* of Lachmann is not only confirmed, as he says, by 711, but occurs at the end of the line 12 times. By this canon other conjectures are untenable: *inde* occurs 78 times, three times at the end, but never *neque inde*. *Inter* occurs 122 times, but never at the end.

**2, 743**

This line should be transferred, with Lachmann, to follow 748. In a hypothetical archetype of 15 lines to the page it was at the top of page 130.

**2, 854** propter eandem debent primordia rerum

Propter O, propterea Q; eandem rem Lachmann, propterea tandem Marullus.

Rem is never omitted in our codices, and e stands for t in iii, 727, iv, 611, v, 1241, vi, 475; therefore propterea tandem should be read. Lucretius uses eandem only with naturam and partem.

**2, 903** constituunt porro ex aliis sentire sueti

Possibly migrant has been extruded by a gloss ex aliis. In any case ex aliis can not depend on sentire.

**2, 911** namque alios sensus membrorum respuit omnis

Winckelmann was right in keeping to the manuscripts, and Norreri in supplying pars: v, 288, extemplo inferior pars horum disperit omnis. For omnis, occurring where a noun must be supplied, cf. ii, 749, 831; iii, 218, 673; iv, 629; v, 70; vi, 636. Every part of the body rejects—has nothing to do with—the sensation of other parts; *i.e.*, can not experience them. So partes has to be supplied with sentire in 923. Cf. also my note on ii, 932.

**2, 918** et leti vitare vias animalia cum sint  
atque animalibus mortalibus una eademque

Lachmann's emendation of animalibus to animalia sint is improbable, since animalia cum sint precedes and there is no other example of such corruption, although sunt has fallen out elsewhere several times. Sint was first supplied by Marullus. Considering the poet's fondness for asyndeton with words that are synonymous and related etymologically, the correct reading may have been atque animalibu' mortalibus sint una eademque; thus the complete similarity is energetically expressed, since animalibus and mortalibus match una eademque: living and dead things are in the same box together. The statement is general, and consequently expressed in the neuter gender.

**2, 926** tum praeterea quod fugimus ante

Sumpsimus should be read for fugimus, which may have been a marginal gloss, as the reference in the text is ambiguous—whether the principle is to be accepted or rejected. Again, if there were no gloss, the stages of the corruption may have been sumpsimus, sūpsimus, fusimus, fugimus. In v, 248, sumpsi, p is omitted in Q, and in vi, 1041, sumpsit, the initial s is omitted in O. Sumpsimus is used as in iii, 370, illud . . . nequaquam sumere possis.

**2, 941** nec congressa modo vitalis convenientes  
contulit inter se motus

Vitali modo and convenienti modo never occur in the poem: motus vitalis and motus convenientes several times; but modo, “in a way,” never comes alone, nor as an adverb equivalent to dummodo with a participle. The original and correct reading was nec congressa semel: i, 1030, ut semel in motus coniectast convenienter. A careless scribe wrote semel modo, which was a common locution; this being unmetrical, semel was afterwards omitted. So in v, 560, quid potis est nobis nisi, nisi is expuncted in O; in iv, 206, quoneque O, nonne Q corr., quone Q and O corr.

**2, 1032** lunamque et solis praeclara luce nitorem  
omnia quae nunc si primum mortalibus essent  
ex improvise si sint obiecta repente  
quid magis his rebus mirabile dici

This is a case where poetry rises above grammar. He means “si primum mortalibus obiecta essent, immo si improvise sint mortalibus obiecta repente”: if they had been now first, if they should be unexpectedly now—. Of course there is no parallel, yet the eddying of the narrative in v, 1327 and 1341, may be some defence; and in a different way, i, 835 sq., ii, 22 sq., v, 1386, iii, 1068.

**2, 1080** in primis animalibus indice mente

The corruption here is deep-seated and probably no convincing emendation will soon be made. The correct reading may have been in primis animalia iudicio sunt; indice mente being a gloss on iudicio, and the words animalia iudicio indice mente sunt being reduced to metre by the manuscript reading. For indice, cf. ii, 556, indicium mortalibus edant; for the thought, vi, 392, documen mortalibus acre; ii, 677, cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans invenies; ii, 1042, iudicio perpende.

**2, 1089** quam genus omne quod his generatim rebus abundans

Quod so frequently follows omne that it was written carelessly here; and his rebus was another common usage. Perhaps quidem was written originally:

quam genus omne quidem generatim rebus abundans.

The corruption o for i, i for e, and s for m are very common. Quidem follows omne in i, 1101.

**2, 1116** donique ad extremum crescendi perfica finem

I defended extremum in Vol. ii, p. 109, but no longer hold to the interpretation there given, although I still consider extremum to be correct and preferred by Lucretius to extremam for reasons of euphony. He has the syllable um before the principal caesura followed by -em at the end of the verse 40 times; -am followed by -em seven times, but only once -mam followed by -nem, in the very harsh verse vi, 679, nil sint ad summam summai totius omnem. Aulus Gellius xiii, 21, quotes Probus on the Virgilian use of finis and says that in *Aen.* i, 241, quem das finem is more euphonious than quam das finem, and then he goes on to say that Lucretius was governed by euphony also and therefore wrote aurea de caelo funis instead of aureus e.

**2, 1120** omnibus his aetas debet consistere rebus

There is no example in the poem of his with noun and adjective, but *haec omnia* occurs at iv, 82-83; v, 455, 1404; vi, 788, 998-999. The corruption may be in *rebus*, and not in *his*; a word like *summa* seems to be demanded, but it would be difficult to support. Possibly *creta* should be read: *consistere creta* may have passed into *consistere rebus* through the influence of *omnibus*, and *creta* would correspond to *auctum* in the next verse; so *crescere* and *augere* occur in vi, 341-342, *augmina sumunt* and *crescere*, ii, 188-189, v, 680-681, and *crescere adaucta*, ii, 564. Again, cf. i, 584, *quoniam generatim reddita finis | crescendi (crescendis OQ) rebus constat vitamque tenendi*, and ii, 1116, *crescendi finem*. How the translators get "life-growth" or "growth" out of *aetas* alone, I do not see.

- 2, 1157** praeterea nitidas fruges vinetaque laeta  
 sponte sua primum mortalibus ipsa creavit;  
 ipsa dedit dulcis fetus et pabula laeta  
 quae nunc vix nostro grandescunt aucta labore:
- (1161) conterimusque boves et viris agricolarum.  
 (1162) conficimus ferrum; vix arvis suppeditati,  
 usque adeo parcunt fetus augentque laborem.

I have written out this passage at length, with the punctuation demanded by the sense. In 1161 *que* is not translated by Munro and Bailey, nor included in Creech's paraphrase; it is used to connect the thought of 1161 with what precedes, as in v, 1323: "and so in our toil we wear out," etc. *Suppeditati* seems to be a synonym of *sufficientes* here.

**2, 1165** incassum magnum cecidisse labores

The easiest correction, *magnos*, was made by the corrector of Q. *Magnum* was due to *incassum*. *Magnos labores* is common enough; e.g., Cic. *Brut.*, 243. Cf. *Aen.*, viii, 378, *incassumve tuos*

volui exercere labores; in 373 and 380 there are Lucretian echoes also. There is similar corruption in iii, 386; v, 21.

**2, 1168** tristis item vetulae vitis sator atque fatigat

For fatigat, repeated from 1169, I would write caducae, which occurs at the end of the verse in v, 1363. Cf. Cic. *C.M.* 5, quasi vietum et caducum, *id.* 52, vitis quidem quae natura caduca est.

**2, 1169** temporis incusat nomen saeculumque fatigat

Momen seems a certain emendation of nomen, but caelum for saeculum is improbable, for Lucretius has saeculum 44 times with no trace of corruption. Saeculum is here "the spirit of the age," "the times," as in Plaut: *Trin.*, 283; and fatigat means "upbraids" as in Sil Ital., xii, 192, being a synonym of incusat. In Cic. *Off.* i. 88, it is a variant reading for castigat. Hence the two parts of the line are synonymous in his manner.

**2, 1173** nec tenet omnia paulatim tabescere et ire  
ad scopulum spatio aetatis defessa vetusto

O has scopulum, Q copulum, with initial s omitted as in i. 984, 1079; ii, 977; iii, 606, 904, and elsewhere. Voss again has introduced a Semitic metaphor with his capulum: do all things go to the grave, and are agricultural products escorted to the tomb? Lucretius does not use scopulum elsewhere, but it plainly means wreck or destruction: other writers expand the metaphor: Cic. *Consolat.*, xi, in hos scopulos incidere vitae, Ter. *Ph.* 689. qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo deferat. So barathrum in iii, 966, is used without qualification. In v, 306, omnia tormenta aetatis exhaust the things of earth and bring them to ruin, but not to a funeral. Even if Horace, *A.P.* 63, says debemur morti nos nostraque, he adds nothing about a grave.



**3, 11** floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia limant  
omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta

Limant is usually corrected to libant, but a stronger antithesis to depascimur is demanded. There is a Greek verb, *λειμάω* meaning "devour;" possibly limant represents a lost verb with this meaning. But Virgil, *G.*, iv, 53, of bees says *illae continuo saltus silvasque peragrunt | purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant | summa leves*. *Carpunt* is more common than *metunt* in such a connection; now *carpo* and *limo* are sometimes synonyms; could limant here mean "gnaw" or "nibble at" in the sense of "harvest"? Or could rimant be read here in the sense of "rifle", or are limant and rimant synonyms, or the same word? Cf. *CGL.*, ii, 123, 24. Of course *lima*, "file," has nothing to do with limant here. Yet Varro *Men.*, 432, has *quam apes—ex omnibus floribus libantes*, and the poet in Marius Victorinus, *GL.*, vi, 91, 27, *mel quod apes omnibus e floribus libant*. Mr. D. A. Slater, in his spirited translation of the prooemium of Book III, translates "rifle the blossoms."

**3, 14** nam simul ac ratio tua coepit vociferari  
naturam rerum divini mente coortam

*Natura rerum* is here the Epicurean theory of nature which he gave utterance to, as the poetry of Empedocles lifted up its voice, *divini pectoris eius*, i, 731. So in iv, 969, Lucretius inquires into nature and when it is found sets it forth. and in v, 335, *natura haec rerum ratioque repertast | nuper et hanc . . . in patrias qui possum vertere voces*; *natura* and *ratio* are identical, and here Epicurus' physiology arises from his divine mind; it is all the same whether *coortam* or *coorta* be read. but it is better to stand by the manuscripts because *ratio* is so far away. Furthermore, *coorta* would be taken as an ablative by Lucretian usage; elsewhere in such verse endings as *tereti cervice reposita*, i, 35; *morte adiuta aliena*, i, 264; *prima fronte locata*, iv, 71, *parata*, 204; *omnia pura relictata*, v, 499; *varia ratione coorta*, v,

792; turba maiore coorta, vi, 465, coacta, 511; ipsa tellure coorta. vi, 579, there is no ambiguity of case except in iv, 530, turba maiore coorta, where it is of no consequence whether coorta be understood as an ablative or not.

**3, 58** eliciuntur <et> eripitur persona manare

Sen. *Ep.*, xxiv, 13, non hominibus tantum sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua; the mask must, then, be torn away from someone, and that one is the man mentioned in 55, from the depths of whose heart true words are wrung. The proper reading is

nam verae voces tum demum pectore ab imo  
eliciuntur et eripitur persona homini re.

For a elided before homo: i, 467, saecula hominum. For the verse ending, iii, 645, cum mens tamen atque hominis vis; vi, 781, multae sint homini res. For re at the end of the line, vi, 740, and elsewhere. For re meaning "in fact," i, 826, vi, 424, 740; Lucretius usually has vera, which is omitted because of verae in line 57. The corruption was due to the confusion of na and ho: persona ho. persona no, persona na; the second na then dropped out and minire was written manare. N occurs for h in v, 248, vi, 816. In vi, 563, the corrector of Q changed minent to manent.

**3, 84** rumpere et in summa pietatem evertere suadet

For suadet, suesse should be read. Et stands for se in v, 458, and d for s in i, 846, and ii, 225. Suesse was corrupted into suasse and that to suasisse, which as a doubtful form became suadet. Suesse occurs at the end of the line in v, 912. Lucretius sometimes has diaeresis in the forms of this word: *e.g.*, ii, 448, sueta; 903, sueti.

**3, 146** cum neque res animam neque corpus commovet una

Munro translated res "impression," but although res occurs seven times alone, it nowhere has that meaning. With com-

movet, occurring nine times, *res* is not used as subject; the closest parallel is iv, 1039, *alias aliud res commovet*; with *movet*, *res* sing. is never used. Bailey takes *una* with *res*, which occurs three times, but not in a similar connection—ii, 1077; iv, 1089; vi, 1078. Giussani revived an old reading *ulla*, which Havercamp prints. *Res ulla* occurs 14 times and in i, 618, *ulla* comes at the end of the line. In v, 951, Q has *stinantia* for *stillantia*. Yet *ulla* is corrupted but twice—vi, 154, *vita*; 1009, *ula*.

**3, 172** at tamen insequitur languor terraeque petitus  
suavis et in terra mentis qui gignitur aestus

Either *suavis* is correct or the corruption is deep-seated. Perhaps *brutus* should be written: *brutum antiqui gravem dicebant*, according to Paul. *Fest.* The unmetrical *gravis* may have been a gloss on *brutus*; then the initial *g*, beginning the verse, fell away, as frequently happened, leaving *ravis*, which in turn became *savis*, *s* and *r* being often interchanged, and finally *suavis*. Cf. iii, 465, *gravi lethargo fertur in altum*; v, 1333, *concidere atque gravi terram consternere casu*. Again, faintness might well be followed by dull insensibility and afterwards by dizziness—vi, 105, *nam cadere aut bruto deberent pondere pressae*, where *gravi* would be unmetrical. Prop., iii, 8, 11, *gravida* MSS, *rabida* vulg.

**3, 198** et contra lapidum coniectum spicarumque

That *coniectus lapidum* cannot mean a heap of stones has not been proven: *Aetna*, 105, *qualis acervus | exilit imparibus iactis . . . saxis*. In the Thesaurus, article "collectus," all of the examples are used of water except one medical instance where *collectus* stands for the more common *collectio*, meaning tumor or gathering. In *Lucr.*, v, 600, *coniectus* means *acervus*. As for *spicarum*, which has so often been questioned, it is remarkable that stones and grain are sometimes mentioned together: *Albinus*

*GL.*, vii, 296, 3, *acervus cuiuslibet rei congeries est, forte lapidum vel frugum*; *CGL.*, v, 260, 27, *acervus cumulus vel tumulus vel coadunatio frumenti vel terrae*; 546, 46, *acervus congregatio lapidum*. Wheat-ears seem to have been piled up preparatory to threshing: *Apul. Met.*, vi, 1, *videt spicas frumentarias in acervos et alias flexilis in corona et spicas hordei*, and vi, 2, *congeries spicarum*. The *spicea messis*, *Virg. G.*, i 314, was piled up on, or near, the threshing floor, and Servius says on the passage *spicos de maturis frugibus abusive dicimus*. *Papaveris* in 116 is probably the seed; in ancient times as well as in modern, poppy-seed in Italy was commercially valuable, and the *tibi* of 197 doubtless refers to personal experience. The stones and wheat-ears are both rough—*aspera saxa*, iv, 145—but the stones especially heavy, and therefore *stabilita*, 202. The poppy is light and the seeds are smooth; the stones and wheat are rough and heavy.

### 3, 203 *nunc igitur quoniam animi natura reperta*

*Est* was added after *quoniam* by Pontanus, yet I am not sure that it is necessary, both because the copula is so frequently omitted and because of the hiatus in iii, 374, and elsewhere. But if anything is to be added I propose *haec*, which fell out in Q at ii, 468; iii, 531, *animae haec quoniam natura*; iv, 18; *quoniam haec ratio*; i, 111, *quoniam . . . timendum*.

### 3, 224 *nil oculis tamen esse minor res ipsa videtur*

Cf. v, 569, *nil ad speciem est contractior ignis*; v, 572, *nil adeo ut possis plus aut minus addere*. The correction *nilo* is unnecessary.

### 3, 240 *sensiferos motus quaedamque mente volutat*

Write *quoscumque* in for *quaedamque*: iii, 245, *motus quae*; 570, *motus quos*. *Quae* occurs for *quod* in ii, 586; *que* for *quae*, vi, 586; *quem* for *quae*, iii, 60. D and c are frequently inter-

changed, and also u and a. The *quaedamque* was due partly to *quaedam natura* in 241. The meaning of the passage is "since the mind does not admit that any one of these can create the motions that bring sensations, whatever motions in the mind the mind puts in action." *In* is repeatedly omitted, and *in mente* occurs at iv, 976; it could easily have fallen out before *m*; so *mortalis* for *inmortalis*, iii, 624. But *mente* may be due to *mens*, 239, and *quaedamque mente* may have expelled some words.

**3, 244** *nec magis e parvis et levibus ex elementis*

This reading seems to be confirmed by vi, 353, *e parvis quia facta minute | corporibus vis est et levibus ex elementis*.

**3, 288** *est etiam calor ille animo quem sumit in ira  
cum fervescit*

There is no example of *sumit in*, nor is there any of *fervesco* or *ferveo in*: those words are used by Lucretius absolutely or with simple ablatives. But *effervescit* he has twice with *in*: iii, 295; v, 1335.

**3, 289** *et ex oculis micat acrius ardor*

The generally accepted correction *acribus* seems necessary and is supported by the reading of *O acri<sup>^</sup>us*. The letter *b* is omitted in *brevius*, ii, 99; *mulieri*, iv, 1247; *marius*, v, 853; *plumea*, vi, 925.

**3, 293** *pectore tranquillo fit qui voltuque sereno*

The change of order made by Lachmann to *qui fit* is contrary to the poet's custom of making words beginning with *q* follow *fit*, in most cases a metrical necessity: i, 393, *fit quod*; iii, 499, *fit quia*; iv, 326, *fit quoque*, 361, *fit quasi*, 818, *fit quoque*, 942, *fit quasi*, 1045, *fitque*, 1218, *fit quoque*; vi, 116, 145, 300, 309, 443, 459, 483, 552, 729, 830, 844, 1042, *fit quoque*.

**3, 304** suffundens caecae caliginis umbram

O has umbram, Q umbra.

In iii, 432, exhalare vaporem altaria ferreque fumum, Q has vapore; iv, 267, nec sentimus eum tactu verum magis ipsam | duritiem, both manuscripts have ipsa; iv, 907, nunc quibus ille modis somnus per membra quietem | irriget, OQ both have quiete; vi, 202, rotantque cavis flammam fornacibus intus, Q flamma; vi, 1041, et partem in vacuum conamina sumpsit, Q vacua. It is clear, therefore, that the choice between the accusative and ablative should be determined by customary usage, which calls for the ablative, as in iii, 39; v, 482; vi, 479—nigrore. gurgite, caligine.

**3, 306** interutrasque sitas cervos saevosque leones

Perhaps the correct reading is interutrasque ita sunt cervos saevosque leones. In v, 476, interutrasque ita sunt, O has sita; and in iii, 416, Q has vinctis for vincti sunt. The conclusion, in a new sentence, is between boves, understood from natura boum, and cervos saevosque leones. But vi, 1062, interutrasque igitur ferri natura locata, would support sitast that was read by the Itali. In Q a line is drawn through the second s of sitas.

**3, 319** illud in his rebus video formare potesse

Firmare is generally accepted for formare, and videor for video after the corrector of O, the correction, however, being faint. Lucretius does not use videor elsewhere, and video is improbable for many reasons. Perhaps fido should be read: v, 844, volet for foret; vi, 17, fas for vas. Confidunt occurs in v, 390, confidunt omnia posse. In Cic. *Or.*, i, 240, tum ille fidenter . . . confirmare ita se rem habere; *ND.*, i, 18, fidenter sane ut solent isti. But Neue gives no example of fido, although Caper. *GL.*, vii, 109, 16, says fido, not fideo. Confido occurs in Cic. *Att.*, ix, 2, 3.

**3, 335** sed communibus inter eos conflatur utrumque

Lachman and recent editors change eos to eas, with reference to corporis atque animi potestas in verse 334; but eas potestates is unexampled. Of course eos cannot refer to corpus atque anima. In 325 and 352 inter se occurs; here communibus inter eos motibus is equivalent to communibus inter motus motibus: ii, 942, contulit inter se motus quibus omnituentes accensi sensus. But possibly se should be read: iii, 558, denique corporis atque animi vivata potestas | inter se coniuncta valent. Inter eas occurs nowhere in the poem. In v, 1421, et tamen inter eos, inter se might have been used.

**3, 339** non enim ut umor aquae dimittit saepe vaporem

Woltjer, *Mnem.*, xxvii. 58. has shown conclusively that the second syllable of enim always has the accent, and proposes to read non ut enim umor. Lucretius nowhere else has enim in comparisons, the nearest use being ii, 1153, haud ut opinor enim, and iii, 876, non ut opinor enim. Enim is elided before a vowel in v, 165, 1119; vi, 116.

**3, 358** multaque praeterea perditum expellitur aevo quam

For perditum, perdit cum from Flor. 31, leads to perdit quam. But the only way to explain the added quam is to suppose it followed ante, itself dislodged by aevo that was repeated from 357. Hence Brieger was right in following Munro in reading

multaque praeterea perdit quam expellitur ante.

Cf. iv, 884, rem quisquam <quam> mens providit quid velit ante.

**3, 361** contra cum sensus ducat eorum  
sensus enim trahit

Ducat is supported by trahit and by v, 728, astrologorum artem contra convincere tendit.

**3, 365** quod foribus non fit neque enim qua cernimus ipsi

Qua might be defended by v, 578, nostris oculis qua cernimus, but qui is better, giving a plural to continue foribus and ostia. This antique qui occurs at 700, v, 233.

**3, 394** et quantis intervallis tuditantia possint

Read et quam illa his intervallis. Et quam is supported by v, 1300, et biiugos prius est quam bis coniungere binos | et quam falciferos armatum escendere currus; and illa his by the accepted reading of v, 568, nil illa his intervallis, for nihil nisi intervallis. Intervallis is never used with suis or the like, which in the form sis otherwise would be a probable emendation.

**3, 421** tu fac utrumque uno subiungas nomine eorum

Subiungas cannot be separated. Lucretius has iungere 16 times and never with sub; subiungere twice.

**3, 492** nimirum qua vis morbi distracta per artus  
turbat agens animam spumans in aequore salso

The easy correction quia for qua, the insertion of ut, following the velut of the corrector of Q, and spumas of Tohte should all be accepted. The reading will then be

nimirum quia vis morbi, distracta per artus,  
turbat agens animam spumas, ut in aequore salso.

The interpretation is turbat animam, agens spumas; the poet elsewhere imitates the turbulence of the thought by his arrangement of words. For turbat animam cf. iv, 922, animam perturbatam.

**3, 504** tum quasi vacillans primum consurgit

Why vacillans should be qualified by quasi I do not understand. Vacillans, I think, was an explanatory gloss, and has ex-



truded some other word meaning "reeling" or "tottering;" it was then written *vaccilans* to suit the metre. The missing word may have been *bacchans* in some combination or other; *dubitans* and *titubans* would not suit the metre. *Tum quasi homo titubans* would give the required sense.

### 3, 531 *scinditur atque animo haec quoniam natura*

The correction made by Lambin from *animo* to *animae* seems necessary. The prose order would be *atque quoniam haec natura animae scinditur nec uno tempore existit sincera, mortalis habenda est*. *Atque* is not postponed elsewhere in the poem, but there is also no other example of such a generally reversed order of words as that which occurs in this sentence. *Atque* is used in the beginning of a paragraph in iii, 978, *atque ea nimirum quaecumque*, and with *quoniam* in iv, 26, *atque animi quoniam docui*. *Et quoniam* occurs in iii, 510, 548, 634; iv, 950; v, 258; vi, 43.

### 3, 535 *atque ideo cunctis sensum diducere membris*

*Diducere* may be defended by vi, 215; ii, 316, 395; iii, 287. With it may be compared *dimitunt*, ii, 924; *solvant*, iii, 287; *amittit*, iii, 768; *dissolui*, iii, 578, 612; *labefactari*, iv, 435. It is not the withdrawal (*deducere*) of sensation, but the destruction (*diducere*) that the poet means. *Deducere* seems not to be used elsewhere by Lucretius of *sensus* or *sensum*.

### 3, 569 *ideo conclusa moventur sensiferos motus quos extra corpus in auras aeris haut possunt post mortem eiecta movere*

No one would deny that *quos moveri* is Lucretian and that there is no example of *motus movere* in the poem; yet all manuscripts have *movere* in 571; and if the poet could use with *motus*, *creare*, iii, 239, *accipit*, 115, *didit*, 245, *accipit*, 247, *ciere*, 378.

edere, 560; traducere, iv, 1072; darent, v, 421, dare, 442, it is difficult to see why he could not have used the active here, as he has *sensum movere* in iii, 841. *Movebat* is parallel to *agebat* in 575.

**3, 586** *fundamentta foras manant animaeque per artus*

Lachmann's *usque* is improbable because *us* is omitted in our MSS at the end of the verse: cf. i, 425; iii, 404; vi, 144. Wakefield's *anima emanante* may be right, but demands too many changes—*manant animaeque*, *manant animae*, *emanante anima*, *anima emanante*. The easiest correction is *manante animaeque*. The correspondence of *que* here is no more strange than *que—atque* in v, 31. He could not write *perque artus* and so wrote *que per artus perque viarum omnis flexus*.

**3, 594** *in anima ac toto solvi de corpore omnia membra  
et quasi supremo languescere tempore voltus  
molliaque easanguui cadere omnia membra*

In 596 *velle* is usually read for *omnia membra*, and in 598 *exsanguui* for *easanguui*. The contrast is between the contemplated action of the soul and the sympathetic appearance of the body—*omnia membra*; therefore the word *trunco* or *corpore* cannot have fallen out. The corruption may be too deep here for any certain correction; *mollia omnia membra* is suspicious, for although he has *mollia membra* in iv, 789, 980, and *omnia membra*, iv, 849, 958, *mollia omnia membra* does not occur elsewhere, and the only case where *membra* is used with two adjectives is at ii, 704, *multa terrestria membra*. It is highly probable that both 594 and 596 are corrupt and have influenced each other. *Exsanguui* suggests paleness in other authors (*Ov. Tr.*, iii, i, 55, *exsanguui pallere colore*), and we should expect something of the kind here. But aside from that, the construction is probably like iii, 452, *et obtusis cecciderunt viribus artus*. Brieger's *facie* is the best suggestion so far: v, 838, *facie membrisque*; iv, 651, *in membris et in ore*.

**3, 617** *sedibus et certis regionibus omnibus haeret*

Omnibus is corrupt and is due to repetition: regionibus omnibus was interpreted regionibus omnibus, and the proper word has been extruded. Lachmann's pectoris cannot be defended by iii, 140, *idque situm media regione in pectoris haeret* on account of the plural regionibus. The word was perhaps corporis: vi, 897, *in taedai corpore adhaerent*.

**3, 620** *atque ita multimodis per totis artubus esse*

The subject of *esse* is corpus, understood from my corporis above. For the corrupt *pertotis*, *perfectis* requires too many changes, and *partitis* cannot mean "arrange" or "organize;" it means "divide" or "distribute," as in iii, 710. Read *multimodis perdoctis artubus esse*: iv, 790, *arte madent simulacra et docta vagantur*; v, 1435, *sol et luna perdocuere homines*. Definite localities are assigned to each member, and the place where each can continue in life; and so the body is equipped with well-instructed limbs so that the order of the members is never wrong; each goes where it belongs. What happens when this is not done, he shows in his description of portents in v, 834 sq. *Habent rationem conciliandi*, ii, 551. If he could attribute, even ironically, in ii, 975, laughter, tears, and speech to *primordia*, he could here allow the *membra* to be instructed.

**3, 633** *auditum per se possunt sentire neque esse*

*Auditum* is impossible (Vol. ii, 110) and although Lachmann's *haud igitur* expresses the thought it is too far from the manuscript reading. I propose

*haud ita tum per se possunt.*

*Haud ita* begins the line in iii, 682, 1057; *non ita* in i, 479; ii, 1126; iii, 5; iv, 1147; v, 1016, 1168, vi, 887. *Ita* comes at the close of an argument, with a general reference, in i, 894; ii, 224, 369. *Hauditatum* means merely the dropping out of the syl-

lable *ta*, which was omitted in five other places and inserted in three. *Sic igitur tum* occurs in v, 467; *tum* of course is not temporal but corresponds roughly to *si* in 624. I hope at a later time to defend the latinity of *ita tum*.

**3, 734** *et mala multa animus contage fungitur eius*

*Contage* is impossible in this metrical position, and the obvious correction is *contagi*, first suggested by Lambinus.

**3, 735** *sed tamen his esto quamvis facere utile corpus  
cum subeant*

Bernay's *cui* seems demanded by 723, 729, 738. *M* for *i* occurs at iii, 963, 161; v, 67; and *cum subeant* is hard to explain, both in meaning and syntax.

**3, 738** *nec tamen est utquicum perfectis insinuetur*

*Utquicum* was originally *utquibuscum*, *quibuscum* being an attempt to explain *utqui*, the correct reading, first established by Munro. Lucretius never has *cum* with *insinuo*.

**3, 760** *sic animas hominum dicent in corpora semper  
ire humana tamen quaeram . . .*

The editors have all followed Marullus in changing *sic* to *sin*, which occurs in five other places, but nowhere introducing a quotation. Furthermore, there is no other example of corruption of *n* and *c* except in a geographical word of doubtful spelling—*Acragantinus*, i, 716. The argument from 740 has shown that certain qualities follow racial endowment, as is shown by animals, among which men are artfully introduced in 753, *desuperent homines saperent fera saecla ferarum*. So in refutation, they will limit the transmigration of human souls to human bodies. The *sic* is used as in iii, 104; *sic animi sensum non certa parte reponunt*, and in iii, 970, *sic alid ex alio numquam desistet oriri*

Tamen follows as in iv, 473, et tamen hoc quoque uti concedam  
scire at id ipsum | quaeram . . .

**3, 764** nec tam doctus equae pullus quam fortis equi vis

Paulus O.

Write pollus; pollulus occurs in Cato and Varro.

**3, 790** quod si posset enim multo prius ipsa animi vis

Enim is hard to explain. Perhaps iam fell out after si and enim was put in to fill up the verse, influenced by anervis above it and umeris below; or enim may have been a gloss on iam, or itself a corruption of iam. Iam stands for im in iii, 775, v, 53, and em is inserted or omitted in ii, 62, iii, 735, 764. For quodsi iam posset, cf. i, 396, nec si iam posset; ii, 907, sed tamen esto iam posse haec aeterna manere; v, 195, quod si iam rerum ignorem; v, 1016, non ita iam possent.

**3, 852** et nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet ante  
qui fuimus iam de illis nos adficit angor

Marullus added nec and Lachmann neque. Iam nec occurs in ii, 426, and nec iam in vi, 1276; neque iam not at all. Neque is not omitted elsewhere in O, nec once in Q. The correct reading was

et nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet, ante  
qui fuimus, nil iam de illis nos adficit angor.

For the repetition of nil, cf. iii, 213, nil ibi libatum de toto corpore cernas | ad speciem, nil ad pondus; v, 568, nil illa his intervallis de corpore libant | flammaram, nil ad speciem. For the form, i, 554, nil ex illis; i, 630, iam nil ex illis; and for the thought, v, 171, sed cui nil accidit aegri | tempore in anteacto, cum pulcre degeret aevom.

**3, 876** non ut opinor enim dat quod promittit et unde

Everywhere else in the poem unde introduces a verb. Perhaps *audet* should be written here for *unde*. I now see that my former suggestion *und' det* is untenable, and I lean toward *abunde*, which was read by Pius and other Itali. *Et* stands for *ad* in iii, 733, *et fini* for *adfini*, and *ab* for *at* in ii, 920; *ubi* for *uti* in iii, 108. Lucretius has forms of the verb *abundo* seven times at the close of the verse, usually the participle *abundans*. *Abunde*, "profusely," he does not use elsewhere, but it suits the tone of the passage here.

**3, 885** nec videt in vera nullum fore morte alium se  
cui possit vivus sibi se lugere peremptum

Editors since the Aldine of 1500 have read *qui*. the reading of Flor. 31, and so easy an emendation that for that reason it is suspicious. It is remarkable that Wakefield's English manuscripts all have *cui* with O and Q, although usually they agree in obvious emendations. The corruption of *c* and *q* is very unusual in the principal manuscripts; the only other case is at vi, 1205, *cul* for *qui*; and in iv, 490. Q has *quickest* corrected to *cuiquest*. *Cui* begins the verse in i, 87; ii, 543; iv, 1164; v, 171, 227. The ordinary rules of syntax have no weight in such a contorted expression as the poet uses here; *sibi* is quite as unusual as *cui*. The prose order might be *nec videt in vera morte nullum alium se fore cui vivus possit lugere sibi se peremptum*. But I know of no case of either *cui lugere* or *sibi lugere*. Yet cf. Cic. *Planc.*, 101, *hos pro me lugere, hos gemere, hos decertare pro meo capite*; Prop., i, 12, 15, *praesenti flere puellae*; Tib., iii, 11, 14, *maereat haec genero*; ii, 5, 103, *illa suae plorabit* (not accepted by some scholars); Cic. *Tusc.*, i, 30, *nemo maeret suo incommodo* (unless *incommodo* is ablative there).

**3, 893** urgerive superne obrutum pondere terrae

The accepted *obtritum* is supported only by Catullus, lxxv, 8, *obterit*, where it is interpreted by *obtegit*. Most people think

that obrutum is impossible here by reason of the quantity of u; I therefore propose

urgerive superne a bruto pondere terrae.

There is no other case in our manuscripts of ru for tri (vi, 105 bruto deberent pondere pressae).

**3, 901** iam desiderium rerum super insidet una

Una cannot be satisfactorily explained, and Giussani's ullum is better; cf. 922, and above on 146.

**3, 935** nam gratis fuit tibi vita anteacta priorque

No one of the conjectures hitherto made is satisfactory. No editor has yet dared to print fūit, although several have suggested it; and all of the remedies, except the haec of Lachmann and ne of Bernay, demand too many changes; of the two I prefer haec. But I suggest tentatively

nam gratis fuit id tibi, vita anteacta priorque

because id was omitted in five other places. Vita anteacta priorque is to be taken as epexegetical of id, something like vi, 368, prima caloris enim pars et postrema rigoris | tempus id est vernum (if that is the correct reading there).

**3, 948** omnia si perges vivendo vincere saecula

atque etiam potius si numquam sis moriturus

Most editors, following Lambinus, change perges to pergas on account of sis in 949, but the poet could not write es moriturus. This is the only example of the use of the first periphrastic conjugation in the poem. He has pergat twice with quin, pergam five times in a plain statement of intention, and once, ii, 422, with cum. Pergas occurs only at iv, 300, sol etiam caecat contra si tendere pergas, very different from omnia restant si pergas vincere saecula. The future here is emphasized, not the condition; the si scarcely differs from dum or cum. He does not use any future form of morior elsewhere.

**3, 954** aufer abhinc lacrimas baratre et compesce querellas

In Vol. ii, p. 114, I attempted to defend baratatare, but I fear unsuccessfully. Perhaps blatero is the missing word: blatero, bratero, baratre, meaning "senile prater." The noun is attested by Gellius, i, 15, 20, in the sense of "loquacious"; for the verb, cf. Hor. *Sat.*, ii, 7, 35, cum magno blateras clamore.

**3, 961** nunc aliena tua tamen aetate omnia mitte  
aequo animoque agendum magnis concede necesses

For this desperate passage I suggest  
aequo animoque age, nunc annis concede, necesses.

For the various corruptions, cf. vi, 482, denseno Q for densendo; vi, 476, omnibus Q for omnibus; vi, 721, annis Q for amnis; ii, 36, iamteris O for iaeteris. For the thought, iii, 964, cedit enim rerum novitate extrusa vetustas; iii, 946, si tibi non annis corpus iam marcet.

**3, 992** in amore iacentem  
quem volueres lacerant atque exest anxius angor  
aut alia quavis scindunt cuppedine curae

Volucres is a gloss, and has expelled the proper word. Petronius interprets the vulture of Prometheus as cordis livor atque luxus, and Lucretius may have written quem livor lacerat atque exest anxius angor. Cic. *Tusc.*, iii, 27, says aegritudo lacerat exest animum; and livor is a synonym of aegritudo; Ovid *P.*, iv, 16, 47, proscindere livor desine. But as Lucretius has much to say about invidia, iii, 75, macerat invidia; v, 1125, deiecit invidia, we might write quem invidiae lacerant; Cic. *Cl.*, 153, procellis invidiarum. But livor is a synonym of invidia, and also of angor and cura. The plural lacerant may be due to scindunt.



- 3, 1011** Cerberus (et furiae iam vero, et lucis egestas),  
Tartarus horriferos eructans faucibus aestus,  
—qui neque sunt usquam nec possunt esse profecto,  
sed metus in vita poenarum pro male factis  
est insignibus insignis, scelerisque luella,  
carcer et horribilis, etc.

I have punctuated this to show the sense. Lucretius is hastening to the end of his catalogue, and in his impetuous manner is careless of his syntax and in too much of a hurry to make the list complete, for he is not writing a Baedeker for Hades. Hence he omits Ixion and others too, for why should he include all the malefactors among the shades? So in ii, 342 sq., iv, 123 sq., there are similar cases of hanging nominatives as Brieger shows, *Prol.*, xxi.

- 3, 1061** esse domi per quem pertaesumst subitoque

Per quem taesumst, proposed by Wakefield, is more probable than quem pertaesumst. The missing word at the end of the line may have been remigrat: ii, 966, inque locum quando remigrant, v, 830, nec manet ulla sui similis res omnia migrant; ii, 775, numquam in marmoream possunt migrare colorem; Cic. *Tusc.*, i, 118, in nostram domum remigremus; *Acad.*, i, 13, remigrare in domum veterem; *Fam.*, ix, 18, 4, Romam tibi remigrandum; Plaut. *Pers.*, 685, remigret domum.

- 3, 1068** hoc se quisque modo fugit at quem scilicet ut fit

I now think that Giussani is right in this reading. Fugitat of Madvig jars, because it means usually "avoid," and once only (iv, 1176) "flee from" or "run away." Seneca's quotation and comment set fugit over against effugit.

## 3, 1078 certe equidem finis vitae mortalibus adstat

Wakefield and Heinze alone keep the reading of the manuscripts; all the rest of the modern editors write certa quidem. One inferior MS has certe quidem. Finis certa occurs in i, 562, ii, 512; and in i, 107, is si certam finem esse viderent | aerumnarum homines; note finis aerumnarum that death may well be, but not certa finis vitae. The end of life cannot be certain: ii, 1139, iure igitur pereunt cum rarefacta fluendo | sunt et cum externis succumbunt omnia plagis, and ii, 1173, omnia paulatim tabescere et ire | ad scopulum. In iii, 592, quin etiam finis dum vitae vertitur intra, and 1091, qui finem vitae fecit, are the only cases where finis is used with vita. Munro always translates certa finis as "a fixed limit" except in this line, where he turns it by "a sure term of life." The whole paragraph from 1076 to the end shows that life goes on to its end until mors aeterna comes; there is not the slightest suggestion that the limit is fixed, but the end surely comes sooner or later: Stat. *Silv.*, ii, 1, 224, nos miseri quibus unde dies suprema quis aevi | exitus, incertum, quibus instet fulmen ab astris.

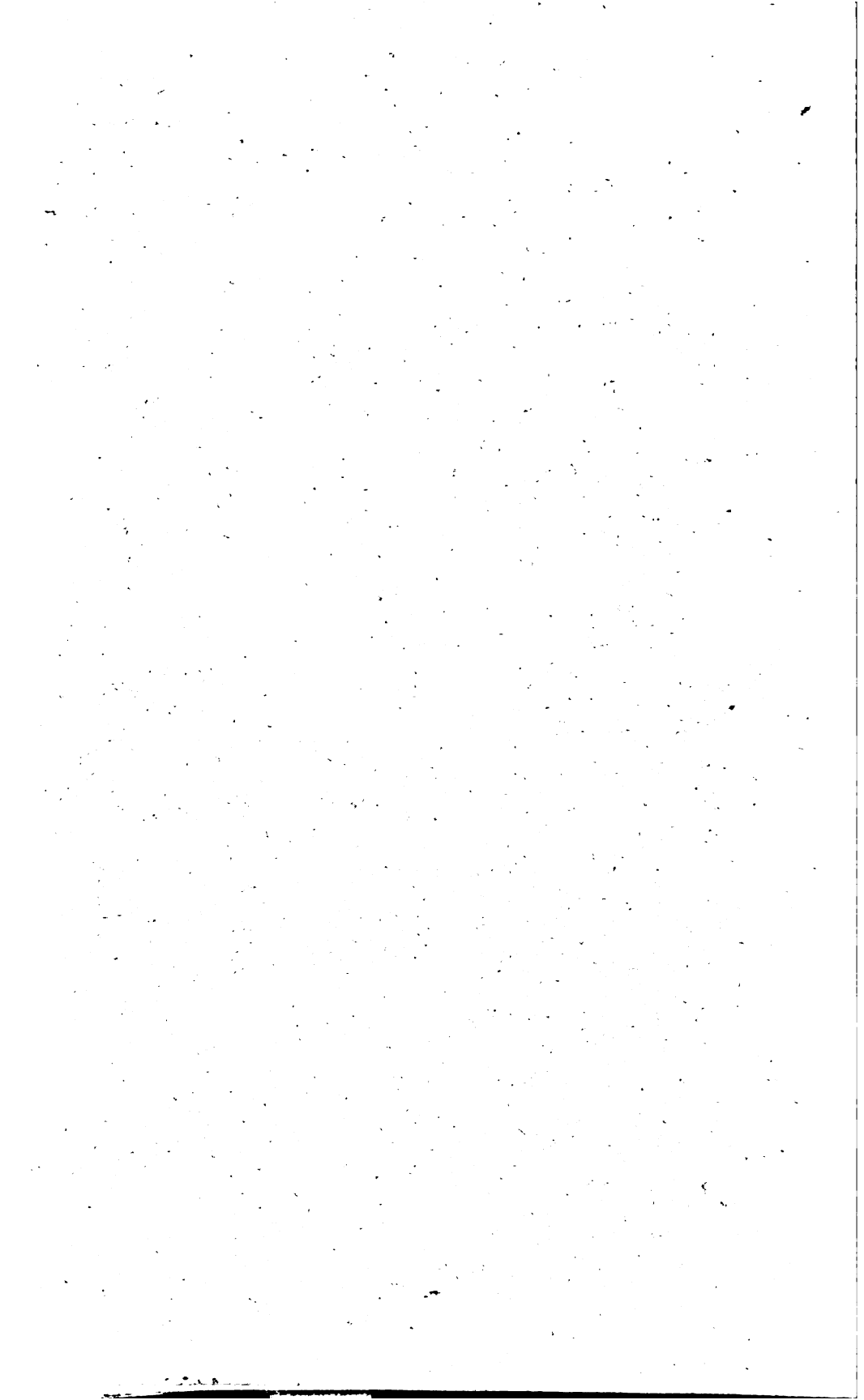
Against the reading is the fact that equidem occurs nowhere else in the poem, and that late classical writers use it with the first person; but the theory that equidem represents ego quidem is not earlier than Cicero, and it will probably be restored in many places with the third person; cf. Landsay, 603. Lucretius has certe ut in iv, 760; certe ex, iv, 739; quidem vero, i, 1001, ii, 652. Virgil has certe equidem audieram, *Ecl.*, ix, 7.

*Transmitted January 6, 1915.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS—(Continued)

MODERN PHILOLOGY.—Charles M. Gayley, Hugo K. Schilling and Rudolph Schevill, Editors. Price per volume, \$3.50.

Vol. 1.	1. Der Junge Goethe und das Publikum, von W. R. E. Finger. Pp. 1-67. May, 1909 .....	\$0.50
	2. Studies in the Marvellous, by Benjamin P. Kurts. Pp. 69-244. March, 1910 .....	2.00
	3. Introduction to the Philosophy of Art, by Arthur Weiss. Pp. 245-302. January, 1910 .....	.50
	4. The Old English Christian Epic: a Study in the Plot-technique of the <i>Juþung</i> , the <i>Elops</i> , the <i>Andreas</i> , and the <i>Christ</i> , in Comparison with the <i>Beowulf</i> and with the Latin Literature of the Middle Ages, by George Arnold Smithson. Pp. 303-400. September, 1910 .....	1.00
Vol. 2.	1. Wilhelm Busch als Dichter, Künstler, Psychologe, und Philosoph, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 1-79. September, 1910 .....	.75
	2. The Critics of Edmund Spenser, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 81-182. June, 1911 .....	1.00
	3. Some Forms of the Riddle Question and the Exercise of the Wits in Popular Fiction and Formal Literature, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 183-237. November, 1911 .....	.50
	4. Historionics in the Dramas of Franz Grillparzer, by Elizabeth A. Herrmann. Pp. 239-309. June, 1912 .....	.75
	5. Spenser, the School of the Fletchers, and Milton, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 311-373. June, 1912 .....	.75
Vol. 3.	1. Rousseaus Einfluss auf Klinger, von Fredrich A. Wyncken. Pp. 1-85. September, 1912 .....	1.00
	2. Das Gerettete Venedig. Eine vergleichende Studie, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 87-246. February, 1914 .....	1.50
	3. A Neglected Aspect of the English Romantic Revolt, by G. F. Richardson. Pp. 247-360. May, 1915 .....	1.00
Vol. 4.	1. Ovid and the Renaissance in Spain, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 1-263. November, 1913 .....	2.50
	2. Notes sur le Voyage de Chateaubriand en Amérique (Juillet-Décembre, 1791), par Gilbert Chinard. Pp. 269-349. November, 1915 .....	.80



2 1916  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS  
UNIV. OF  
IN LIB

26e  
**CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY**

Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 47-133

April 15, 1916

---

**CRITICISM OF THE TEXT OF LUCRETIUS  
WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS  
IMPROVEMENT**

**PART II, BOOKS IV-VI**

BY

**WILLIAM A. MERRILL**

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS  
BERKELEY**

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS.

Note.—The University of California Publications are offered in exchange for the publications of learned societies and institutions, universities, and libraries. Complete lists of all the publications of the University will be sent upon request. For sample copies, lists of publications or other information, address the MANAGER OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A. All matter sent in exchange should be addressed to THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Cited as Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Philol.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.—Edward B. Clapp, William A. Merrill, Herbert C. Nutting, Editors. Price per volume \$2.50.

- Vol. 1. 1. Hiatus in Greek Mello Poetry, by Edward Bull Clapp. Pp. 1-34. June, 1904 \$0  
 2. Studies in the Si-Olause. I. Concessive Si-Olauses in Plautus. II. Subjunctive Protasis and Indicative Apodosis in Plautus. By Herbert C. Nutting. Pp. 35-94. January, 1905.  
 3. The Whence and Whither of the Modern Science of Language, by Benj. Ide Wheeler. Pp. 95-109. May, 1905.  
 4. On the Relation of Horace to Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 111-129. October, 1905.  
 5. The Priests of Asklepios, a New Method of Dating Athenian Archons, by William Scott Ferguson. Pp. 131-173. April 14, 1906 (reprinted September, 1907)  
 6. Horace's Alcaic Strophe, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 175-201. March, 1907  
 7. Some Phases of the Relation of Thought to Verse in Plautus, by Henry Washington Prescott. Pp. 205-262. June, 1907  
 Index, pp. 263-270.

- Vol. 2. 1. Some Textual Criticisms on the Eighth Book of the De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius, by William Hardy Alexander. Pp. 1-33. November, 1908  
 2. Cicero's Knowledge of Lucretius's Poem, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 35-42. September, 1909  
 3. The Conspiracy at Rome in 66-65 B. C., by H. C. Nutting. January, 1910  
 4. On the Contracted Genitive in I in Latin, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 57-79. February, 1910  
 5. Epaphos and the Egyptian Apis, by Ivan M. Linforth. Pp. 81-92. August, 1910  
 6. Studies in the Text of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 93-149. June, 1911  
 7. The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus, by Winthrop L. Keep. Pp. 151-164. June, 1911  
 8. The *Ἰαπωνία* of Theocritus, by Edward B. Clapp. Pp. 165-171. October, 1911  
 9. Notes on the Text of the Corpus Tibullianum, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 173-226. June, 1912  
 10. The Archetype of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 227-235. November, 1913  
 11. Corruption in the Manuscripts of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 237-253. August, 1914  
 12. Proposed Emendations of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 255-258. December, 1914  
 13. Greek and Latin Glyconics, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 257-265. September, 1915  
 14. The Plot to Murder Caesar on the Bridge, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 267-278. January, 1916  
 15. Greek Acting in the Fifth Century, by James Turney Allen. Pp. 279-289. March, 1916

- Vol. 3. 1. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part I, Books I-III, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-46. January, 1916  
 2. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part II, Books IV-VI, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 47-133. April, 1916

CRITICISM OF THE TEXT OF LUCRETIVS  
WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS  
IMPROVEMENT

PART II, BOOKS IV-VI

BY

WILLIAM A. MERRILL

4, 71 *Pauca queunt et sunt prima fronte locata*

A word is missing which may be inferred from the following: iv, 97, in *promptu quoniam est in prima fronte locata*; iv, 204, *quid quae sunt igitur iam prima fronte parata*; i, 879, *et magis in promptu primaque in fronte locata*. I suggest

*pauca queunt et iam sunt prima fronte locata.*

*Et iam* occurs at ii, 171, where Q has *etiaq.;* iii, 481, 744; vi, 1132. In is inserted before *prima* by the corrector of Q and was the old vulgate reading, but it is evidently inserted as a makeshift, as also *prima* in of the editio princeps. *Sub* was supplied by Flor. 31 and a Cambridge MS, but *sub* is not elsewhere used with *prima fronte*. Lachmann supplied *quae*, which would hardly have been omitted after *queunt*: in iv, 97, and i, 879, the subject is omitted.

4, 72 *nam certe iacecereac iergiri multa videmus*

There is deep corruption here and I have never been satisfied with Lachmann's *largiri*, for things do not properly bestow bountifully, or lavish, color. The stages of corruption, working backward, were possibly

1. *iacecereaci ergiri*
2. *iacere ac acies iacere*  
*iacere*
3. *iaculari ad acies*
4. *iaculari ad acies*
5. *ad iaculari acies*; the whole line being

*nam certe ad iaculari acies permulta videmus.*

*Iaculari* is the reading of Flor. 31, Cambridge, and some inferior manuscripts. Color is distinguished by the eye: iv, 248, *per nostras acies perlabitur omnis*; iv, 280, *dum venit ad nostras acies*; iv, 357, *ad nostras acies perlabitur ictus*; iv, 691, *quae feriunt oculorum acies*; ii, 419, *colores oculos qui pascere possunt | et qui conpungunt aciem*. *Iaculari* occurs below at 86, *ex summo quoniam iaculantur utraque*, and in 146. In 105 Lucretius says of the simulacra, *quas cernere nemo | cum possit*. *Permulta* occurs several times as the next to the last word, and *per* is elsewhere omitted and inserted.

It must be acknowledged that the position of *ad* in my proposal is exceptional, but *ad* is out of place in vi, 613, *ad maris omnia summam*.

4, 77 *per malos volgata trabesque trementia fluctus*

So Q; O has a lacuna.

Editors read *flutant* with Turnebus. Lucretius has *flutant* in iii, 190, and Propertius and Ovid use *fluitantia* in a similar connection. But *fluctus* is too far from *flutant*; *fluctuant* occurs in iv, 1077, *fluctuat incertis*, and vi, 367, *fluctuat aer*, but



fluctant for fluctuant is unexampled, just as flutant for fluitant has no support except in Varro. Perhaps the scribe of O thought fluctant for fluctuant impossible and hence left a blank; and Q, finding fluct in his copy, filled the word out so as to make fluctus. It was read by Voss and Wakefield.

Volgata for "spread" or "stretch" is unexampled and may be due to volgo in 75. Perhaps volitata should be written instead: cum magnis theatris intenta, volitata per malos trabesque tremantia fluctant. Volito is used twelve times by Lucretius: cf. iv, 88, quae volgo volitant. Unfortunately there is no example available of the form volitatus; it is parallel in use to adultus, placitus, cenatus, and the like.

#### 4, 79 scenal speciem patrum matrumque deorum

Lambinus corrected scenal to scenai. The only passage in the poem that is of any help is iv, 982, consessum cernere eundem | scenaique simul varios splendere decores. I hazard one more attempt to heal this desperate passage:

scenai speciem patrum matrumque decorem.

The light colors, the stage, auditorium, and the great people in their fine clothes who sat in front. Decorem patrum matrumque = patres matresque decoros. The people were a part of the show: Ov. *A.A.* i, 99, spectatum veniunt spectentur ut ipsae. For the periphrasis cf. iii, 371, Democriti quod sancta viri sententia ponit; Catull. lxiv, 78, electos iuvenes simul et decus innuptarum. Lachmann read pulcrum variumque decorem.

#### 4, 91 consimiles ideo diffusae rebus abundant

Following Lambinus editors insert e after diffusae; but Lucretius never has e after a long vowel, although it occurs eight times after a short vowel. He never has the construction abundare e, nor any other writer either so far as I know, when the verb

means "stream off." Furthermore, the emphasis lies on *diffusae*: iv, 55, *corpora partim diffusa solute*. I suggest

*consimiles ideo diffuse rebus abundant.*

With other verbs also Lucretius has nouns with, and without, prepositions; so with *aufero*: vi, 622, *auferet undis*; vi, 825, *membris ex omnibus aufert*.

**4, 92** *ex alto quia dum veniunt extrinsecus ortae*

If *intrinsecus* in vi, 1147, means "on the inside," *extrinsecus* may well mean "on the outside," and the punctuation should be *ex alto quia dum veniunt, extrinsecus ortae scinduntur*. *Extrinsecus ortae* = *secus exortae* in contrast to *ex alto*: rising outside as they come from the interior of the object. In ii, 1142, iv, 646, vi, 579, *extrinsecus* means "on the outside." It is not strange that three English MSS should have *intrinsecus*, which on hasty reading would seem to be necessary.

**4, 116** *primum animalia sunt iam partim tantula eorum  
tertia pars nulla possit ratione videri*

Purmann's *quorum* or *corum* is probably correct in 116; but in 117 why a third part should escape observation rather than a fourth or the whole is not plain. Lucretius names several parts in 119—the heart, eyes, limbs; the contrast ought to be between these and the whole body or any part of it that may fall under observation. I had thought of *subdita pars* (cf. v, 101; iv, 447), but *integra pars* is nearer the MSS. The animals are so small that no distinguishable part of them can be seen by itself. Q has verse 117 indented as if in had fallen out: in is omitted twenty-three times elsewhere, and *tegra* for *tertia* is not a violent change. G for r and r for t occur elsewhere; or the corruption may have been *tegra, terga, tercia, tertia*.

4, 135-142 Mussehl, *De Lucret. . . . retract.*, pp. 153, 164, has shown that transposition is unnecessary.

4, 146 et hoc alias cum pervenit in res  
transit ut in primis vestem

Alias is suspicious: what is needed is the opposite of *densa*, 151. This, perhaps, was *laxas*, the stages of corruption being *laxas, alsas, alias*. Lucretius has *laxare* in vi, 1071, and *Sil. Ital.* xvii, 422, has *rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles*. If *laxas* is right it may have reminded the poet of *vestem* through the connection *toga laxa*, *Tib. i*, 6, 40 (see Smith there); not, of course, that the *vestis* was *laxa* in that sense. These clothes were transparent: *Cic. 2 Cat.* 23, *velis amictos non togis*. Lucretius is thinking of a silk mantle, as he had not forgotten the theatre hangings mentioned a few lines before.

4, 166 quandoquidem speculum quocunq̄ue obvertimus  
res ibi respondent simili forma atque colore

This is the reading of O; Q has *oris* and *sibi*.

The missing word was an adverb, for nothing else will fit the sense. This adverb was *ocius*, and the scribe of O hesitated to write it and so left a blank. The swiftness of the reflection is implied in *celer*, 143, 160; *subito*, 155; *brevi*, 159; *extemplo*, 212. *Ocius* was easily corrupted into *oris*; for *c = r*, cf. *Havet*, 656. For *ocjus*, cf. *orjundi* in ii, 991.—*Ibi* of O is better than *sibi*; cf. *in aqua*, 213.

4, 178 longo spatio ut brevis hora feratur

*Feratur* is due to *ferantur*, 176; editors read *teratur*, as if a brief hour were to be wasted in a long course. Perhaps *petatur*, "required," should be read; *petatur*, *peratur*, *feratur* would be an easy corruption.

**4, 206** quone vides citius debere et longius ire

O has quoneque corrected to quo ne; Q, quone with nō superscript.

The editors vary between quone and nonne. Verse 205 begins with cum, as v, 1228 has cum, 1229, non. The scribe was led astray by the cum in 205, and the stages of corruption were nonne, nome, quome, quone. No satisfactory parallel for quone has yet been cited.

**4, 216** quare etiam atque etiam mira fateare necessest

Lucretius never uses mirus with fateare necessest nor any other adjective either; but once he has dissolui preceding this expression, and once suboriri following etiam atque etiam; hence it is highly probably that a verb is concealed in mira. Such a verb Lambinus found in mitti, which he defended by iv, 676, et fluere et mitti volgo spargique putandumst. Lachmann, however, appeals better to vi, 922, perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necessest | corpora quae feriant oculos, etc. There OQ have miti, and there are examples of the interchange of t and r. Furthermore, Q has etiamira.

t

**4, 284** continuo a nobis in eum quae fertur imago

Read continuo a nobis in tum quae fertur imago, i.e., quae imago tum infertur. Tum quae occurs at i, 461; v, 69. For the form of the sentence, cf. vi, 281, inde ubi percaluit venti vis et gravis ignis | impetus incessit maturum tum quasi fulmen | percindit subito nubem ferturque. . . The corruption e for t occurs four times, t for e six times. But I can cite no example of in . . . fertur for infertur, yet metrical exigency may excuse the tmesis.

- 4, 289 quare etiam atque etiam minime mirarier est par  
illis quae reddunt speculorum ex aequore visum  
aeribus binis quoniam res confit utraque

Most editors infer a lacuna, but Munro reads *illic quor red-*  
*dant*. I propose *si quae illic*. *Si* follows an expression of won-  
dering in v, 192, 748, 779, 1258; vi, 489, 655; *si quis*, vi, 655. The  
reflected objects are *illa*, 271; *multa*, 273; *illa*, 278. The stages  
of the corruption were *siquae illic*, *quae illic*, *illic quae*, *illis quae*.  
*Si* fell out in five places in our MSS. IV, 344, *de speculi qua*  
*parte recedas | continuo nequeunt illinc simulacra reverti*; so pos-  
sibly *si quae illinc* would be better, as the *n* could have easily  
fallen out.

- 4, 320 atque patefecit quas ante obsederat ater  
continuo rerum simulacra secuntur

In 320 O *has ater*, Q *a er*. Bernays and editors *aer | ater*.

*Ater* occurs five times at the end of the line, once at the be-  
ginning (iv, 313, where *aer* precedes at the end of 312) and  
twice as the second word. *Continuo* occurs nine times beginning  
the line, four times as the second word after a dactyl, once as the  
second word after a spondee, and once as the third word. There  
is no certain case of the first word of a verse dropping out, ex-  
cept monosyllables. Hence Lucretian usage makes *ater* probable  
in 320 and *continuo* the first word in 321. As i, 123, has *sed*  
*quoniam simulacra*, and as *quaedam* may have been overlooked  
on account of *quasante* above it, I suggest

*continuo rerum quaedam simulacra secuntur.*

Cf. iv, 753, *cernere per simulacra oculos quaecumque laces-*  
*sunt*. *Aer* can be supplied for *ater* from 313, 315, 317, as it must  
be with *hic* in 317 and *qui* in 319.

**4, 327** quinque etiam sex ut fieri simulacra suerint

Ve is omitted in vi, 359, seris for se veris, and ut follows que repeatedly, e.g., v, 853, 1266; hence it is better to write sexve with Marullus, notwithstanding iv, 577, sex etiam aut septem, as aut is not omitted anywhere in our MSS.

**4, 332** usque adeo speculo in speculum translucet imago

In iv, 326, Lucretius has fit quoque de speculo in speculum ut tradatur imago, and in 338 aut quia de speculo in speculum transfertur imago; here also we should expect de, but it would be unmetrical; hence he probably used e, just as in i, 283, and in many other places, as I have shown in my note to that verse, ex and de are used indifferently and often for metrical convenience. Ex and e have fallen out in many other places. For the rhythm, cf. iii, 925, cum correptus homo ex somno; v, 1133, alieno ex ore. But as Lucretius has e spatiis in v, 566, we must write e speculo as was done by the Aldine editor.

**4, 361** fit quasi ut ad turnum saxorum structa tuantur

For turnum editors read tornum to agree with the usual orthography of the word, but Du Cange and modern derivatives show that the word must have been spelled sometimes with u, and it is better to stay with the manuscripts. For tuantur editors read tuamur or terantur; but if Varro and the Digest can use this verb in a passive sense Lucretius can also, especially as he has videantur, 354; cernitur, 355-356; videntur, 363. Quasi ad turnum tuantur corresponds to quasi adumbratum videntur in 363. Greek ἄγκυρα, Latin ancora, shows the opposite change.

The spelling turnum should perhaps be used in Apul. *Fl.* i, 9, ad limam et lineam . . . cum turno et cothurno, to keep the alliteration.

**4, 397** exstantisque procul medio de gurgite montis  
classibus inter quos liber potest exitus ingens

Lachmann changed *i* in *isque* to *u*, which is paralleled over and over again in our MSS and removes a contorted construction. So in ii, 515, *isque* stands for *usque*.

**4, 406** quos ubi tum supra sol montis esse videtur

For *ubi* Marullus has *ibi*, Lachmann and editors *tibi*. Lachmann objects to *ibi* "quod non est Lucretiani usus," but *quos tibi tum* is not Lucretian either, and although *tibi tum* occurs in ii, 44, and *tum tibi* in v, 805, *tibi* there is an ethical dative which it cannot be here. *Ibi tum* would not be possible if both words were temporal, but *ibi* is here local. Again, *nobis* in 408 precludes the second person. In ii, 325, and iii, 28, *ibi* is usually read for *ubi*.

**4, 418** nubila desplicere et caelum ut videare videre  
corpora mirande sub terras abdita caelo

Perhaps the manuscript reading of this much tortured passage may stand: "that to look down on the clouds and to behold heaven you seem, bodies in wondrous fashion put down under the earth, withdrawn from the sky." The reflection of the clouds is seen in the pool of water. For *corpora* used in a general sense, cf. ii, 742, *cognoscant corpora tactu*; ii, 834, *omnia corpora*. For the apposition, v, 93, *quorum naturam triplicem, tria corpora*; and for its reference to clouds, vi, 118, *nubes . . . radentes corpora*.

**4, 532** scilicet expletis quoque ianua raditur oris

I do not see why this reading cannot stand: the opening is scraped because the region is filled up and the passages blocked.

Lucretius uses *ora* many times indefinitely: of quarters, e.g. ii, 1000; iii, 835; borders, iv, 215; coasts, iv, 411; v, 475; the container for the thing contained: v, 656, *per oras aetheris auroram differt*, which would result in filling up the *orae*. And again, vi, 762, *ianua ne forte his forte Orci regionibus esse | credatur, post hinc animas Acheruntis in oras*. *Ora* is used without a genitive several times, e.g. i, 969, 980. The poet speaks of *fauces* and *arteria*, but does not mention the mouth, and the *ianua* is the opening of the throat, not of the mouth; the throat is scraped.

4, 543 *cum tuba depresso graviter sub murmure mugit  
et reboat raucum retrocita barbara bombum*

Berecynthia cannot be elicited from *retrocita* and *regio* does not go with *barbara*. The reading of the codices, *retrocita*, can be retained if it be interpreted "cum tuba barbara retrocita graviter sub murmure mugit et reboat raucum bombum," or, if that is too violent, "cum tuba submugit graviter murmure et barbara <tibia> retrocita reboat bombum." *Tuba retro cita* is *tibia curva* (Tib. ii, 1, 86, *Phrygia tibia curva sono*), and *tibia curva barbara* is the Phrygian pipe (*barbara tibia*, Cat. lxiv, 214, *tibia rauca*, Prop. iii, 10, 23). *Tuba* frequently suggested *tibia*: Ov. *Met.*, iii, 532, *aerane tantum | aere repulsa valent et adunco tibia cornu | et magicæ fraudes ut quos non bellicus ensis | non tuba terruerit*; Hor. *A. P.*, 202, *tibia non ut nunc orichalco vineta tubaeque | aemula*. The *tibia* was sometimes bass and sometimes treble; when bass it produced a booming: Stat. *Th.*, vi, 120, *cornu grave mugit adunco | tibia*. In the ceremonies of Cybele, described in ii, 617 sq., the prevailing note is deep. If the end of the *tuba* is bent back it becomes a *tibia*; the lowest note on the *tibia* was  $\beta\omicron\mu\beta\nu\xi$ , "bourdon." S. Reinach, in his exhaustive article on the *tibia* in Daremberg-Saglio, says (p. 313) that the Phrygian pipe was raucous and deep, and that *cornu* sometimes means *tibia*.



- 4, 545 et validis necti tortis ex Heliconis  
cum liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam

The swans, cygni, are certainly concealed in snecti, and oris in tortis. Perhaps cantu is also lost in necti, i.e., centi, canti, cantu, and the whole line may have been

et validi cygni cantu oris ex Heliconis.

For cantu, Cic. *Tusc.*, i, 73, cygni . . . cum cantu et voluptate moriuntur; Virg. *Aen.*, i, 398, cygni cantusque dedere. Validi cantu is unexampled, but cf. v, 3, valet verbis.

- 4, 553 hoc ubi non longum spatiumst unde illa profecta  
perveniat vox quaeque necessest verba quoque ipsa

Bentley's una for illa does not seem necessary; illa vox refers to voces in 547, just as in iii, 270, illa vis refers to multae vis in 265, and haec vox in iv, 613 to voces in 611. In v, 1207, cura illa has a general reference. As to 554, there is no example in the poem of quaeque with ipsa, but ipsa merely strengthens quoque; so i, 912, verba quoque ipsa; ii, 891; iii, 1029; iv, 74, 283, 507.

The line should be punctuated

perveniat vox, quaeque necessest verba quoque ipsa  
plane . . .

- 4, 594 humanum genus est nimis auricularum

Humanity is not greedy of ears nor desirous of earlaps, but men are credulous and eager to listen. The missing word is auscultare, and the stages of corruption were auscultare, aurcultare, auriculare, auricularum, for s and r are frequently interchanged and t is inserted and omitted recklessly. Pl. *Poen.*, 841, nimis eum ausculto libens, *Pseud.*, 427, auscultant crimina, Ps. Ruf. in *Is.*, xiii, 1, profanus populus ariolorum vocibus libenter auscultat. The word is vulgar and may have been used this once by Lucretius in disdain: "humanity is too hungry for dope." Hor. *C.*, ii, 13, 32, bibit aure volgus. For the rhythm, cf. iv, 975, ea sensibus usurpare.

**4, 598** *conloquium clausis foribus quoque saepe videmus*

We cannot see a conversation within closed doors (unless they are glazed) but we can hear it; yet *as audimus* is a difficult word to manage in hexameter verse, *videmus fieri* or some other verb of action was frequently used instead. Here Brieger was right in inserting *ut* after *conloquium*: *ut conloquium aures lacessere videmus*. *Ut* fell out after *discidium* in iii, 347, *membrorum*, iii, 621; *interdum*, vi, 116.

**4, 607** *ergo replentur loca vocibus abdita retro  
omnia quae circum fuerunt sonituque cientur*

This means "ergo loca, abdita retro, replentur vocibus omniaque quae circum fuerunt sonitu cientur," "both the places that are out of sight are filled with the voices and also all the rest placed round about are stirred with the sound." There is no other case in the poem of *-que* being postponed so late, but Lucretius could write neither *omniaque* nor *quaeque* nor *fueruntque*. Probably what he wished to express was "ergo loca abdita retro replentur vocibus omniaque quae circum fuerunt his vocibus replentur sonituque cientur." The reading of O and Q may then stand. *Que* is misplaced in iv, 1010, *edere sunt persecutantes visaeque volantes*. *Fuerunt* occurs in v, 474, 677, 878.

**4, 611** *saepe supra potis est at voces accipere extra*

In i, 354, Lucretius says *inter saepta* meant *voces et clausa domorum*, and in six other places he mentions *per saepta*. Write here

*saepe potest per saepta, at voces accipere extra*

for he could not write the unmetrical *saepe per saepta potest*. The stages of the corruption were *saepe potest per saepta*, *saepe per potest saepta*, *saepe potest saepta*, *saepe saepta potest*, *saepe supra potis est*. There are several examples of the omission and insertion of *per*, and in ii, 850, many editors read *potis es* for

possis, and in iv, 152, some would have *potis est* for *possunt*. Although he has extra eighteen times he does not use it in contrast to any word of contrary signification. For the elision in caesura, cf. ii, 423; iii, 167; iv, 224. The elision after the fifth dactyl is Lucretian; see my note on i, 226.

4, 615 hoc qui sentimus sucum lingua atque palatum  
plusculum habent in se rationis plus operaeque  
principio . . .

I now see that *hoc* is impossible, but *nec*, the usual correction, is untenable, as everywhere else Lucretius, after beginning a paragraph with *nec*, follows with *nam*—i, 329; ii, 294, 700; iv, 379, 1192, 1233, 1278; vi, 564, 614—or with *neque*—ii, 569—or with *enim*—iii, 231; v, 988—or with *sed*—iv, 706, 1073; or *nec* is immediately succeeded by *tamen*, as in vi, 1065. Probably *nunc* should be read for *hoc*; *nunc*, *nuc*, *us*, *hoc*; in ii, 62, 142, 333, the initial *n* of *nunc* is omitted in Q, and in vi, 239, Q has *non* for *nunc*. *Nunc* is followed by *principio* in i, 830; iii, 177, 417; iv, 176, 522, 722, 907; v, 509, 780; vi, 738.

4, 616 plusculum habent in se rationis plus opere

Lachmann reads *operaeve*, but *-ve* occurs at the end of the verse only once in the manuscripts, where it is supported by another *ve*: iv, 297, *adlidat pilaeve trabive*. The early editors read *-que*, which is found in several inferior MSS and also explains *quod* of the Cambridge MS. *Que* occurs frequently at the end of the verse. It can be interpreted as an equivalent of *-ve*, as in iii, 284, *subsit magis emineatque*.

4, 621 diditur et rarae perplexa foramina linguae

Lucretius has *perplexa* six times and always of atoms, but iii, 587, *perque viarum omnis flexus in corpore qui sunt | atque foramina*, and iv, 599, *per flexa foramina rerum*; hence *per flexa* of

the Victorian codex should be read; cf. v, 1072, *florantis* for *plorantis*; and for the repeated preposition, i, 353, *per truncos ac per ramos*.

**4, 632** *artubus et stomachi umidum servare tenorem*

For the unmetrical *umidum* Lachmann rightly read *umidulum*, which is due to metrical necessity. *Umectum*, the usual reading, is not in Lucretius's vocabulary and can be explained only on the ground that *umidum* is a gloss that expelled it. For *umidulum* for *umidum*, cf. *tantus* for *tantulus*, v, 591. Elsewhere Lucretius uses a diminutive form for metrical convenience; so *angellis*, ii, 428; *homullis*, iii, 914; *misella*, iv, 1096; *puellos*, iv, 1252.

**4, 636** *tantaque his rebus distantia differitasquest*

Nonius quotes this verse with *in* after *tanta* but without *est*, but Lucretius everywhere has a verb with *tantus*. For the verse ending, cf. ii, 92, *modoquest*; iii, 142, *animusquest*.

**4, 637** *ut quod aliis cibus est aliis fuat acre venenum*

For the unmetrical *aliis* Lachmann and modern editors read *ali*, which occurs in vi, 1227, but in no other place in Lucretius. These two places are the only ones where metrical convenience excludes *aliis* or *alii*. If *alis* for *aliis* occurs anywhere in good authors it should be read here; Neue, ii, 107, gives several citations of its use, but none from poets. *Aliis* of O may be due to the second *aliis*, and *alius* of Q to *cibus*. On the whole, it is better to read *ali* which is cited from authors and inscriptions by Neue, ii, § 105. In v, 553, *aeri* occurs for *aeriis*; v, 874, *radi* for *radiis*; v, 1071, *desertibus* for *deserti*; i, 425, *queam* for *queamus*; v, 24, *magn* for *magnus*.

**4, 638** est itaque ut serpens hominis quae tacta salivis  
disperit ac sese mandendo conficit ipsa

The text cannot stand, and no satisfactory emendation has yet been made. Read

vescitur ut serpens, hominis quae tacta salivis  
disperit ac sese mandendo conficit ipsa.

The snake feeds on itself and destroys itself; cf. iii, 657, sq. But the sense calls for a verb meaning "corroded:" Gyllius in his translation of Aelian (ii, 24) says sputum tanta pernicie existit ex tabe ut vipera putrescat (ix, 33). If liquitur could be elicited from estitaque it would give the sense required.

**4, 642** id quibus ut fiat

Lambinus and most editors read ut quibus id fiat. Lucretius has e quibus id fiat in iii, 1055; quibus id fieret, v, 1185; proinde quasi id fieri, v, 729; but id quoque enim fit, vi, 670; id quod . . . ut, i, 876; id quod iam, i, 429 and repeatedly. Ut fierent begins the line in vi, 413. There is no parallel to either id quibus ut fiat or ut quibus id fiat, hence it is better to let the MS reading stand.

**4, 648** proinde et seminibus constant variantque figura

i.e., constant seminibus quae variant figura, which Lucretius could not write. So in v, 519, sive quod inclusi rapidi sunt aetheris aestus | quaerentesque viam circum versantur, i.e., qui quaerentes viam; v, 603, prata riget fons interdum campisque redundet, i.e., qui campis redundet; v, 968, multaue vincebant, i.e., quae multa vincebant; v, 1306, horribile humanis quod gentibus esset in armis | inque dies belli terroribus addidit augmen, i.e., quod in dies addidit. Lachmann changed variantque to variante, but I have been unable to find any example of such an omission of qu. The et refers back to dissimiles in 646 and thus prevents ambiguity.

4, 703 *refrigescit enim cunctando plaga per auras  
nec calida ad sensum decurrunt nuntia rerum*

*Calidus* is never used by Lucretius with *plaga* or *ictus*, nor does *nuntia* ever occur except with some noun—twice *simulacra*, once *lumina*. *Plaga* as a rule implies a plural, *principia*, or *corpora*, or some other noun: ii, 223, *nec plaga creata principiiis*; iv, 356, *ac perit eius | plaga nec ad nostros perlabitur ictus | aera per multum quia dum simulacra feruntur*, ii, 944; *grandior ictus . . . dissoluuntur positurae principiorum*; iii, 817, *neque corpora sunt quae possint . . . valida dissolvere plaga*; iv, 188, *non dubitant transire sequenti concita plaga*; ii, 129, *multa . . . percita plagis*; ii, 1112, *omnia plagis corpora distribuuntur*. Hence *nuntia* must be taken with *corpora* understood, and Lambinus's change of *decurrunt* to *decurrit* should not be made. For *ad sensum*, cf. iv, 668, *fit prius ad sensum ut quae corpora conveniebant | nunc non convenient*. But *calida* is as strange with *nuntia* as with *plaga*; it was suggested by *refrigescit* and is corrupted from *valida*. So in vi, 127, 1256, Q has *e* for *v*, and in vi, 296, many editors read *calidam* for *valida*. The meaning of the whole passage is "refrigescit enim cunctando plaga principiorum per auras nec corpora nuntia rerum decurrunt valida ad creandum sensum." *Nec valida* begins the verse in i, 285.

4, 718 *cum tamen haec nostras acies nil laedere possint  
aut quia non penetrant aut quod penetrantibus ilus*

For *ilus* the corrector of Q and the editors have *illis*, but *ilus* could never have stood for *illis*; it is too common a word and Lucretius prefers in *illis* when *illis* comes at the end of the line, or the dative *ollis*. Moreover, *haec* in 718 demands *his*, not *illis*, and the corrupt *ilus* here represents *hibus* which is described by Lindsay, *L.L.*, 435. The stages of the corruption were *hibus*, *hilus*, *ilus*. For the interchange of *b* and *l*, cf. iii, 553, *tali* for *tabe*, v, 1291, Q, *adimelant* for *adimebant*. Lucretius has a way of introducing his archaisms unexpectedly.

**4, 740** nulla fuit quoniam talis natura anima

One group of editors supplies *animalis*, and another, objecting to *animalis* as unlucretian, reads *animantis*. But although *animans* in various cases occurs nineteen times at the end of the verse and in several other places within the verse, there is no trace of corruption except in the slight change of *animas* to *animans* in *i*, 774. We must, therefore, find an unusual word, and that word was *animata*, which comes at the end of the line in *v*, 145, *vitaliter esse animata*. The early editors in reading *natura animai* were on the right track so far as sense is concerned. The image of a Centaur cannot come from a living being because no such creature has ever been given life. The syllable *-ta* is omitted and inserted elsewhere, but here the careful scribe of the archetype of O and Q doubted the Latinity of *animata*.

**4, 752** nunc igitur docui quoniam

There are so many instances in the poem of wrong order that here also the scribe was probably wrong, and we should write with Lambinus and others *quoniam docui*, particularly as *quoniam* is never placed after this verb and in several places the order *quoniam docui* could be changed to *docui quoniam* without violating the metre; so in *i*, 543.

**4, 760**                   *certe ut videamur cernere eum quem*  
*reddita vita iam mors et terra potitast*

For *reddita* most editors read *relicta* with Voss, but although *reddita* occurs sixteen times, this is the only place where it is corrupt, and the change to *relicta* is improbable palaeographically. Furthermore, life is not left but life leaves: *v*, 63, *cernere cum videamur eum quem vita reliquit*. The key to this passage is *i*, 135, *morte obita quorum tellus amplectitur ossa*; something corresponding and opposite to *morte obita* is de-

manded, and also a word of ambiguous meaning that would be explained by *reddita*, and that word was *concessa*. Read

*reddita*  
*concessa vita iam mors et terra potitast.*

Lucretius uses *concedo* twenty-four times: in Mr. Bailey's translation the word is rendered "grant" seven times, "give place" four times, "suffer" three times, "allow" twice, and once each "are less," "yield," "pardon," "leave," "give up," "admit," "retire," "pass inward." But *vitam concedere* is common enough, as any lexicon will show; hence the need of the explanatory gloss *reddita*. The opposite of *obire mortem* is *concedere vitam*, "to give up" (*reddere*) life, not "grant" or "give place to;" not "give in" but "give up."

**4, 791** *et repetunt oculis gestum pede convenienti*

Creech's change of *oculis* to *ollis* is improbable, as the corruption *oculis, oclis, ollis* has no support in O and Q; the nearest examples are in ii, 1026, 1101; vi, 35, 92. *Oculis* here represents *ut videamus*: ii, 69, *longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo ex oculisque vetustatem subducere nostris*, i.e., *ne videamus*; so here *cernimus* precedes in 789. The verse means "et simulacra repetunt gestum ut videamus oculis nostris gestum pede convenienti brachiis." But the *oculi* are the *oculi mentis* in sleep: iv, 789, *cernimus in somnis*.

**4, 795** *consentimus id est cum vox emittitur una*

Many read *cum sentimus*, but *con-* does not stand for *cum* anywhere else. Lachmann's *quod* is probable: *quom* > *quon* > *quod*. There is corruption of *d* for *n* at i, 971; ii, 173; v, 1129; *n* for *d* in v, 1062; and *n* and *m* are interchanged twenty-seven times.



**4, 802** et quia tenvia sunt nisique contendit acute  
cernere non potis est animus

Nisi quae (cernere) contendit, (ea) acute cernere is very harsh, and therefore Lambinus conjectured se which has no defense palaeographically in our manuscripts. Perhaps the corruption is deep-seated. I propose

et quia tenvia sunt, nisi contra tendit acute.

The syllable -tra fell out (so iv, 658, triquealiis for triquetra aliis) leaving contendit; -que was then inserted to fill out the verse; it is omitted or inserted over thirty times in our MSS. Contra means "to meet," as in i, 66, 67, and iv, 300, sol etiam caecat contra si tendere pergat. Nisi quom contendat may also be right: que and quo are confused at ii, 164, and vi, 1155. Quo for quom, ii, 477; iv, 1208.

**4, 804** praeterea pereunt nisi quae ex se ipse paravit

Many editors would have nisi si ad quae se, but although si may have dropped out after nisi, ad never is interchanged with ex. The correct reading may have been.

praeterea pereunt nisi quae ipse <sibi> esse paravit.

The stages of corruption may have been nisi quae ipse exse, nisi que ex se ipse. Cf. ii, 643, praesidioque parent decorique parentibus esse, i, 1008, ipsa modum porro sibi rerum summa parare. Elsewhere x and s are several times interchanged. The meaning is "therefore all the idols that there are besides these are lost, save those which it has designed to be for itself by straining the sight." Then in 805 Lucretius goes on to say that ipse parat sese, which is meaningless unless 804 refers primarily to the idols; animus gets ready in case any idols happen along.

**4, 822** illud in his rebus vitium vehementer inesse

Recent editors read avessis, Munro's bold conjecture, but the form occurs nowhere else, is difficult on palaeographical grounds,

and *aveo* in such a context is unexampled in Lucretius. The line is desperate and requires a desperate remedy. The key may perhaps be found in iv, 1146 and following: *nam vitare . . . et tamen implicitus quoque possis . . . effugere infestum . . . et praetermittas animi vitia*. I propose

*illud in his rebus possis vitium vementer*

The verse was written first *illud in his rebus vitium vementer*, and *possis* having fallen out, as *possint* did in v, 736, was written in the margin and then taken in wrongly at the end of the verse—

*illud in his rebus vitium vementer possis,*

and *possis* was then corrupted into *inesse*, so in v, 485, *partem* for *in artum*, perhaps to make a better verse ending. *Possis* if right did not stand originally either at the end, or next to the last word: it stands at the end of the verse too often to be corrupted here; and it is never placed in the penultimate position, but several times in the second half of the verse: iv, 560, *ergo fit sonitum ut possis*; iv, 1149, *et tamen implicitus quoque possis*; i, 481, *sed magis ut merito possis*. For the spondaic ending *vementer*, cf. such unusual rhythms as ii, 475, *fluat ac mansuescat*; ii, 615, *inveni sint*; iii, 191, *est natura*; 417, *et mortalis*.

#### 4, 825 *prospicere ut possimus et ut proferre via*

Lachmann's change to *possemus* is unnecessary. I can find no occurrence in Lucretius of *possemus* or the like between an expression like *facias creata* and another present subjunctive. For the present, cf. iii, 794, *constat corpore certum dispositumque videtur | ubi esse et crescere possit*; i, 203, *quia rebus reddita certast gignendis e qua constat quid possit oriri*, and the doubtful passage at i, 207. Of course *possemus* would be right by itself: v, 913, *hominem . . . esse natum | trans maria pedum nisus ut ponere posset*.

For *via* Lachmann read *queamus*, cf. 877, *passus proferre queamus*. Although such a corruption is unexampled, the reading is probably correct.

**4, 878** *cum volumus vareque datum sit membra movere*

*Membra movere* occurs without an adverb in iv, 455, 789; v, 1173, and *membra moventis*, iv, 980; v, 1401, and *propellere membra*, iii, 162. Hence *varie*, the usual correction, is improbable and *vare* is not found. I suggest *quare*, cf. 825. In iii, 730, at *neque cur faciant ipsae quareve laborent*, vi, 533, *quo pacto fiant quareve creentur*; iv, 634. Perhaps the *q* is merely transposed and we should read *quareve*: iv, 634, *quareve . . . tan-taque*; v, 71, *quove . . . et*; v, 184, *quove . . . quidque*.

**4, 896** *corporis hic igitur rebus fit utrimque duabus*

For *hic* Faber and Brieger would have *his*; but although his *rebus* is common enough, his *rebus duabus* has no good parallel. In i, 449, the dative *his coniuncta duabus rebus* occurs referring back to *quaecumque*, and in ii, 1120, *omnibus his . . . rebus*, his is dubious. In v, 480, and vi, 543, his *rebus* is ablative absolute with participles. The old vulgate in 896 had *hinc*, but *hinc igitur* is not Lucretian. I can find no example of *hic igitur rebus*, and here both Munro and Bailey translate *hic* "in this way," which scarcely has a parallel. Perhaps *sic* should be read: *corporisic* might well stand for *corporis sic*. *Sic igitur* occurs frequently: iv, 685; v, 495, 546; vi, 665, etc. But iv, 865, his *igitur rebus rarescit corpus*, may defend his; yet the difficulty remains as to what his refers to; Creech would have the reference to *anima* and *aer*, which some think interpret *rebus*.

*Corpori'* for *corporis* occurs at iv, 1152.

**4, 897** *corporis ut ac navis velis ventoque feratur*

*Corporis* was repeated from 896 and has extruded a word, which was perhaps *scilicet*: read

*sic igitur rebus fit utrimque duabus,  
scilicet, ut navis velis ventoque feratur.*

Cf. vi, 846, *fit scilicet*. The various readings are due partly to metre and partly to sense. The interpolated reading may have been

*corpus*  
*scilicet ut ac navis*

and then *corporis ut ac*. The Cambridge and Vatican MSS omit *ac*. *Scilicet ut* occurs repeatedly.

4, 959 *fit ratione eadem coniectus parte animai*  
*altior*

This is translated by Munro "on the same principle the soul comes in part to be forced more deeply into the frame," as if the Latin were "*fit eadem ratione ut anima ex parte coniciatur*," but *parte* all the editors change, with Lachmann, to *partim*, comparing 918. Lucretius always has *partim* correlative to another *partim*, or as an equivalent to *pars* or a nominative pronoun, except in v, 952, where it means *partibus*. *Parte* for "in parte" does not occur elsewhere in the poem, but I am inclined to retain *parte* here in the sense "by part of the soul:" *coniectus fit parte animai*, equivalent to "*pars animi conicitur altius et largior pars foras eicitur*," etc. Yet possibly *ex* fell out after *eadem*; see above, on i, 843.

4, 959 *fit ratione eadem coniectus parte animai*  
*altior atque foras eictus largior eius*  
*et divisor inter se ac distractior intus*

This means (1) that *pars animae altius conicitur* (cf. 918), and (2) that *largior pars eius animae eicitur foras* (cf. 917), and (3) that *vis animae fit divisor ac distractior intus inter se* (cf. 917); thus in closing Lucretius reverses the preceding order. *Intus* has been questioned, but it is sound, and corresponds to *per artus* in 916; *intus* in *artus* occurs in ii, 711, *per artus . . . intus*, ii, 964; *membris intus*, iv, 1091; *animam labefactant sedi-*

bus intus, vi, 798. Why the poet preferred to use the strange comparatives *divisior* and *distractor* I do not know; he might have used the abstracts *divisus* and *distractus* if he had cared for symmetry.

- 4, 987 quippe videbis equos fortis cum membra iacebunt  
 in somnis sudare tamen spirareque semper  
 et quasi de palma summas contendere viris  
 990 aut quasi carceribus patefactis saepe quiete  
 999 venantumque canes in molli saepe quiete

The verbs *sudare*, *spirare*, *contendere*, demand another infinitive in 990. I am inclined to think that this infinitive was in a lost line, and that it was *mitti*. The other alternative is to regard *saepe quiete* as corrupt. Perhaps *micare* is the missing verb. The horse quivers in his sleep: *Virg. G.*, iii, 83, *stare loco nescit, micat auribus et tremit artus . . .* 104 *ruuntque effusi carcere currus | cum spes arrectae iuvenum, exsultantia haurit | corda pavor pulsans. Ov. Met.*, x, 652, has *cum carcere pronus uterque | emicat*.

My colleague, Professor Deutsch, conjectures *semper avere*, comparing 988 and the context of ii, 23-25.

- 4, 1011 porro hominum mentes magnis quae montibus edunt

*Montibus* is of course corrupt, and *motibus* is generally read with the Victorianus; Lachmann printed *mentibus* and Bernays *mortibus*. I find *motibus magnis* in vi, 588-589, of earthquakes, but nowhere in connection with mental activity. Perhaps *montibus* was a corruption of *motibus*, and that of *molibus*: the interchange of *t* and *l* is not uncommon; so iii, 62, *tabore* for *labore*. *Magna mole* for "great labor" is found in *Tac. Ann.*, ii, 78, *Livy*, xxv, 11, 17; *maiore mole*, *Tac. Hist.*, ii, 46. The plural in this meaning is unexampled, but may be due to metrical convenience, as was *doloribus* below in 1015. People in dreams do

over again what they have done with great effort. *Montibus* and *molibus* are sometimes synonyms, and *magnis montibus* is common in its literal sense; so v, 1244.

**4, 1013** *reges expugnant capiuntur proelia miscent  
tollunt clamorem quasi si iugulentur ibidem*

It is strange that generals should dream of having their throats cut and of raising a cry like stuck pigs. Privates, not generals, are exposed to these hazards. *Arces* should be read for *reges*: iv, 517, *parva* for *prava*; v, 1116, *certi* for *creti*; vi, 842, *proprie* for *propere*. *Reges* cannot be accusative, for soldiers do not take generals by storm.

Of course generals, then as now, were sometimes surprised in camp at night, and also at times were in the thick of battle, but here the poet is thinking of the normal experience of warfare. If any generals were to have their throats cut, they could not be Roman generals for Roman pride would reject such a thought. Note also that he is describing the mental activity of *hominum* merely, 1011; these *homines* are *multi* in 1015, 1018, 1020, ordinary people.

**4, 1026** *puri saepe lacum propter se ac dolia curta*

It is idle to say that *homines noctu micturientes* are "pure." Anyone with any experience in Bohemia can see that *poti* is the word demanded here. The stages of corruption were *poti*, *pūti*, *pūri*. And on account of quite another physiological phenomenon—mentioned in 1030—many have thought that *puri* here should mean *pueri*, when the persons alluded to in 1030 can be no more than boys, and hence there can be no contrast. For the interchange of *t* and *r*, v, 287, *tumpere* for *rumpere*. This effect of wine was known to the medical writers: *Serenus Sammonicus*, 580, *si cui vesicae tardus cunctabitur humor | haec mora rumpe-  
tur vino pervicta vetusto*. Editors change *se* to *si*, probably correctly.

4, 1057 namque voluptatem praesagit muta cupido

Muta is the reading of O and multa of Q; the latter was read before Lachmann, but both are unsatisfactory. Now in 1037 occurs sollicitatur, 1039, commovet atque lacessit, 1040 ciet, 1043 cietque; and the word we need with cupido in 1057 is cita. For the confusion of m and c, ii, 36, iamteris for iacteris. Conlecta cupido occurs in iv, 1115, in a similar connection. Elsewhere Lucretius writes cīta, but cīta would be a normal form; cf. cīmus, i, 212, 2, 211; excitur, i, 327. The interchange of e and u is very common. Priscian, ii, 543, 14, implies the existence of citus but no occurrence is known. Arrecta cupido in *Aen.*, v, 138, is a parallel.

4, 1058 hinc autemst nomen amoris

This cannot mean "our name for love," for Lucretius, when interpreting a word, expresses himself as in ii, 629, Curetas nomine Grai quos memorant Phrygios. Nor is Lachmann's *nomen* proper: Venus is not the *nomen* of love, she is love. The poet, here as elsewhere, is using his juristic knowledge, and *nomen* means "ground" or "title," or "reason." So in v, 909, *nixus in hoc uno novitatis nomine inani*.

4, 1061 nam si abest quod ames praesto simulacra tamen sunt

Lachmann was right in reading *aves* for *ames*, for in iii, 957, is *aves quod abest*, and 1082 *abest quod avemus*. Lucretius seems to have preferred certain forms of *amo* and *aveo*: thus he has *aves*, *avet*, *avemus*, *amant*, *aveat*, *ametur*, *avere*, *aventem*, *amantum*, but both *amantis* and *aventis*.

4, 1096 tenvia quae vento spes raptat saepe misella

Vento for *ad ventum* is improbable, and the many changes that have been proposed are unsatisfactory. Was the original reading

tenvia quae ventus spe raptat saepe misella?

“which flaming idols the wind often tears away from his love-sick hopes?” Ventus spe > ventos spe > vento spes. In v, 1253, O has horribili<sup>s</sup> sonitus, Q horribili sonitus, for horribili sonitu. For the ablative, cf. Ov. *Met.*, iii, 730, ventus alta rapit arbore frondes, *Her.*, viii, 17, rapiat stabulis armenta reclusis, Caesar *B.G.*, v, 55, hac spe lapsus; i, 8, ea spe deiecti.

**4, 1125** unguenta et pulchra in pedibus Sicyonia rident

Possibly vinculaque should replace unguenta. *Aen.*, viii, 458, Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis. Ernout, *Rev. de Phil.*, xxxix, 236, vainly defends unguenta.

**4, 1168** atiamina et mammosa Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho

For iamina Bernays' tumida is generally read, but plena is an easier correction and corresponds to Ov. *Rem.*, 327, turgida si plena est. P is constantly omitted in our MSS, and l and i are frequently interchanged; plena, lenena, iamina.

**4, 1186** omnia summo opere hos vitae postcaenia celant

We must write either poscaenia with Lachmann or postscaenia with Lambinus. If poscaenia were a common word, constantly used in the vulgar language like posmeridianus, one might proceed with some confidence; but as things are we should give heed to palaeographical considerations. Poscaenia means the insertion of t before c and may be defended by iii, 211, setcura Q for secura: postscaenia the loss of s before c as in iii, 336, vicera O for viscera, 719, vicere O for viscere, 960, dicere O for discedere, iv, 811, nocere for noscere; v, 993, vicerat Q for viscera; v, 1234, faces O for fasces; vi, 63, adciscunt for adsciscunt; 393, concius O for conscius. Again in iv, 1098, membri stinguere Q, for membris stinguere.



**4, 1203** in triviis cum saepe canes

Lachmann's change to *quam* seems unnecessary, as *cum saepe* occurs at ii, 85, 315; iii, 102, 363; iv, 34; vi, 51. For the repetition of *cum*, cf. iii, 107, *cum tamen*, 109, *cum miser*, 110, *cum dolet*, 112, *cum dedita*; cf. also ii, 1067, 1068; iv, 58, 59, 60; vi, 310, 311, 314. *Quom interea* in 1204 means "while meantime," and the *cum* in 1203 "seeing that."

**4, 1208** et commiscendo quom semina forte virili  
femina vim vicit subita vi corripuitque

This means *et quom femina, miscendo semine virili cum semine suo, vim eius vicit*. The changes *virilem*, *virile*, *virilis* are all unnecessary, and it is noteworthy that all the inferior MSS point to *virili*, although *virilem* is an easy and obvious change, first made by Voss. For the ablative, cf. 1257, *ut semina possint seminibus commisceri*. *Vim* means here *σπέρμα* as in Arnobius, v, 18. *Subita* is like *subitam* in ii, 363.

**4, 1225** quandoquidem nilo magis haec <de> semine certo

This passage becomes plain when one notices that *semine certo* here is opposed to the *multa primordia* in 1220. *Inde* in 1223 means "out of these primordia;" *haec* in 1225 are the inherited physical qualities. Note too the correlation of *maiorum*, 1224, *nobis*, 1226, *voltus* and *facies*, *vocesque* *comasque* with *corpora membraque*. All is indefinite, the poet says; no one can tell what primordia will form in the child the physical features of an ancestor—nay, even the sex cannot be foretold. The primordia are lawlessly passed on from generation to generation.

**4, 1243** liquitur extemplo et revocatum cedit abortu

Lambinus separated *ab* and *ortu*. *Abortu*, "abortively," occurs nowhere else in the poem, and Lucretius has *cedo* absolutely and with *in*, *e* and *de*; *revocare* with *in*, and usually with *ad*.

Ortus occurs in i, 212; v, 211, *cimus ad ortus*; v, 698, *emergere ad ortus*. Still, there can be no reference here to premature delivery, as the moment of conception is being considered. The sense calls for "beginning," "originating," and *ab ortu* goes with *revocatum*; the seed is recalled from its task and retires.

**4, 1244** *crassius hic porro quoniam concretius aequo  
mittitur*

Lachmann changed *hic* to *his*, but there is no example in the poem of a dative of the agent with a pure passive verb. Write

*crassius hinc porro quoniam . . .*

Cf. ii, 669, *hinc porro quamvis*; i, 254, *hinc alitur porro*; i, 675, *nunc igitur quoniam*; 794, *quapropter quoniam*; iv, 834, *ideo quoniam*.

**5, 28** Read

- 28 *quidve tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai*  
29 *et Diomedis equi, spirantes naribus ignem,*  
31 *Thracis Bistoniasque plagas atque Ismara propter,*  
30 *tantopere officerent nobis? Stymphala colentes?*

I.e., *quidve aves Stymphala colentes officerent nobis?* It is very improbable that there should be both a lacuna and displacement of lines in the same sentence. The *aves* were well known and could be identified by *Stymphala*. So in iv, 544, *retrocita* implies *tibia*. *Stymphala colentes* corresponds to *Stymphalidae*, *Claud. Rapt. Pros.*, ii. Pr. 37, *Stymphalidas*, *Mart.* ix, 101, 7; *Stymphalis*, *Sen. Agam.* 850. But if a lacuna is necessary it should come between *nobis* and *Stymphala*. No Roman reader would take *colentes* with *equi* when *Bistonias* and *Ismara* intervene.

**5, 44** *atque pericula sunt ingratis insinuandum*

The easiest correction here is to *insinuanda: insinuandum*, > -ū, > -a; cf. ii, 8, *editum Q* for *edita*. The usual change of *sunt* to *tumst* is improbable with *purgatumst* just above it.

**5, 154** dissimiles debent tenues de corpore eorum

The thought here is "their seats must be unlike our seats, fine, even as their bodies are fine" as Munro translates; but in all the 153 cases where Lucretius uses *ut* there is no parallel example; a verb is needed, as in Ovid *Met.*, vii, 560, *humus de corpore fervet*. What might have been expected is *tenues sicuti corpora eorum*, and the metrical equivalent of this is *tenues ut corpora*. The stages of the corruption were *ut corpora*, *utecorpore*, *decorpore*. The *u* in *ut* was not repeated after the *u* in *tenues*, and *t* and *d* are frequently interchanged. Lucretius has stated the tenuity of the divine natures in 148.

**5, 182** notities hominum divis unde est insita primum

We must read *divis hominum* or *hominum dis*. There is but one other case of a similar rhythm—*ii*, 702, *semiferas hominum*; in the eight other cases where *hominum* is the second word, the first foot is a spondee. On the other hand, *hominum* is the third word eighteen times; hence it is probable that the order in *O* and *Q* is wrong. Furthermore, Lucretius has *dis* only three times and *divis* six. Of the numerous examples of wrong order the closest to this is *ii*, 640, where *O* and *Q* differ.

It is only fair to say that there is no case of *ecthipsis* of *hominum* in the poem, and that may be the reason for the order of the MSS.

**5, 186** si non ipsa dedit speciem natura creandi

*Speciem* is usually changed to *specimen* and defended by *v*, 1361, at *specimen sationis . . . ipsa fuit* (not *dedit*) *rerum primum natura creatrix*, because men saw plants growing naturally. How, says Lucretius, did the gods get a pattern (*exemplum*) for producing things, and a concept (*notities*) of men, or how was the power of the atoms known, if nature did not give a notion (*speciem*) of what was to be produced? For atoms formed the world. *Natura* is the habits of matter and existed

independently of the gods; indeed, *natura creatrix* governs the movements of matter: i, 629; ii, 1117; v, 1362. Nature, then, gave the gods the idea and model, *speciem ac formam*, iv, 52, *species formaque*, Cic. *Tusc.*, v, 114, et *figura*, Cic. *Rosc. Amer.*, 63, et *notio*, Cic. *Off.*, iii, 81; et *origo*, Cic. *Rep.*, ii, 51; *similitudinem speciemque*, Cic. *Off.*, iii, 16. *Species* thus draws near in meaning to *exemplum*, *specimen*. Either *formam* or *notionem* or *originem* could replace *speciem* here so far as sense goes. *Speciem* interprets *notities* 182, *scirent* 183, *cognita* 184. It was the "sight" of creation that the *primordia* gave the gods, and this when seen was, of course, a pattern, *exemplar* or *specimen*. *Speciem creandi*, εἶδος, corresponds to *exemplum gignundis rebus* in 181. Mr. J. S. Reid on Cic. *Acad.*, ii, 111, *probandi species*, would have *species* here. There is no other example in O and Q of such a corruption as *specimen* into *speciem*. The difficulty of the gerund is as great with *specimen* as with *speciem*. One should be very slow to change technical terms in Lucretius.

5, 201 inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum  
possedere

This is poetry and not prose, hence *aliquam* cannot be right, and if any change is necessary *avide* must be read. But *avidam* may stand as a case of *enallage*: *avidam partem montes* = *avidi partem montes silvaeque*, but Lucretius did not write this on account of the different gender of the two nouns, and he could not write *avida*. So in i, 36, *avidos visus* for *avidus*, which would be unmetrical. Sen. *Phoen.*, 423, *Stymphalis avidis praepetem pennis feret*, Claud., *iv Cons. Hon.*, 498, *avida sector non voce citatur*.

5, 210 si non fecundas vertentes vomere glebas  
terraeque solum subigentes cimus ad ortus  
sponte sua nequeant liquidas exsistere in auras  
et tamen interdum magno quaesita labore  
cum iam per terras frondent atque omnia florent

215 aut nimiis torret fervoribus aetherius sol  
 aut subiti peremunt imbris gelidaeque pruinae  
 flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant

This is a remarkable passage for ellipse of subjects and objects. Expanded it might read *cimus* <fruges> *ad ortus* . . . <fruges> *nequeant* . . . *torret* <fruges> . . . *peremunt* <fruges> . . . *vexant* <fruges>—all interpreted by *omnia* in 214, which is so general in its nature that not *fruges* but a word of wider signification is necessary. Strangely enough, the verb *cicio* is used without an expressed object in iv, 576, v, 1251, vi, 242, 1039, and *torreo* has no object in iii, 1019, and ii, 415. *Vexo*, too, is used without an object in i, 279, and v, 163, and *peremo* in i, 226. And for *nequeant* *existere* without a subject, cf. iv, 1218, *exsistere* *possint*, where likewise the subject must be supplied. For *si non* beginning a clause, cf. ii, 40, and iii, 781. It is, then, unnecessary to postulate a lacuna before 210 with Christ and Brieger.

5, 257 praeterea pro parte sua quodcumque alit auget  
 redditur et quoniam

This needs interpretation, not emendation. Lucretius has been talking about the earth, and continues “*pro parte sua quodcumque terra alit et auget, id terrae redditur.*” Those who change to *alid*, or postulate a lacuna, overlook Lucretius’ love for *asyndeton*, and make the remark general instead of special as relating to the earth, although the nearly parallel passage, v, 322, is general, but in a *clausula* there. Lucretius likes to use *alit* and *auget* together: he has *alit aut auget*, i, 229; *auget alitque*, i, 859, v, 322, vi, 946; *alit atque auget*, v, 220, showing that he was bound to no formula. The course of thought in i, 873, is similar: *praeterea tellus quae corpora cumque alit auget.* Furthermore, he never has *auget aliud* or *alid*.

**5, 295** *lumina pendentes lyclini claraeque corusci*

The only question here is the spelling of *lychni*. I now think that Munro was not right in adopting the form *lychini*. Note the following spellings in the codices: ii, 390, *alimus*; 495, *augimen*; 898, *putirifacta O*; 956, *ingenitis Q*; iii, 7, *cyeniis*; iv, 1013, *exipugnant*; 1131, *luidi*; v, 112, *Phoeibi Q*; 946, *monitibus Q*; 1350, *tegimen Q*; vi, 92, *praescripta*. The corrector of *O* here, as in many places, was right in spelling *lychni*.

**5, 296** *fulguribus pingues multa caligine taedae*

This line has been misinterpreted both by those who would change *caligine* to *fuligine*, and by those also who take *caligine* as "darkness." *Caligo* is a word used by Lucretius for smoke, mist, fog, as well as for darkness or gloom. The word is used elsewhere: iii, 303, *fax umquam subdita percit | fumida, suffundens caecae caligine umbram*; vi, 460, *edita fument | assidue furvae nubis caligine crassa*; 691, *crassa volvit caligine fumum*. These *pingues taedae* would, of course, give off much smoke with flashes of brightness. Let the doubter watch his camp-fire on his next outing in the mountains.

**5, 300** *usque adeo properanter ab omnibus ignibus ei exitium celeri celeratur origine flammae*

Madvig's change to *celatur* is attractive at first sight and is supported by *deliberare, OQ*, at iii, 1088, for *delibare*, but there is nothing in the context about concealment, while *exitium* continues *disperit*, 284, 288; *perire*, 291, *perdere*, 304; and the swiftness by *confestim*, 283, *extemplo*, 288, *properant*, 297, *instant*, 298; *properanter*, 300. Again, *celeri celeratur* is a juxtaposition in the poet's manner. The meaning was, perhaps, "usque adeo properanter exitium ei luci celeratur dum flamma celeriter ob omnibus ignibus oritur;" *celeri origine* is an ablative of attendant circumstances (Roby, 1240). Although Lucretius says *exitium videri* in i, 244, I have doubts about *exitium celatur*, especially *properanter celatur*.

**5, 311** denique non monumenta virum dilapsa videmus  
quaerere porporro sibi cumque senescere credas

In 306, lapides vinci; 307, turris ruere, 308; delubra fatisci; 313, silices ruere; 314, viris perferre; but 312, dilapsa videmus quaerere, which makes no sense. The corruption is deep and no emendation is likely to be accepted. Ellis's petras for credas is probable, for p and c are several times confused in O and Q. The correct reading may have been

conquerier porro sibi cumque senescere petras,

“keep complaining to themselves that their stones continually decay.” The stages of the corruption were conquerier porro . . . petras, conqueri porro . . . credas, quaerere porporro . . . credas. Cf. iii, 613, non tam se moriens dissolvi conqueretur. In i, 395, O has condenserier for denserier; vi, 246, gigni for gignier; iii, 263, cernier Q for secernier, i, 710, verti for vertier.

**5, 349** inter nos nisi quod morbis aegrescimus idem

Pius with most editors changes to isdem, just as if Lucretius knew what diseases had proved fatal in other cases. We infer mortality because we become ill just as others have been taken ill and have died. The contrast is in the mortality, not in the diseases. Idem atque means “in the same way as.”

**5, 359** aut etiam quia nulla loci sit copia circum

This passage, which is repeated from iii, 814, is the only one in the poem where quia is repeated with different moods; hence Lachman's correction to “fit” in both books is necessary. Aut quia sunt, 352; aut quia sunt, 356-357, and aut quia fit, 359, are all parallel; and fit copia corresponds also to locus est, 362.

**5, 369** aut aliam quamvis cladem importare pericli

This means importare quamvis cladem periculosam, “ruinous disaster.” The poet could not use periculosam, and pericli oc-

curs repeatedly at the end of the line. *Pericla* means "ruin" in iii, 775, and in Arnobius. Cf. v, 347, *cladem magnasque ruinas*.

**5, 383** *posse dari finem vel cum sol et vapor omnis*

*Omnis* has been questioned, but seems defensible by i, 668, *ardor omnis*; 1074, *omnis enim locus ac spatium*; 1091, *calor omnis*; ii, 517, *omnis enim calor ac frigus*; iii, 600, *mens animaeque potestas | omnis*; iv, 90, *omnis odor fumus vapor*, 524, *auditur sonus et vox omnis*; vi, 1098, *ea vis omnis morborum pestilitasque*; 1252, *pastor et armentarius omnis*. *Omnis* in 383 is followed by *omnibus* in 384, as in i, 810-811; *omni | omnibus*, i, 26-27.

**5, 385** *quod facere intendunt neque adhuc conata patrantur*

Goebel and Grasberger were right in reading *patrarunt*: i, 708, *putant<sup>ur</sup> O, putantur Q, putarunt Q corr.* *Patrantur*, middle, seems unexampled, and Lucretius always uses *adhuc* with past tenses: i, 559; v, 378, 1027. Perhaps *minantur* in 386 influenced the reading of the MSS and also the present *intendunt*. Yet Sallust *Cat.*, xviii, 8, has *pessimum facinus patratum foret*, and *patrantur* may be a true passive.

**5, 393** *magnis de rebus cernere certant*

Marullus and the Italian manuscripts supply *inter se* after *rebus*, but Lachmann says this is "pessime et contra normam artis Lucretianae," and he inserts *inter se* after *magnis*. Lucretius has *inter se* often enough immediately following the first word, but there is no case of *inter se* between an adjective and preposition. On the other hand, *inter se* precedes a verb twenty-one times and stands before the two last words in the line twenty-three times. But there is no case of *inter se* following *rebus* and no other case of the omission of these words in our MSS. *Inter* has the ictus on the *ultima* in i, 375, 619, etc. I suppose Lach-



mann's objection was to rebūs, but this may have been the very reason for the omission of inter se in O and Q. Virgil lengthened the ultima of pectoribus, nemus, and Euryalus. I know of no other occurrence in Lucretius of a similar lengthening of an -us syllable, and although there are other cases, both metrical and syntactical, of singular uses, I hardly dare to introduce such an example into the text.

The best remedy is to put inter se at the beginning of the verse as in i, 240, and twelve other places, although it fails to explain the omission in O and Q. This is not the only place O and Q have balked at an unusual reading.

**5, 412** ut fama est hominum multas quando obruit undis

The easiest way to heal this line is to write urbes for undis, comparing Manil. iv, 831, merserat urbes; but obruit undis is natural and customary: Ov. *Met.*, i, 26, genus mortale sub undis perdere; Sen. *N.Q.*, iii, 27, quemadmodum magna pars terrarum undis obruatur. The corruption lies in multas, for which paleographically vitas is the best correction, but Lucretius would have used vitam as in v, 1424. We should expect here hominum genus: Arnob., v, 8, omne mortalium genus interemisset; Hyg. *Fab.*, 153, omne genus mortalium interiit; or saecla, i, 467, or gentes, i, 119. But genus, gentes (for undis) and saecla are all inadmissible metrically. I propose vultus for multas: the faces of men would disappear in the waters, just as the nymphs emerged in Catullus, lxiv, 14, emersere freti candenti e gurgite vultus | aequoreae monstrum Nereides admirantes. Vultus here is highly poetical but has no parallel in Lucretius. In iv, 309, for multa O has mault, Q mavult. For the thought, cf. Prop., iii, 18, 9, his pressus Stygias vultum demisit in undas; Ov. *Tr.*, i, 2, 34, dumque loquor vultus obruit unda meos.

**5, 440** omnigenis e principiis discordia quorum

This is the reading of O and the vulgate before Lachmann, who denies an adjective omnigenus in this period and reads omne

genus de; Q has omnigenus and in 428 the corrector of O has omnigenos, OQ omnigenus. Lucretius nowhere has de principiis but e or ex: ii, 731, 866; iv, 534. I have discussed the general question on p. 103 of Volume II of this series.

**5, 457**                    ideo per rara foramina terrae  
partibus erumpens primus et sustulit aether

Partibus is unexampled in this connection in Lucretius and Bentley proposed protinus. Perhaps faucibus should be read: i, 724, faucibus eruptos; Cic. *N.D.*, ii, 95, patefactis terrae faucibus. In iii, 1012, Q has fautibus for faucibus, and the confusion of f and p, and of u and r occur several times in our MSS.

All editors read se for et.

**5, 467** sic igitur tum se levis ac diffusilis aether  
corpore concreto circumdatus undique saepsit

All follow Lachmann in substituting flexit, "arched," or "curved," for saepsit. Lachman says flexit translates ἐπιέζω, but Lucretius rendered that by expressere in 453. Creech interpreted saepsit by continuit. The ether expanded until it got far enough away to enclose the world, and then it hemmed itself in, that is, it stopped, restrained and enclosed itself, and became a fence for all the rest. I cannot believe that saepsit in 468 is due to saepsit in 470; we should rather expect 470 to be corrupt. It is Lucretius's way to use the same word in different meanings. Probably se saepsit means "made a fence of itself;" an unusual expression, certainly. If saepsit in 470 is repeated from 468 we may substitute cepit for it: ii, 1066, avido complexu quem tenet aether.

**5, 484** et radii solis cogeabant undique terram  
verberibus crebris extrema ad limina partem

Munro's in artum is universally accepted, but the palaeographical difficulty seems to me insuperable; and although vi, 158, has confereit in artum, yet there is nothing parallel in the

many occurrences of *cogo*. Bentley's *raptim* is the best proposal: vi, 851, *raptim vulgate* for *partim*; *raptim* suits the sense here as well as there.

Professor Deutsch conjectures *passim* for *partem*; *r* and *t* stand repeatedly in *O* and *Q* for *s*, and *passim* comes often at the end of the verse: cf. 525, 609, 824.

### 5, 507 *significat ponto mare certo quod fluit aestu*

Lachmann's emendation *Pontos* has been adopted by all, yet something may be said for Lambin's *Ponti*. There are 134 or more cases of omitted *s* in our MSS, but no case where the *s* of the nominative, whether in *-us* or *-os*, of a second declension word is missing. There is also no case in *O* of *s* being omitted before a word beginning with *m*, but there are two in *Q*: *inferias mitunt*, iii, 53; *miseris mortalibus*, v, 944. On the other hand, the second *o* in *Ponto* may be due to the first one, as with *locos* for *locis*, iv, 798 *O*; *nequod ob* for *quid*, v, 1224; *frugiferos . . . aegros* for *aegris*, vi, 1; *tibi . . . commemorandi* for *commemorando*, i, 400. If Ovid *Met.*, viii, 267, could write *oceanii refluxum mare*, why could not Lucretius write *Ponti mare*? *Mare* here is not simply "sea" but "flood," as in i, 720, *angustoque fretu rapidum mare*. If Lucretius could write *ponti aequora*, v, 1000, *Ponti mare* would not seem strange to him.

### 5, 514 *quo volvenda micant aeterni sidera mundi*

I cannot believe that Lucretius can be so inconsistent as to call *mundus* "eternal" when so many times he has called it mortal. *Aeterni* is corrupt and represents some other word, perhaps *nocturni*: iv, 444, *tempore nocturno tum splendida signa videntur*; ii, 206, *nocturnasque faces caeli sublime volantis*. The stages of the corruption were *nocturni*, *cturni*, *eterni*; *ni* is four times omitted, and there are examples of the interchange of *e* and *c*. *Nocturni sidera mundi* is equivalent to *nocturna sidera*

mundi through metrical convenience. The only adjectives used by Lucretius with mundi are magni, totius, patuli and capacis.

**5, 570** perveniunt nostros ad sensus et loca fulgent

Fulgent, "lighten," makes perfect sense, but up to the present time no case of a transitive fulgeo is known. Lustrant would give the required sense, but loca lumine lustrare occurs below in 575 and is improbable on palaeographical grounds. Lachmann's mulcent, which is generally accepted, is impossible, as "cheer" or "stroke" is not the expression desired, and there is no case of the interchange of f and m in our manuscripts. If a change is necessary we might read purgant: iv, 315, insequitur candens confestim lucidus aer | qui quasi purgat eos ac nigras discutit umbras. F stands for p six times in our MSS and e for r sixteen times.

**5, 581** quam mi filum

Editors write minui with Bentley, which makes perfect sense and yet the corruption is difficult to explain. Doubtless here as elsewhere to Bentley common sense was preferable to a thousand codices. But there is no other case in our MSS of the omission of nui, and f and n are nowhere confused. Perhaps mitti in the sense of "lost" may be read. In ii, 1029, the MSS have minuant where editors read mittant. As t and f are frequently confused and ti is omitted several times, the stages of corruption may have been mittifilum, mitilum, mifilum. Lucretius uses mutari in 588. Mitti corresponds better than minui to ἀπεβεβλήκει of the scholium *Ad Pyth.*, 91.

**5, 584** quanto quoque quantast hinc nobis videatur in alto

The corrector of Q has quantaquoque est tanta. Lachmann thinks Eichstädt was right for once in reading quantaque quantast, and that is the received reading. There can be no doubt

about the necessity of the change of *quoque* to *que*: v, 838, *membrisquoque* for *membrisque*. But *quantaquanta*, which belongs mainly to the language of comedy, is another question. There are very few examples given by the lexicons and grammars—*Plaut. Poen.*, 738; *Ter. And.*, 577, *Phorm.*, 904, *Adelph.*, 394; *Cic. Att.*, xii, 23, 3; *Digest*, xxxviii, 5, 2, 1; and in all of these there is no conjunction intervening between the repeated adjective. Lucretius might have written *quantaquanta* but not *quantaquequanta*. Now in 577 is *quidquid*; 578, *quam, qua*; 579, *quae*; 581, *quam, quapropter*; 582, *quandoquidem*, and in 585, *quoscumque*; 586, *quandoquidem quoscumque*; a scribe might plead for pardon if in 584 he wrote *quanta* for *tanta*. Lucretius has *tanta . . . quantam* in ii, 1070; *quanto . . . tanto*, v, 623, 629. I propose *tantaque quantast*, which was also read by Bockemüller.

The connection of thought is *videatur hinc nobis in alto et tanta quanta est*. The difficulty of the *que* is as great with *quantaque quanta* as with *tantaque quanta*.

**5, 588** *perparvum quiddam interdum mutare videtur*  
*O has videtur, Q videntur.*

In such cases *O* is right five times, *Q* thirteen, *O* correct. twice, *Q* correct. five times, and all are wrong nineteen times; total of variations between singular and plural, 44. Hence *videntur* of *Q* is probably right here, and so Brieger and Bailey read.

**5, 599** *ex omni mundo quia sic elementa vaporis*  
*undique conveniunt et sic coniectus eorum*  
*confluit ex uno capite hic ut profluat ardor*

Munro translates *hic* as "this," Bailey as "here," and Creech paraphrases it by *ex illo*, which is the sense demanded. *Hic* is due to *sic* in 599 and 600, and *hinc* should be written in 601; it corresponds to *hinc* in 597: it is the spot in the walls of the world which constitutes the *fons luminis*. But *hoc* may be

better still: hoc est unum caput profluendi. A British Museum MS has hinc but omits ut. In 271 inde corresponds in use to hinc here—inde super terras fluit agmine dulci.

5, 614 nec ratio solis simplex <et> recta patescit

Recta has been needlessly changed to certa, for the metaphor is that of a road wide open and running straight: Cic. *N.D.*, ii, 144, iter simplex et directum pateret; contrariwise Lucr., iv, 93, per iter flexum nec recta viarum | ostia. For ratio, cf. i, 81, impia te rationis inire elementa viamque | ingredi sceleris.

Ratio scruposa, iv, 523, has also the metaphor of a road, and perhaps ratio vestigia monstat, v, 1447, of following up a trail.

5, 617 canceris ut vertat metas ad solstitialis

Lachmann thinks that a cancer in heaven would indeed be a portent and changes to cancri se, but cancer in the second declension means sarcoma just as much as in the third. It is true that the word canceris in Cato *R.R.*, 157, and Arnob., i, 50, signifies the disease, but there is no proof whatever that the declension distinguished the signification, although Priscian says there was a distinction in gender according to signification; but Celsus, v, 31, omnis autem cancer . . . etiam serpit. It is probable that canceris is an archaic survival here. Vertat is used as in iv, 334, convertit eodem. A serious objection to Lachmann's se ut is that there is no example of such an elision in the poem; although Lucretius has both ut and se repeatedly, yet he always keeps those words apart, as in vi, 87, ut extulerit se.

5, 656 tempore item certo roseamatura per oras  
aetheris auroram differt et lumina pandit

In v, 976, rosea face sol inferret lumina caelo, and in ii, 144, aurora spargit lumine terras. Matuta is read by all except Bockemüller and Brieger, and is a beautiful emendation, and yet

is it certain? *Matuta* was the goddess of the morning, as is proved in the text-books by the word and *this* passage of Lucretius, surely a very insecure foundation for the reading *Matuta* here. Bockemüller reads *natura*, an obvious and easy correction but prosaic; yet I fear it must be accepted. But I hope *Matuta* may yet be established. Priscian, ii, 53, to be sure, says *matutinus a Matuta quae significat Auroram*; hence Lucretius would be made to say *roseam Aurora auroram differt*. As he writes in 658, *aut quia sol idem*, he could not well say in 656 that *sol auroram differt*. *Natura* is used as in iv, 404, *iamque rubrum tremulis iubar ignibus erigere alte | cum coepat natura supraque extollere montes*. *Roseam* for *rosea* is accepted by all.

5, 666 *nec tamen illud in his rebus mirabile debet  
esse quod haec ignis tam certo tempore possit*

Lachmann changes *possit* to *possunt*, because "ita semper Lucretius," that is, in ii, 465, vi, 1056, iv, 858, iv, 899, which is evidence enough for retaining an indicative but not for changing a subjunctive. *Possit* is due to the scribe's taking *ignis* as a singular, and the old vulgate *possint* is the natural emendation. The change of -it subjunctive to -unt indicative is unexampled in any certain passage, although *latebit* occurs for *latebunt* in iv, 328, and *poterit* for *poterunt* in iv, 486, both analagous to *possit* for *possint* here. After *mirum si* and the like, Lucretius has both subjunctive (e.g., vi, 489) and indicative (v, 748), and with *quod* causal the indicative seventy times and the subjunctive eight; with *quod* "that," the indicative thirty-two times and the subjunctive twice (ii, 220, iii, 917). *Mirum quod* and the like with the subjunctive is common enough in other authors. Lucretius may have used the subjunctive here because it is the explanation of a hypothesis. The only MS variation is *posset* in Wakefield's  $\pi$ .

5, 679 *consequiae quoque iam rerum ex ordine certo*

Lachmann emended to *consegue . . . redeunt*, and all follow him; but there are some objections to the reading. The sense

would be "the first-beginnings come around," but it is not the return of the first-beginnings that is demanded but the reoccurrence of the phenomena; in 669 it is the occurrences that take place at a fixed time. Munro translated "in due sequence they now come around," where the word "they" seems to refer to causes. The second reason is that there is no evidence of the existence of the word *consequē*, and the third, that there is no case in our MSS of the corruption of *-rum* to *-deunt*.

Lucretius is fond of abstract words: he has *retinentia rerum* in iii, 675; *variantia rerum*, i, 653, iii, 318; *desipientia*, iii, 499; *repetentia*, iii, 851. He could not use *consequentiae rerum* and so uses *consequiae* instead—a word used by Apuleius in another meaning. It means "consequences" here—consequences of the causes mentioned in 677, and of the way things act, in 678. The word is naturally followed by *rerum*, which is here impossible metrically.

Now in vi, 813, OQ have *audire* for *audisve*, that is, *r* for *sv*, hence I propose

*consequiae quoque iam suerunt ex ordine certo.*

It is *habit* that brings these phenomena back, as he has said in 661 and will say again in 702; results also are wont to follow in a fixed order. The infinitive must be supplied with *consuerunt* as in iii, 498.

**5, 690** *distinet aequato caelum discrimine metas*

Lucretius uses *caelum* as subject with such words as *nitet*, *potest videri*, *manere*, *flammescere*, once with *commovet* of the atmosphere, but never as an active cause in the sense of *natura*. Write

*distinet aequato sol tum discrimine metas.*

**5, 692** *annua sol in quo contudit tempora serpens*

*Lachmann's* *concludit* makes excellent sense and is supported by passages in Apuleius and Ammianus, but there is no case of



el for t in our MSS, the word is not a synonym of *consumit* which Lucretius used in 619, and the alliteration *tudit tempora* is destroyed. The old vulgate had *contundit*: I propose *contrudit*: "in which circle of the Zodiac the sun pushes on his annual course." Or, as *contrusit* and *compressit* are synonyms in vi, 212, *contrudit* may mean "constrains." A passage in St. Augustine has *coartatus* as a synonym of *contrusus*. The letter r is frequently omitted.

#### 5, 704 *propterea fit uti videantur dicere verum*

This verse was rejected or transferred by early editors, but Munro and the most recent would have a lacuna in which a line like 662 has fallen out. In iv, 251, there is a short sentence "propterea fit uti videamus quam procul absit res quaeque." If with Lachmann we accept the text and usual punctuation, the meaning will be "propterea fit uti videantur dicere verum qui faciunt solem certa de surgere parte," which is a gratuitous statement. The paragraph begins with 680; the lengthening and shortening of days may be either (682) because the sun runs longer or shorter arcs, or (696) because the air is thick and delays his progress, or (701) because fires meet to form the sun more slowly or more quickly, and in 704 Lucretius favors some opinion, but what it was we cannot know. I am not sure but that 704 can stand alone, referring to all three of the hypotheses: "therefore apparently a true explanation is offered." Certainly when he gives fourteen lines to the first hypothesis and five to the second, he would give more than three to the last if that were the one that he regarded as true. But if there is a lacuna it may have been filled by "qui faciunt solem certa regione morari."

#### 5, 705 *Luna potest solis radiis perculsa nitere inque dies magis lumen convertere nobis*

The old vulgate changed *magis* to *maius*. Pontanus supplied *et*, which is unlikely after *-que*; Flor., 31 supplied *hoc*, and

Lachmann id; but Lucretius has not said anything about this or that light, and neither id nor hoc would refer to anything; we should rather have expected suum or eius. Perhaps hinc is the missing word: hinc, inc, ic, is. S stands many times for c. The magisis would naturally become magis. Hinc would mean e luna or e sole; so hinc in v, 597, means e sole. Bailey translates hinc in vi, 436, by "thence," which might take up radiis here; but it is easier to understand it as a simple "hence," as commonly, referring back to nitere.

**5, 736** ordine cum tam certo multa creari

"Itali cum videas" says Lachman, inserting possint from 750; possent is omitted in 776 under possemus in 775. Videas may be defended by cernebant, v, 1184. The scribe of O was critical of Latinity and may have doubted videas creari; there are many cases where a lacuna in that codex is due to such a reason. But although possint makes good sense it is not easy to see why it fell out; perhaps quierint is the word; cf. nequeat, 731. Quierint occurs in v, 1342, and quom quierint is more probable palaeographically than quom possint. In iii, 129, Q omits qui after corpore. But videas may be correct, as Flor., 31, and Camb. are likely to be right where there is a lacuna.

**5, 747** redit hiemps sequitur creditans ac dentibus algi

In 738 Veneris praenuntius graditur, in 743 autumnus adit, and in 747 hiemps cedit, "comes," not returns. In iii, 293, pectore occurs for pectore, and the first letter in the verse is peculiarly subject to change. The winter storm comes on, and then follows with it (hanc for ac) chilling frost, algor, with rattling teeth. The scribe probably interpreted hiemps crepitans ac cum dentibus frigoris; this was influenced by *Aen.*, iii, 20, crepitans auster, and by doubt as to whether the storm could have teeth. For cedit for advenit, cf. *Plaut. Aul.*, 526, *Cas.*, 446, *Pseud.*, 308.

Crepitans of the Itali is accepted by all for creditans.

**5, 771** *menstrua dum rigidas coni perlabitur umbras*

This line was rejected by Lambinus and all following editors, and yet perhaps it may stand. Verse 770, *dum loca luminibus propiis inimica per exit*, corresponds to 760, *cum loca praeteriit flammis infesta per auras*; 769, *cur nequeat certa mundi languescere parte* is opposed to 759, *tempore cur certo nequeat recreareque lumen*. Of course, 771 is not necessary, but Lucretius at the close of an argument often repeats himself. In the preceding section, 750, *cum fieri possint tam certo tempore multa*, corresponds to 736, *ordine cum . . . tam certo multa creari*, 749 to 733-734. *Dum* clauses are repeated in ii, 1125, *dum facile in venas cibus omnis inditur et dum . . .*; v, 587, *dum tremor est clarus, dum cernitur ardor eorum*. It is not easy to see why the line should have been repeated by the scribe.

**5, 780** *nunc redeo ad mundi novitatem et mollia terrae  
arva novo fetu quid primum in luminis oras  
tolleret incertis credunt committere ventis*

In 782 *tollere et*, the vulgate is probably right. *Credunt* must be corrupt; modern editors read *crerint*, but what evidence or example is there that the youth of the world and the fields of earth ever decided to do anything? Such a thing is unthinkable in Epicureanism, which rests on indecision that is the essence of chance. With Lambinus I think that there is a gloss in *credunt committere*; *credo* and *committo* are synonyms: *Virg. G.*, i, 223, *quam sulcis committas semina, quamque | invitae properes anni spem credere terrae*. Which one is the gloss on the other, and what word is extruded, it is impossible to say. Lambinus read *tentarit credere*; *tentarint credere* would have been better. Bockemüller's *quierint* also gives the sense demanded. Another reason for the corrupt *credunt* may be dittography—*incertiscer-dunt*; this might lead to *certent* for *credunt*: *certent, credent, credunt*. But if a perfect subjunctive is necessary, *certarint credere* might be read. *Committere* is more likely to be the gloss than *credere*.

**5, 791** sustulit inde loci mortalia saecla creavit

Brieger would have animalia for mortalia, because elsewhere mortalia saecla cannot be proved to include beasts; but Lucretius nowhere has animalia saecla. He says saecla animantum, ferarum, virum, hominum, and other genitives, and saecla bucera, vetusta, vitalia, cuncta, saeva, and other adjectives. In ii, 918, animalia sint mortalibus una eademque and Cic. *N.D.*, iii, 32, omne animal confitendum est mortale; so mortalia saecla here is equivalent to mortalia animalia.

**5, 809** quos ubi tempore maturo patefecerat aestas  
infantum fugiens umorem aurasque petessens

The old vulgate had aetas infantum, which would mean the generation of infants, as puerorum aetas, i, 939, or the life of infants, as in ii, 1071, aetas animantum. Aetas meaning maturity is never used with a genitive: iv, 1038, adulta aetas; v, 672, imperat aetas. Aetas occurs forty-eight times and is never corrupted. Aestus, of Lachmann, in the meaning heat is supported by *θερμός* in Empedocles and calefacta in Censorinus. Aestus is used repeatedly by Lucretius and is corrupt at the end of the verse in vi, 144, 1138, 1262; cf. ii, 562. Heat, of course, was the cause of maturity. But heat or warmth of infants is a grotesque expression; we do not think of the internal heat of the egg as hatching the chicken, yet the effective heat must be internal and not external. But aestus differs from calor in that aestus implies agitation, and so I think it should be read here. The whole idea is grotesque. There is a difficulty in aestus infantum fugiens umorem which probably led the corrector of O to write infandum. We must interpret infantes aestuantes fugientes umorem. Cf. i, 1038, natura animantum | diffluit amittens corpus = animantes diffluunt amittentes corpora. Lucretius is very free in using constructions according to sense.

But the context demands a word meaning birth or growth, and perhaps, after all, auctus should be written for aestas; the

infants grew so big that they burst their follicles. The confusion of e and u, and s and c is common enough.

5, 822                    quoniam genus ipsa creavit  
                           humanum atque anima prope certo tempore fudit  
                           omne quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim.

Anima is corrupt, and why should not the time have been quite fixed instead of almost? Certus elsewhere is never so qualified. Prope is corrupt. Write

                          humanum atque animal provecto tempore fudit.

Animal goes back to Marullus; it was corrupted from animai and i was dropped as usually in this ending. Provecto may have been due to one of two causes: certo may have been a gloss on <sup>certo</sup> profecto, provecto being corrupted into profecto: profecto, profecto certo, prope certo; but tempore is never used alone in Lucretius. Or the syllable -er may have been inserted in provecto, certo tempore being frequent, and then v changed to p. P and f are interchanged frequently, and in vi, 17, fas occurs for vas. I can find no example of provecto tempore, but provectus is commonly used with expressions of time.

5, 832    namque aliut putrescit et aevo debile languet  
                           porro aliut crescit et <e> contemptibus exit

Crescit under putrescit is suspicious, and as v, 1278, has porro aliut succedit et <e> contemptibus exit, succedit should perhaps be written in 833; but suc is not elsewhere omitted in our MSS. But pulerescit may be the missing word; it occurs in Ser. Sam., 818, and in the Fathers. The scribe may have written puerescit under putrescit, and this being a vox nihili pu- was omitted, leaving crescit. The letter l frequently fell out.

5, 836    quod potuit nequeat possit quod non tulit ante

An ut is missing to introduce the subjunctives, and Bentley would have tulit ut and Munro nequit ut. Tulit ut is the more

probable of the two: it demands the insertion of *po* and dropping of *l* and *ut*. It is easier to suppose that *ne* was inserted in *nequeat* and *ut* omitted: *quod potuit queat ut, possit quod non tulit ante*; that is, *ut queat ferre quod potuit ferre, (ut) possit ferre quod non tulit ante*, the contrast being between the retention of past, and the acquisition of new power. For *ut* following *queat*, cf. vi, 887, *calidus queat ut fieri fons*. *Ne* is inserted and omitted in our MSS seven times. The corruption came because the drift of the passage was thought to call for a denial of the continuation of past ability, and so the *queat* was made negative, whereas the *clausula* of the paragraph refers to present and future change as a general principle; as an example of the uniformity of natural law, what has been will be again, and new phenomena will appear in the changing cycles of time.

5, 868 *nam cupide fugere feras pacemque secutae*

Lambinus' correction *secuta* is supported by the corruption in ii, 234, v, 1418, vi, 841, 956, where *ae* or *e* is written in the last syllable of the verse for *a*.

5, 878 *sed neque Centauri fuerunt nec tempore in ullo  
esse queunt duplici natura et corpore bino  
ex alienigenis membris compacta potestas  
hinc illinc par vis ut non sit pars esse potissit*

The subject of *queunt* is *Centauri*. *Potestas* is in apposition, and is here equivalent to *natura* which would be unmetrical, although Lucretius would not object to repeating it from the preceding line: iii, 269, *venti caeca potestas mixta creant unam naturam*; iii, 334, *animi sorsum sentire potestas*; iii, 844, *animi natura animaeque potestas*; i, 432, *tertia sit numero natura*; ii, 1072, *eadem natura manet quae . . . queat*; iii, 558, *animi vivata potestas*; iv, 865, *omnis subruitur natura*. In order to make *potestas* go with line 881 editors take *compacta* as a substantive, or supply the equivalent of "things" or "animals."

In 881 the non has been inserted; it was omitted in four places, but there is no other example of its intrusion; but as the general drift of the sentence is negative, it could easily have crept in from a hasty correction. Q has sat for sit, and the early correction par for pars defends it. Giussani has anticipated me in reading

hinc illinc par vis ut sat par esse potissit

“so that similar power in one and the other should be able to match sufficiently,” that is, harmoniously; discordia membra, 894; quae neque florescunt pariter, 895; nec simili Venere ardescunt nec conveniunt, 897.

**5, 885** ubera mammarum in somnis laetantia quaeret

Ubera mammarum means “the abundant breasts”—ubera being the adjective and not the noun. Hence laetantia is a very suitable epithet and is not a corruption of lactantia, which is too obvious a reading to have been missed by all the manuscripts. Cf. Virg. *G.*, iii, 310, laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis.

**5, 888** tum demum puerili aevo florenta iuventas  
officit

Florenta was early corrected to florente, but why all the modern editors think puerili impossible I do not understand. Avancius changed to pueris, but a singular noun is wanted and the change has no support palaeographically. Puerilis is not used elsewhere by Lucretius, but it is common enough: *Ov. Met.*, v, 400, *Her.*, v, 157, puerilibus annis; *Met.*, vi, 719, tempus puerile iuventae. Lucretius uses aevom with two modifiers in i, 553, aevo frangenti priore, and in iii, 1008, he has aevo florente puellas. Puerio can be supplied out of puerili, or, better still, ei referring to it. Puerio itself could not stand before aevo—which is probably the reason the poet did not put it there; he does not use the form puerio at all. “When the age of boyhood

comes to its flower of manhood" is a highly poetical expression and worthy of Lucretius.

*Officit* was changed to *occipit* by Marullus and all follow him, but *occipit* is not in Lucretius's vocabulary, and a word to balance *deficiunt* in 887 is needed. There is no example of *officio* in the sense of *supero* or *abundo* or *proficio*, antonyms of *deficio*, and so *sufficit* should be read: i, 1079, *ubsistere* Q, *obsistere* Q corr. for *subsistere*; v, 482, *salsos offudit* for *salso suffudit*. In ii, 108, and vi, 480, *sufficiunt* begins the verse. The horse's strength fails when the boy's blooming youth avails.

For the thought, Virg. *G.*, iii, 63, *superest gregibus dum laeta iuventas*.

5, 895 *quae neque florescunt pariter nec robora sumunt  
corporibus neque proficiunt aetate senecta*

The editors follow Turnébe in reading *proiciunt*, but *neque proficiunt* means *et non proficiunt*, and is the same thing as 886-887, *vires aetate senecta membraeque deficiunt*. The *membra* of the monsters do not match in coming to the bloom of youth, in retaining the strength of middle age, or in holding out in old age. *Proicere robora* is too bold an expression to be introduced by emendation. I know of no parallel.

5, 923 *sed si quaeque suo ritu procedit et omnes*

Munro changed *si* to *res*, as Lucretius has *res quaeque* very often, and many other suggestions have been made, to which I add one more: *sibi*: iii, 183, *quam si*<bi>*mens*; v, 1142, *si*<bi>*cum*, Q; iii, 333, *nec sibi quaeque*; iii, 1058, *quid sibi quisque*.

5, 947 *claricitatiatē sitientia saecla ferarum*

Bosius rightly corrected *iate* to *late*. Forbiger's *claru' citat* is the best emendation of *claricitat*, but Lucretius does not use



cito, and clarus with cito is not easy to defend. I am not sure but that we should retain claricitat with Lambinus, although it is otherwise unknown, interpreting "summons clearly," which is the sense demanded. The word is probably related to the archaic clarigatio and corresponds to vocabant in 945; claricito = clare agito. Lachmann wrote it clarigitat. Cf. *Aen.*, xii, 523, ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis | dant sonitum spumosi amnes.

**5, 948** denique nota vagi silvestria templa tenebant

Petebant has lately been read for tenebant, but the change cannot be defended palaeographically. Tenebant can be supported by iv, 993, ut vestigia si teneant inventa ferarum; i, 164, culta ac deserta tenerent; ii, 7, munita tenere | edita . . . templa; iv, 580, haec loca . . . satyros nymphasque tenere; iv, 591, loca deserta . . . sola tenere.

**5, 979** non erat ut fieri posset mirarier umquam  
nec diffidere ne terras aeterna teneret

Mr. Bailey now reads possent with Madvig and others, and translates "it could not be that they should ever wonder or feel mistrust lest," etc., the Latin for which would be non poterat fieri ut mirarentur umquam nec diffiderent ne." There can be no doubt that fieri posset should be taken together; cf. v, 621, 729, 750, 752, 773. Ut mirarentur should naturally follow; cf. iv, 810, fieri posse ut cernamus; v, 904, fieri potuit ut flaret. The poet did not wish to write ut twice, so he used the infinitive instead of the subjunctive: mirarier non poterat fieri.

**5, 989** dulcia linquebant lamentis lumina vitae

In vi, 1221, languebant . . . et moriebantur; 1218, languibat morte propinqua; v, 887, membraque deficiunt fugienti languida vita; cf. also vi, 1157, v, 1007, vi, 797. The letters gu in languentes fell out, leaving lanentes which then became lamentis;

this would happen all the more after *linquebant*. Q has *relione* for *religione* in i, 63.

5, 997 *denique eos vita privarant vermina saeva*

*Donique* is accepted by all for *denique*. Lucretius has the perfect indicative nineteen times with *donec*, once the subjunctive, and once the future indicative. Creech's *privarunt* would be an easy change, but although *donec* with the pluperfect indicative is not found elsewhere this is not strange when there is comparatively so little basis in early authors for limiting the use of *donec*. Livy, xxi, 28, *trepidationis aliquantum edebant donec quietem ipse timor fecisset*, seems to support a pluperfect indicative in Lucretius. The *accibant* in 996 would correspond to the *edebant* in Livy.

5, 1002 *nec temere incassum frustra mare saepe coortum*

There is no example of *nec* standing for *hic* or *sed* in our MSS. In 999 the poet says there was no shipwreck, in 1002 no storms and threats, 1004 no enticement to sailors. The whole description is subjective: the sea did not rage and grow calm again so far as sailors were concerned because there were no sailors. *Temere incassum frustra* are said with reference to the turmoil of the sea which was unavailing, and its threats were vain: all that is necessary is to supply in *eos* with *saevibat* which is the important word. The line means "and the sea did not rage against them but rose up often without aim, without purpose, without result." Wakefield was the only editor after Lambinus to interpret the line correctly. Statius has the same conceit in *Silv.*, iii, 2, 73, *ante ratis pigro torpebant aequora somno*.

5, 1010 *vergebant nudant sollertius ipsi*

*Nunc dant* of the Juntine is probable for *nudant*. The missing word was perhaps *vinum*, which the scribe omitted because

he thought it unmeaning; we have had cases already where O demurred to a word and so omitted it. Vinum is the poisoned cup and is interpreted by venenum in the line above. Cf. Juv., i, 69, 70, and Mayor there.

**5, 1012** et mulier coniuncta viro concessit in unum  
cognita sunt prolemque ex se videre creatam

Lucretius uses in unum adverbially only with conducere, i, 397; iii, 534; vi, 967; hence unum must agree with some noun. Cognita sunt lacks a subject, therefore there is the alternative of presuming a lacuna or introducing some noun; coniunctum and coniugium have been read. I conjecture that a gloss has crept into the text, perhaps from the margin:

et mulier coniuncta viro concessit in unum  
cognita  
congressum prolemque ex se videre creatam;

cognita, euphemistic, displacing congressum became cognitasum, which was then changed to cognita sunt.—Pliny, xii, 54, ullo congressu feminarum, Cic. *Rep.*, i, 38, a primo congressione maris et feminae deinde a progenie et cognatione. Congressus, noun and participle, is used several times by Lucretius for the creative union of primordia. The noun is used with ille, v, 67; with alios, ii, 1065.

**5, 1031** protrahere ad gestum pueros infantia linguae  
cum facit ut digito quae sint praesentia monstret

All the MSS, except possibly a correction of Flor. 31, have monstret, and it is noteworthy that O and Q have the compendium for -et while they write -ent out at length in 1022, 1034, 1051. Marullus' change to monstrent, sc. pueri, seems plausible, yet infantia <puerorum> monstret may after all be correct, as the poet is thinking of a class and may regard infantia still as most important.—Tac. *Dial.*, 7, vulgus . . . et tunicatus hic populus transeuntes . . . nomine vocat et digito demonstrat. It is

very strange that all the scribes should have overlooked so easy an emendation if *monstrent* is right.

**5, 1038** *vixtiam cum sunt dentes unguesque creati  
alituum porporro genus alis omne videmus*

In 1038 O has *iam*, Q *tiam* that has led to the generally accepted reading *etiam*; but that does not account for the *pro* in *porporro* in 1039, as, of course, *porro* is read there. I think that the *pro* has dropped down from 1038, which should read

*vix prope iam cum sunt dentes unguesque creati.*

*Prope iam* occurs at ii, 962; iii, 1046; v, 204; vi, 838, 1271.

**5, 1065** *longe alia sonitu rabie stricta minatur*

*Alio* of Flor. 31 is probably right for *alia*. Recent editors read *restricta* with Lachmann, but besides causing the change of *minatur* to *minantur*, the construction becomes very harsh: *rieta nudantia dentes fremunt restricta minantur*. I propose

*longe alio sonitu rabie vox stricta minatur.*

The omission may have been due to *vocibus* in 1066; cf. *vocis*, 1070, and Petr., 96, *rabiosa voce*. *Vox stricta* I interpret as meaning a suppressed growl, *stricta* being equivalent to *compressa*; when a dog growls he keeps his mouth shut. Again, *vox* explains *alia* for *alio*. Stat. *Silv.*, iii, 5, 87, has *nulla foro rabies aut strictae in iurgia leges*, which is a slight defence of the un-compounded *stricta* here, as Statius knew his Lucretius well.

**5, 1067** *at catulos blande cum lingua lambere temptant  
aut ubi eos*

For *at* read *aut*: ii, 437, *Aut*, *at*, O; 438, *Aut*; iv, 1152, *Aut*, *ut*, OQ; v, 410, *Aut*, *ut* Q; vi, 1217, *Aut*, *at* Q; 1218, *Aut*.

**5, 1082** *et quom de victu certant praedatque repugnant*

Editors differ between *praedatque* and *praedaeque*. *Praedatque* is misspelled for *praeda atque*. For the elision, cf. i,

715, terra atque; 849, natura atque; iv, 167, 243, forma atque. Above on iii, 531, I defended a postpositive atque; on the general question see Forbiger on Virg. *Ecl.*, vi, 38; there are also examples in *Thes. L.L.*, ii, 1049, 69. Although the syllable ta is inserted or omitted elsewhere, no one of the cases is like this; the reading would have been praetataque or praedadaque, and not praedataque. Atque may have been used to bring out the difference between victu and praeda; the sea-birds contend for food, that is, to reach it first, and over their prey, that is, try to rob one another of it after it is caught. Anyone who has seen the gulls on San Francisco Bay, fed from the passing ferry-boats, can readily understand Lucretius here.—Accipitres in 1079 means sea-hawks. Possibly the poet, in placing atque after the noun, suggests the flying back and forth of the birds.

**5, 1094** multa videmus enim caelestibus insita flammis  
fulgere cum caeli donavit plaga vapore

Lachmann changes *insita* to *inlita*, "besmeared," and the old vulgate was *incita*, "set into motion," but *insita* can be kept: "for we see many things to be sowed with flames from heaven and to flare up when a stroke from the sky has brought the gift of heat." We must not forget the Epicurean principle that fire is material and must penetrate into the object that is to be burnt. The particles of fire must be inserted in the object, otherwise there can be no combustion. In vi, 332, *fulmen penetrat per rara viarum*; 952, *vaporque | ignis, qui ferri quoque vim penetrare suevit*. The parallel passage at i, 898, sq. also supports *insita*: the tops of trees wear against one another *donec flammai fulserunt flore coorto. | scilicet et non est lignis tamen insitus ignis | verum semina sunt ardoris multa*, that are already in the branches.

**5, 1099** emicat interdum flammai fervidus ardor

Lambinus correctly recalled *emicat* that he had abandoned with others for *et micat*. *Aestuat*, *exprimitur*, and *emicat* all

correspond in position at the beginning of their lines, and *emicat* corresponds also in meaning. Cf. also Vol. ii, page 135 of this series.

**5, 1105** *inque dies magis in victum vitamque priorem*

Editors, following Naugerius, read *hi* for *in*, but *hi* is not used by Lucretius, nor is *ii*. *Et* of Marullus is improbable. I propose

*inque dies mage sic victum.*

*Sic*, I take of a general reference; cf. v, 1305, *sic alid ex alio peperit discordia tristis . . . | inque dies belli terroribus addidit augmen*; v, 1416, *sic odium coepit glandis, sic illa relicta*; vi, 818, *sic et Averna loca alitibus summittere debent*; ii, 75, *sic rerum summa novatur*. Most editors read *sin* for *sic* in iii, 760. Lucretius has many illative particles in this description of the rise of culture: *quare*, 821; *tum*, 837, 855, 988; *inde*, 1011; *ergo*, 1136; *etiam*, 1308; *iam*, 1440, closing this hymn of progress with *sic unumquicquid paulatim protrahit aetas*, 1454. The connection is "so, having fire, the leaders pointed out improvements in food," etc.

**5, 1106** *commutare novis monstrabant rebus et igni*

Perhaps *et ipsi* should be read here; ii, 1058, *cum praesertim hic sit natura factus et ipsa*; iv, 131, *sunt etiam quae sponte sua gignuntur et ipsa*; v, 871, *at quis nil horum tribuit natura nec ipsa*; vi, 1020, *quippe agitur enim plagis aliunde nec ipsa*. The corruption may have been *ipsi, ipni, igni*; *p* and *g* are sometimes confused.

**5, 1152** *circumretit enim vis atque iniuria quemque*

The reading of *O* is reported to be *ius*, but from the facsimile it appears to me to be *vis*. Comparing *violat* (1155) in *O*, there does not seem to me to be any doubt about the reading *vis*.

5, 1160 et celata in medium et peccata dedisse

A word has fallen out after *celata*; *mala* and *diu* cannot be explained, but *tot* might have fallen out after the syllable *ta*. Lucretius has *tot corpora*, ii, 1057; *tot praemia*, iii, 897; *tot facta*, v, 328. Plaut. *Trin.*, 164, has *et meam fidelitatem et celata omnia*. The second *et* ejected by Marullus connects *celata* and *peccata* which form a hendiadys.

Professor Deutsch would supply *ipsi*.

5, 1163 *suscipiendaque curarit sollemnia sacra*  
*quae nunc in magnis florent sacra rebus locisque*

No satisfactory explanation of 1164 has yet been made. Faber remodelled the line with *fument arisque focusque*; and others, including Bentley, thought it spurious. *Q* omits *sacra* which may come from *sacra* above it. I suggest

*quae nunc in magnis florent templisque locisque.*

If *sacra* expelled *templis* the *-que* may have led to *rebus*. *Templa* is used of sacred buildings in vi, 1274, the only place in the poem, as it usually means "quarters." Possibly for this reason *sacra* was a gloss.

5, 1189 *per caelum volvi quia nox et luna videtur*  
*luna dies et nox et noctis signa severa*  
*noctivagaeque faces caeli flammaeque volantes*  
*nubila sol imbres nix venti fulmina grando*  
*et rapidi fremitus et murmura magna minarum*

These five lines describe nocturnal phenomena, and the day and the sun have no business in the description. In 1190 *night* would naturally suggest *day*, and in 1192 *sol* would follow after the sources of light mentioned in 1191. Perhaps 1190 should read

*luna quies et nox et noctis signa severa,*  
and 1192

*nubila hiemps imbres nix venti fulmina grando.*

**5, 1244** seu caelo fulmine misso

O is right here against its corrector and all the rest, and Lachmann retained the ablative. The point is not that the bolt was of heaven, but was sent from heaven. I have myself seen the bolt descending from the sky and starting thereby a forest fire, and the larger the forest the greater the fire (*ingentes silvas*, 1243), and the more intense the heat. Mitto with the bare ablative occurs in vi, 247; *missa supernest*, vi, 320.

**5, 1258** posterius claro in terras splendere colore

Recent editors follow Lachmann in reading *terra*, but *terris* of Lambinus is more in Lucretius' manner. There is no case of *terrā s-* in the poem, but vi, 612, *terris semina*; i, 340, *terras sublima*; ii, 1098, *terras suffire*; vi, 612, *terras spargunt*. "In *terra*" for "on the ground" occurs only in iii, 173 and 644, in an entirely different connection of thought. The plural also is suggested by *loca terrae*, 1255.

**5, 1267** materiemque dolaret levare ac radere tigna

Radere is a gloss on the unusual word levare. The line was written

radere  
materiemque dolare ac levare,  
then  
dolare levare ac radere,

then *dolaretlevare*, t and l being confused frequently. The adjective that stood before *tigna* has been lost; it was probably *arida*, for green wood cannot be easily worked with tools. Cato *R.R.*, xxvii, 4, *omnino caveto ne quam materiam doles neve caedas neve tangas, si potes, nisi siccam*. Lucretius has *arida ligna* in ii, 881. What was the Latin for seasoned timber if not *sicca materia*? Again, *radere* and *arida* may have been confused by reason of their resemblance in form.



**5, 1325** cornibus et terram minitanti mente ruebant

Fronte, the usual reading, is too far from the manuscripts. Perhaps mento should be read, being connected etymologically with minitanti. In that case the order should be mento minitante. Of course mento means the whole face and not merely the chin.

**5, 1340** diffugiunt fera facta suis cum multa dedere

Most editors read fata with the corrector of Q. There is no parallel in the poem for fera with either facta or fata, nor for dare facta or fata. In other authors I know of fera fata only from Hor. *C.*, i, 15, 5, where it is used of prophecy; of fera facta only from Ovid *Met.*, iii, 247, of Actaeon's dogs. As the corrector of Q was very likely influenced by Horace it is safer to retain facta.

**5, 1360** atque opere in duro durarent membra manusque

There is no need of changing durarent to durarunt, with Pius and Brieger. The atque in 1359 connects concedere and sufferre, and atque in 1360 vellent and durarent. Cf. iii, 136, animum atque animam dico coniuncta tenere inter se atque unam naturam conficere.

**5, 1368** fructusque feros mansuescere terra  
cernebant indulgendo blandeque colendo

Lachmann changed terra to terram for syntactical reasons, but Creech paraphrased "experti sunt fructus agrestes et austeros cura sua et molli cultura agri dulces mitesque fieri." The earth did not tame the fruits with tender care or through kindly cultivation; that was done by man, not by the earth. So in 1367, the field did not try new methods of cultivation, but the farmers. Probably what Lucretius meant to imply was "cernebant feros fructus mansuescere dum arboribus indulgebant blandeque colebant terram," for the best results are gained when both plant and soil are taken care of.

**5, 1386** avia per nemora ac silvas saltusque reperta

The pipe pours forth the sweet lament that fills the pathless woods: *repleta* should be read for *reperta* (*repleta*, *repelta*, *reperta*). Note the parallelism of 1386 and 1387:

*avia per nemora ac silvas saltusque repleta  
per loca pastorum deserta atque otia dia.*

Cf. v, 992, *et nemora ac montis gemitu silvasque replebat*. For the corruption, cf. iv, 133, *facere Q* for *facile*; the interchange of *l* and *r* is very common.

The agreement of *repleta* with *nemora* is regular: v, 244, *membra ac partis consumpta regni*.

**5, 1405** et vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somno  
ducere multimodis voces et flectere cantus.

Lambinus and Lachmann change *somno* to *somni*, as if sleep needed some relief. Lucretius in v, 21, has *solacia vitae*, *solaces* that life brings, and other authors mention relief, soothing, or assuaging of *casus*, *luctus*, *servitutis*, *doloris*, *mali*—all of which are evils to be endured with possible alleviation; but *somnus* is a good that they are deprived of and desire. *Solacia insomniae* would be possible but not *solacia somni*. The meaning is “*ut vigilantibus ducere voces et flectere cantus aderant solacia somno*,” consolation or compensation for sleep: they could not get sleep and so kept awake with music. *Solacia somni* would mean comforts that sleep brings; but they did not go to sleep. As for Aesch. *Agam.*, 17, a counter-charm against sleep is quite a different conception, for the Latin has no word here that means “opposite to,” or “set against,” or the like. Cf. also the note in my edition.

**5, 1409** et numerum servare genus didicere neque hilo

The watchmen observe the traditions of early music but receive no greater enjoyment from it than the first rugged race of

men. There is a contrast here between the author's contemporaries and the early race of men, and between primitive music and some other kind that is not stated. This latter kind we should expect to be artificial, developed, intricate, or the like. But I know of no word that would express this meaning and so fall back on the idea of novelty—*novum*. Genus may be due to genus in 1411. Numerum, genitive, is highly improbable.

**5, 1428** *purpurea atque auro signisque ingentibus apta*

Why elegant clothing should be adorned with huge figures, or how *ingentibus* can mean massy, I do not understand. Certainly the size of the designs represented on the cloth is not important as showing the contrast between the simple dress of primitive man and the rich embroidered robes of the poet's wealthy contemporaries. This is another case where Virgil has improved on Lucretius, for *Aen.*, i, 648, is Lucretian in origin: *pallam signis auroque rigentem*, and xi, 72, *vestes auroque ostroque rigentes*. But Lucretius wrote *exstantibus*: *exstantibus*, *istantibus*, *incentibus*, *ingentibus*; n and s, and c and t are frequently interchanged in O and Q. *Exstare* means to stand out in iv, 397.

*Ingentibus* may be due to a misunderstanding of *signis*: Pliny *Ep.*, i, 20, 5, *vides ut statuas signa picturas . . . nihil magis quam amplitudo commendat*.

**5, 1442** *tum mare velivolis florebat propter odores*

For the corrupt *propter odores* I now suggest *navibus atque*. I can say no more for *navibus* than I said formerly in my note on this line. *Atque* comes at the end of the line in vi, 1108. *Tum* I defended in Vol. ii, p. 139, of this series.

**5, 1451** *carmina picturas et daedala signa polito*

For *polito* the Italian manuscripts have *polire*, an attempted emendation to bring in the common construction of the infinitive with *doceo*, but *polire* does not explain *polito*. Besides, polishing

is not the sense desired, and chiseling or shaping is not expressed by polire. The letters p and d are often interchanged (iii, 472, polior for dolor) and I therefore propose dolanda for polito: polito, dolita, dolata, dolanda. Dolanda may well have stood with daedala; the verb occurred in v, 1267. Cicero, *Off.*, i, 147, qui signa fabricantur; Varro, *Men.*, 7, scyphus caelo dolitus.

**6, 11** et proquam possent vitam consistere tutam

Lachmann changed possent to posset, but possent may stand. There is no good parallel to the sentence in the poem; the nearest is iii, 1053, si possent homines proinde ac sentire videntur | pondus inesse animo. With possent we may paraphrase vidit vitam tutam quem ad modum homines possent eam tueri; with posset, vidit vitam tutam quem ad modum vita posset esse tuta. Life to be safe so far as it could be safe seems tautologous.

**6, 14** nec minus esse domi cuiquam tamen anxia cordi

For cordi Marullus and the editors read corda, but, as Maas has shown, corda in the sense demanded is not Lucretian. The word for anxieties is curae or sollicitudines, for which he uses anxia here. Perhaps cordis is right, corresponding to animi in the next line and to cuiquam in this. Cf. iii, 116, curas cordis inanis; vi, 1233, maesto cum corde iacebat. The scribe omitted s at the end of the verse in 68, remitti; 281, igni; 382, menti; 624, venti (according to the usual reading), and in many other places.

Anxia cordis is no more strange than ardua viai, i, 659, or vitalia rerum, ii, 575.

**6, 15** atque animi ingratis vitam vexare querellis  
 pausa atque infestis coget saevire querellis

Cogi, or cogei, should be read, with all, for coget. The sentence has not yet been adequately corrected or explained. For 15, we may compare ii, 622, ingratos animos; vi, 1158, erat anxius

angor | adsidue comes et gemitu commixta querella; iii, 903, dis-soluant animi magno se angore metuque; 1003, animi ingratham naturam; 613, mens . . . conquereretur; iv, 908, animi curas. It is impossible to join animi to ingratis, for which there is no parallel in Lucretius or any other author. Thankless complaints of the heart means complaints of a thankless heart, which to be sure is not Epicurean, any more than much besides that is in this proemium; but gratitude to Epicurus underlies it all.

For pausa in 16 I propose causam: p and c are interchanged in iii, 438, opius for ocus, and elsewhere. I should translate "and is the cause that disturbs his life with complaints of his thankless soul, yea, compels him to rage with savage complaining."

For the repetition of querellis see my note on i, 67.

#### 6, 66 *quanam sit rationi atque alte terminus haerens*

I cannot think that rationi should be retained when elsewhere Lucretius always has ratione, which is the reading here of the corrector of O. Q has rationi for ratione in i, 1081, iii, 74; elsewhere both have ratione.

#### 6, 83 *versibus et ratio caelisque tenenda*

All change et to est. For caelisque, caeli speciesque has met with the greatest favor, but Lucretius' formula is species ratioque, and always at the end of the line. Brieger's nubis is weak. The first phenomenon discussed in 96 sq. is thunder. I suggest, then, caeli fremitusque: fremitusque occurs in 289. As fulmina came below it in 84 the scribe's eye may have wandered.

#### 6, 103 *esse queunt quam sunt pepides ac iigna neque autem*

Lapides ought not to be corrupt, for Lucretius uses the word twenty-eight times and it is only twice wrong: vi, 907, lapsi, and the very corrupt line vi, 550. And neither ligna nor tigna is corrupt elsewhere; tigna is usually joined to trabesque, and ligna occurs with lapides in ii, 899. I think the poet wrote

esse queunt quam sunt petrae lapidesque neque autem

The pepides represents petrae lapides, but pepides was naturally emended to lapides in the inferior MSS; then ac tigna or ligna was inserted to fill out the verse. There is nothing in the context to call for either tigna or ligna. Petrae lapidesque makes a pair that corresponds to nebulae fumique in the following line, and in 106 the pair is reduced to one—lapides and fumus.

6, 128 post ubi conminuit viss eius et impetus acer

The reading of O is not certain, but is more likely to have been conminuit than anything else. Q has comunit, O corr. and deterioriores commovit, editors convaluit, contumuit, and vis. The correct reading was perhaps

post ubi communit vis se eius et impetus acer,

“after the force and fierce rush of the wind has entrenched itself,” communit corresponding to invalescente in Isidorus. Comunit could easily have been corrupted into both comunit and conminuit. The word before eius is elided in iii, 328; iv, 236, 934; vi, 220, 421, and se is elided in i, 1091; iii, 77; iv, 804, 961, 1115. The wind settles down in the cloud as an enemy occupies a town, whereupon the cloud gives up and bursts.

6, 131 saepe ita dat parvum sonitum displosa repente

I am still inclined to retain parvum (see Vol. ii, page 141), as the word and its derivatives are used nearly fifty times in the poem and with no variants. But if an emendation be necessary a word not easily corrupted into parvum should be read. Such a word is raucum: rauca tonitrua, Stat. *Theb.*, ii, 40. The corruption may have come about in two different ways: raucum, paucum, parvum; raucum, rapcum, pareum, parvum. Raucum means “grating” and is a suitable epithet of fragor. The previous section closed with a reference to a grating noise, 119, auris terget sonus.

**6, 144** fluminibus magnoque mari cum frangitur aest

Aestu is the correction in O and the old vulgate; aestus of the Florentine codices and recent editors. There are waves in the clouds which make a roar when they break, just as a wave breaks into spray in the sea. We should read then

fluminibus magnoque mari cum frangit in aestum.

Here again the scribe of the archetype was cautious; frangitur aestus would mean "the tide is broken," and frangitur aestu, "the wave is broken by the boiling," "frangit in" having been corrupted into frangitur. In probably fell out after frangit. In vi, 695, mare frangit fluctus aestumque resorbet, "sucks back the tide." The poet has in mind the crash of the sea against a cliff; the wave breaks itself into a boiling turmoil of water. This may be seen at Monterey any day. Aestus and aestu occur frequently at the end of the line, so that the scribe must have hesitated at the meaning of the word, which here has a sense something like the meaning "emanation" in vi, 823, 1049, and elsewhere.

**6, 145** fit quoque, ubi e nubi in nubem vis incidit ardens  
fulminis. haec multo si forte umore recepit  
ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat;

Editors change trucidat to trucidet, inserting ut, but they have been led astray by the impersonal use of fit elsewhere. It is not impersonal here but the subject is sonitus: cf. 99, fit sonitus; 101, fremitus fit; 143, quod fit; 431, hoc fit ubi interdum non quit vis incita venti. For an understood subject of fit, iv, 169, liquidissima caeli | tempestas, perquam subito fit turbida; 806, quod consequitur rem quamque, fit ergo; v, 1277, quod fuit in pretio fit nullo denique honore; and for fit quoque, vi, 844, fit quoque frigidior qui in terrast abditus humor.

I have punctuated the passage to make the sense clear. Note that the verbs in 149, 150, 151, are indicative.

**6, 149** stridit ubi in gelidum propter demersimus imbrem

Propter is usually corrected into *propere*—a word that is not certainly in the poet's vocabulary; and why is it necessary to plunge the hot iron *hastily* into water? A blacksmith is usually deliberate and neither hurries nor delays. Write

stridit ubi in gelidum pariter demersimus imbrem;

The iron hisses when we plunge it into the water; ubi pariter is equivalent to *ubicumque*, which is usually local, not temporal.

But possibly *propter* may be retained as an adverb: ii, 417, *araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores*; Cato *R.R.*, 151, 2, *ubi aqua propter siet*.

**6, 192** insuper esse aliis alia atque arguere superna

The editors change *superna* to *superne*, but why cannot the clouds on top press down on those below them? Lucretius uses *superne* usually with verbs like *ruo*, *demitto*, *impendeo*, once in contrast to *e transverso*, and in a context that makes the meaning certain, as in *urgeri superne*, iii, 893. In one other place, vi, 942, O and Q have *superna*, where it occurs with *saxa sudent*, and there also a change is unnecessary. In v, 647, he spoke of *nubila inferna supernis*.

**6, 218** terrore et sonis fulgit nulloque tumultu

For *sonis* the editors read *sonitu*, but it is a strange expression—without hideous fright and sound and no uproar. Lightning without thunder is what he is describing: Pliny, ii, 145, *sine tonitribus fulgurat*. *Sonitus* is used repeatedly of thunder, yet *tonitru* may be the correct word here: *sonisfulgit*, *sonifulgit*, *tonifulgit*, *tonitrufulgit*. In iv, 246, Q has *prodit* for *protrudit*.

**6, 220** fulmina declarant ictu et inusta vaporis

Read

fulmina declarant icta ictu et inusta vaporis.



Signa vaporis ieta et inusta ietu fulminis; ieta is used instead of impressa because it is so often used of the lightning stroke. Icimur ietu occurs in iv, 1050. It is singular that in two successive lines a word should be missed in the same part of the verse.

**6, 231** curat item vasis integris vina repente

Lucretius has curo ne in iv, 826, curo ut, iii, 127, v, 1015; hence Lambinus was right in inserting ut after item. Diffugiant cannot be taken as a hortatory subjunctive.

**6, 237** efficere usque adeo tellens fervore corusco

Munro's pellens is the only proposal that has any palaeographical probability, but it would call for radiis rather than fervore. Yet corusco may take the place of radiis.

**6, 242** et monimenta virum commoliri atque ciere

I still think that there is no reason for abandoning this reading. The con- is intensive and the verb means "to move violently" or "to shake up," and ciere means "to disturb." Sen. *Dial.*, x, 15, 4, demolitur et movet, "overthrows and dislodges."

**6, 258** sic cadit et fertus tenebris procul et trahit atram  
fulminibus gravidam tempestatem atque procellis

The usual correction effertus makes a grotesque sense—"stuffed with darkness," as if the cloud were a sausage casing. The metaphor in gravidam suggests fetus, which is also a synonym of repletus in 260. Virgil's feta furentibus austris will occur to anyone. The construction is nimbus cadit et fetus tenebris et repletus ignibus ac ventis trahit atram tempestatem gravidam fulminibus. Procul, I think, goes with trahit and the confused order represents the turmoil of the storm.

**6, 277** *insinuatus ibi vortex versatur in alto*

“Sed cur in alto,” says Lachmann; “immo ventus nubes in unum forte locum quemvis coegit; ergo in arto.” To which I would reply that *ibi* takes up *locum*, and *in alto* is used for in heaven, as in v, 465, 584, etc., as all the phenomena are “above.” *In arto* makes excellent sense and I wish it could be proved that Lucretius wrote it.

**6, 288** *murmura percurrunt caelum nam tota fere tum tempestas concussa tremit fremitusque moventur*

“For then all the storm is shaken into trembling,” says Mr. Bailey; “For the whole body of the storm then without exception quakes with the shock” is Munro’s version. I have long suspected *fere* because of its position in the verse and also because of the sense. Perhaps *furit tum* should be read: “for then all the storm cloud rages; it shakes and trembles, and roarings are brought about.”

**6, 296** *incidit in valida maturo culmine nubem*

*Validus* occurs forty-four times with no corruption except in the ending: ii, 103, *valida saxi* O for *validas*, *validas* O corr.; v, 314, *validis* Q, vi, 342, for *validas*.

In vi, 327, *non potuit nubes capere impetus auctum*, the cloud was lacking in strength, and in vi, 431, *non quit vis incita venti | rumpere quam coepit nubem*, the cloud was strong enough to resist; and in vi, 116, the clouds *non tam concurrere frontibus adversis*, which implies strength, and in vi, 157, *magnis nubibus* occurs. Again, clouds are frequently dense or rare and dense clouds are capable of resistance.

*Culmine* is so strange a word that it should be retained. In i, 489, O has *culmen caeli* for *fulmen*; otherwise there is no example of such a corruption. I still think that there is a connection of meaning between *culmen* and *vertex*; cf. Vol. ii, page 142.

**6, 317** sic igitur quoque res accendi fulmine debet

“So then *a* thing is bound to be kindled by the thunderbolt *too*,” rather “so anything is bound to be kindled by the thunderbolt.” Read

sic igitur res quaeque . . .

The order was changed to quaeque res, and that being unmetrical, quaeque was changed to quoque. For the elision, cf. iv, 244, quaeque ab; 250, quaeque et. Nowhere else in the poem does sic igitur quoque occur.

**6, 349** foraminibus liquidus quia transviat ignis

Transvolat, the usual correction, calls for per foramina, although vi, 991 (manare aliud per saxa videtur | atque aliud lignis aliud transire per aurum | argentoque foras aliud vitroque meare) might be quoted for the ablative. But the poet continues, 994, nam fluere hac species illac calor ire videtur | atque aliis aliud citius transmittere eadem. I therefore propose quia transviat ignis, which carries on the notion in liquidus and gives a better reason for the ablative foraminibus. The interchange of f and v and l and i are common enough. The liquid fire flows through by the pores. And yet I am by no means convinced that transviat is impossible; procellat, 447, is another strange verb built on a first declension noun.—Sen. *N.Q.*, ii, 52, 1, ignis tenuissimus per foramina occulta transeurrit.

**6, 350** multaque perfigit cum corpora fulminis ipsa

This should be joined closely to the preceding. The lightning leaves things unharmed (1) when it makes its way through the pores of the object struck, and (2) when it pierces through the joints of the structure. If Lucretius is the only writer to use perfixus he may well be the only one to use perfigit.

**6, 370** *dissimiles inter se turbareque mixtas*

Sese of an inferior MS should be read with Wakefield: v, 445, nec motus inter sese; vi, 776, texturas inter sese; v, 185, inter se for inter sese. The usual correction is dissimiles res, but the thought is that the part of heat and the part of cold are mingled together in turmoil. So in 373 it is not res, elements, that contend, but hiemes aestatibus configunt, and in 377 turbatur utrimque, that is, in heat and cold, not elements.

**6, 374** *propterea sunt haec anni nominitanda*

Lachmann says that his predecessors were disgraced for not writing freta which occurred in 364. But there the poet wrote fretus ipse anni as if everyone knew the meaning and use of fretus. Elsewhere nomino is used to interpret or identify some strange word: presteras, vi, 424; crateras, vi, 702; membrana vel cortex, iv, 50. The word that is missing cannot be one that was used without apology ten lines before, but it is a word that the critical scribe of the archetype hesitated to write. Such a word is vada, which I take as a synonym of freta; the metaphor "fords" is no stranger than "channels," and one is unexampled like the other outside of Lucretius.

On palaeographical grounds aestus may be the missing word: aestus anni would be the tides of the year, and fretus is a synonym of aestus.

**6, 453** *asperiora modis quae possint indupedita  
exiguus*

Modis exiguis is impossible. The word that is needed is nodis or vinclis, and Lachmann's correction to moris is right. Florus, iv, 9, 1, cum scopulus et nodus et mora publicae securitatis superesset Antonius. Modo exiguo would have been good Latin and permissible metrically. Lucretius has miris, multis, miseris, quibus, morigeris with modis; clinamen, tempus, pars, intervallis with forms of exiguus; nexu, elementis, figuris, vinclis with indupedita.

**6, 465** hic demum fit uti

Here, as in iv, 896, sic should perhaps be read for hic.

**6, 475** nam ratio consanguineast umoribus omnis

Lachmann's *ollis* is not only entirely unnecessary but weakens the expression. *Consanguinei* are related by the whole blood like brothers and sisters: these waters of the sea and cloud are brothers and are wholly related. The line means "the whole relation of the waters is a kindred one" and *omnis* at the end of the verse clinches the remark in his manner. So i, 353, 791, 1091; ii, 880, 1071, etc.

**6, 480** sufficiunt nubis paulatim conveniundo

*Sufficiunt* is defended by ii, 108, *sufficiunt nobis*, and iii, 704, *aliam naturam sufficit ex se*, but here is neither a dative nor a preposition. Perhaps *sufficiunt* is due to *suffundunt* above it in 479, and we should read *efficiunt*, which occurs repeatedly as the first word in the verse: i, 686, *efficiunt ignis*; ii, 713, *efficiunt motus*. In 484 *faciunt nubes* takes up *efficiunt* here better than *sufficiunt*.

**6, 483** fit quoque ut hunc veniant in caelum extrinsecus illa

Those bodies, that he has mentioned so often, outside of our world, flying through the void, come into this heaven of ours: 1123, *in nostrum cum venit denique caelum*. Lucretius uses *caeli* once for "heavens," never *caela* (ii, 1097); and when he wishes to distinguish here one of these heavens he uses the masculine gender, which is well attested in *Thes. L.L.*, iii, 79, 15. Editors generally write *huc* for *hunc*, but there is no example in the poem of *huc* with *in*. There is no case of *caelum*, nominative, in this special meaning.

**6, 490** tam magnis montis tempestas atque tenebrae  
coperiant maria ac terras

Lachmann's *nimbus* is a good scientific statement and undoubtedly expresses the fact, but *monstris* is more poetical and nearer the *ductus litterarum*. Cf. iv, 133; *ut nubes facile interdum concrescere in alto | cernimus et mundi speciem violare serenam | aera mulcentes motu nam saepe Gigantum | ora volare videntur et umbram ducere late, | interdum magni montes avolsaque saxa | montibus anteire et solem succedere praeter, | inde alios trahere atque inducere belua nimbos. Monstra ac portenta* occurs at iv, 590; v, 845.

**6, 515** mittunt umorem pluvium stillante quasi igni

Editors correct to *stillantque*, but in 514 *nubila rarescunt aut dissolvuntur*, so *mittunt umorem pluvium stillantve*; they either discharge rain or drip merely.

**6, 516** cera super calido tabescens multa liquescat

*Multa* is hard to explain either in the meaning "often" or "much." In 965 Lucretius has *cera liquefit in eius posta vapore*. Perhaps *multa* is corrupted from *mollis*: *mollis, multus, multa*. For the apocope of *s*, cf. *communis*, iv, 1207; *omnis*, ii, 53. Cic. *Orat.*, iii, 177, *mollissima cera*, Ov. *Met.*, viii, 198, *ceram molliat*. For the order: iv, 1114, *membra . . . labefacta liquescunt*.

*Cera* is the correction of Flor., 31, for *tela* of OQ.

**6, 519** at retineret diu pluviae longumque morari

The usual correction is *atque tenere* and there can be no doubt that "continue" is the sense demanded. But in i, 495, *retinentes pocula* occurs and in iii, 912, *tenentque pocula*; in iii, 257, ii, 665, iv, 413, ii, 25, v, 178, the simple verb could have been used as well as the compound except for the metre, and conversely *tenere* stands for *retinere* in i, 948; ii, 7, 582; iv, 580, 592, 1206; v, 512,

and in many other places. Therefore if the simple *tenerere* for *durare* is practically unknown outside of Livy, why cannot Lucretius use *retinere* here in the same sense? *Retinere* was the old vulgate.

6, 540 *multaque sub tergo terrai flumina tecta  
volvère vi fluctus summersosca putandumst*

Editors follow the Italian manuscripts in reading *summer-saque saxa*, "the rivers roll on waves and submerged stones." *Summersa* does not occur elsewhere in the poem, and Seneca *N.Q.*, vi, 22, speaks of wagons jarred by stones on the highway, of buildings shaken by an avalanche, of rocks under the earth falling through the influence of water, *nec tamen pondere suo abscindi saxa credibile est, sed cum flumina supra ferantur adsiduus humor commissuras lapidis extenuat . . . tunc saxa vasti ponderis decidunt*. So the rivers do not roll the submerged rocks but the water gradually weakens the bed-rock of the streams until it gives way. I propose

*volvère vi fluctus <se> supra saxa putandumst,*

"the rivers in violent flood roll themselves over the rocks." The stages of corruption may have been *summersosca*, *sumper saxa*, *super saxa*, *se supra saxa*. Cf. *aquae fluctu*, 554.

6, 550 *nec minus exultantesdupuisicumque vim  
ferratos utrimque rotarum succutit orbes*

No satisfactory emendation of this desperate passage has yet been made. Lachmann's *viai* for *vim* is probably correct. The poet says that buildings on a street tremble when heavy wagons pass, and the wagons themselves also jump up and down when something on the road jars their wheels. Perhaps we should read

*nec minus exultant ea cum vis cumque viai  
ferratos . . . succutit orbes.*

Quomcumque is admitted by some in ii, 114. *Vis viai* is a periphrasis for *via* in the poet's manner, although something more than a periphrasis, as it always is. It suggests *salebra*, which is just the word desired.

6, 555 *ut vas inter non quit constare nisi umor*

Late editors read *interdum*, but the connection does not call for such a word as "occasionally" or "meanwhile." What Lucretius wishes to say is that the vessel cannot stand full or unimpaired until the water is quiet. He has *vasis integris* in vi, 231, *annes integrent mare*, i, 1032. I should read then

*ut vas integrum non quit constare nisi umor,*

*vas* standing for its contents. The *g* fell out as in ii, 579, *aeris*, Q, for *aegris*, and the unmeaning *interum* was cut down to *inter*. He uses *quassis*, iii, 434, of *vasa* when the contents are lost; here we have the opposite; the vase is whole and therefore its contents.

6, 582 *versabunda portatur post incita cum vis*

I will write this whole passage in prose to bring out the period, for there is no poetry here; *ubi ventus atque vis maxima quaedam animae, aut extrinsecus aut ipsa tellure coorta, in loca cava terrae se coniecit, ibique inter magnas speluncas tumultu fremit, versabunda ante (i.e., primum) portatur; post cum (i.e., deinde) vis incita, exagitata foras, erumpitur; et simul diffindens altam terram, magnum concinnat hiatum*. It is plain that *postcum* should be written *postquam*, being an emphatic *post*, like *proquam* for *pro*, and *versabundus* for *versabunda*. Write then

*versabundus portatur post incita quam vis.*

*Versabundus*, which goes back to *ventus*, was changed to *versabunda* to agree with *vis*; this led to the insertion of *-que* by the editors.



**6, 604** *subdita et hunc stimulum quadam de parte timoris*

The usual correction is *subdit et* which does not account for the *a* in *subdita*. I had thought of *suppeditat stimulum*; if the syllable *pe* fell out, *subditat* may have become *subditaet* and then *hunc* put in to make the line metrical.

**6, 631** *postremo quoniam raro cum corpore tellus  
est et coniunctast oras magis undique cingens*

The corrector of *Q* has *maris* and all the editors follow, but *orae maris* are unknown to Lucretius, and although the sea girdles the land often enough, I know of no case where the land girdles the sea; certainly it does not in Lucretius. Again, there is no example of the interchange of *g* and *r* in *OQ*. The verse is corrupt.

**6, 674** *scilicet et fluuius qui visus maximus ei*

This reading has been defended by Vahlen and yet it seems too harsh. I propose

*scilicet et fluuius qui visu est maximus ei,*

“the river that is the largest to see is enormous to him who has never seen a larger,” which agrees with Vahlen’s interpretation. The *qui visu est maximus ei* corresponds to *maxima quae vidit quisque* in 677.

**6, 697** *hac ire fatendumst  
et penetrare mari penitus res cogit aperto  
atque efflare foras*

I am not sure but that this can stand as it is. The corrector of *O* has *mare* for *mari*, which shows that *mari* must be taken with *penetrare*. The subject is *ventum*, which can be supplied from the context. Lucretius means: *hac ire ventum fatendumst, et res cogit ventum penetrare mari aperto penitus atque efflare*

foras. For the dative, cf. vi, 986, penetrare alio sonitus. The wind blows both ways—from and to the sea. In 684 Lucretius has said that the wind is in the caves, but according to Justin, iv, 1, aquarum ille concursus raptum secum spiritum trahit; the wind and water come back together. But possibly ventum should replace penitus.

**6, 743** remigio oblitae pennarum vela remittunt

Editors follow Lachmann in reading remigi, an unexampled metrical license in Lucretius with a pure Latin word. We should read remigii with the old vulgate, relying on navigii in v, 1006. In iii, 1052, animo incerto for animi incerto.

**6, 755** sed natura loci opus efficit ipsa suapte

Opus has not yet been successfully defended. I suggest prius: prius, pius, pous, opus. The birds avoid the temple, but the nature of the place is noxious anyway.

**6, 762** ianua ne poteis Orci regionibus esse  
credatur posthinc animas Acheruntis in oras  
ducere forte deos manis inferne reamur

Munro's forte his seems impossible with forte in 764, and all the other conjectures are untenable. I think poteis has been influenced by posthinc, and that nobis should be read. The corruption may have been nenobis, nepostbis, nepoteis. But if Lucretius ever used eis I should be tempted to write tibi eis. I had also thought of tibi posse.

**6, 771** multa ciboque sunt vitalia multaue morbos

For the first -que, quae is properly read by the editors. But cibo e should be retained, not only because it is the reading of the archetype, but also because the dative is questionable, with

vitalia. The form *e* of the preposition is regular before *q*; it is postpositive in ii, 791, *variis ex*, and in ii, 711, *we have cibis ex*. For the thought, iii, 703, *ut cibus . . . disperit atque aliam naturam sufficit ex se*. For the elision of *o* before the preposition, cf. i, 186; ii, 698, 903, iii, 925; v, 1133. The poet means that many atoms which come from food are life-giving. *Vitalia* and *morbos* are contrasted, not *cibo* and *morbos*, as is plain from vi, 1094, 1095.

**6, 777** *multa meant inimica per auras multa per ipsas  
insinuant naris*

All the MSS have *auras*, "odiosissimo consensu" as Wakefield says. Marullus led the way to *ares*, which is universally accepted and is a natural change; so natural it is very strange that not even one scribe saw it. In ii, 851, *is mittit naribus auram*; iv, 992, *redducunt naribus auras*; and the poisoning of the air is a commonplace in this book; cf. the next paragraph beginning with verse 781. Strange that there is not a word about infection through the ear.

**6, 778** *insinuant naris infesta atque aspera tactu*

For the much disputed *tactu* I suggest *lactu*, i.e., in *lacedendo*: iv, 687, *naris quicumque lacescit*. *Lacesso* is repeatedly used of the other senses, and I read *lactant* in v, 1068, and *adlicit* in vi, 183. In iii, 62, *tabore* for *labore*; vi, 110, *matos* for *malos*. I cannot deny that *lactu* is not found elsewhere and that it shares the uncertainty of the other forms of *lacio* and its compounds.

**6, 799** *denique si calidis etiam cunctere lavabris  
plenior efflueris solio ferventis aquai  
quam facile in medio fit uti des saepe ruinas*

For the desperate *efflueris* I suggest *effluviis*; the exhalations of the boiling water make the patient faint in the middle of the

baptisterium. The interlocked order—*effluvis aquai and solio in medio*—is in the poet's manner.

**6, 804** at cum membra domnus percepit fervida servis  
tum fit odor vini plagae mactabilis instar

*Febris* of Lambinus is probably correct, and also *vini*. Pliny has many passages about the medicinal use of wine, and repeatedly advises against the use of medicine in wine in case of fever, but permits it with cold fever or ague: xxvii, 129, *dysentericis autem et coeliacis si febris carent in vino, si aliter ex aqua*; cf. xxii, 52, xxxii, 24; xxvi, 289, *febres frigidas leviores facit agaricum potum in calida aqua*. For *domnus* the most probable emendation is *hominis*, read by Lambinus.

**6, 815** quos opere in tali cohibet vis magna necessest

Although all have accepted Lachmann's *necessis*, I doubt whether Lucretius would speak of the great force of necessity. Furthermore, *necessis* (genitive) is not certainly found anywhere. *Necessest* is probably a gloss that excluded some word, perhaps *coactus*: ii, 273, *viribus alterius magnis magnoque coactu*; v, 654, vi, 888, *cogit vis*; vi, 758, *vis cogat*; iii, 59, *avarities . . . miseros homines cogunt*; iii, 65, *acris egestas . . . unde homines . . . coacti*. But if there were any authority for an adverbial *necesse* I should be inclined to write it.

**6, 818** sic et Averna loca malitibus summittere debent

The objection to the traditional correction *alitibus* is that the poet uses *avibus* twice and *alitibus* not at all, and the *m* is unaccounted for. Hence Bergk's *halitibus* has much probability. Val. Flacc., iv, 493, *patrique expirat Averni halitus*.

6, 841 et semi<na> siqua  
forte vaporis habet proprie dimittit in auras

Lachmann arbitrarily changes qua to quae on the authority of iv, 199, where quae is under the ictus. He also refers to iv, 804, which is corrupt. There are no other instances of a neuter plural of the indefinite or of any of its compounds. Hence qua should be retained.

Proprie is usually corrected into either proprii or propere. But nowhere else is the gender of vapor mistaken, and of the numerous cases of e standing for i there is no parallel and but one case of that is at all analogous—dulce for dulci in ii, 730. As for propere, the word is not found in the MSS. Perhaps Lucretius' favorite prope iam lies concealed: proprieiam, proprie, ri being repeated after ro. In 863 multaue sunt ignis prope semina corpus aquai.

6, 846 et quasi concrescit fit scilicet in coeundo  
exprimat

In coeundo may be defended by in frangendo, vi, 143; in iactando, iii, 491. But as ut is necessary with fit write

fit scilicet in coeundo ut;

iii, 725, hoc tamen est ut. The word preceding ut is repeatedly elided; cf. i, 29, 70, 478. Ut fell out more than fifteen times in our MSS.

6, 850 hunc homines fontem nimis admirantur et acri  
sole putant supter terras fervere partim

Since Lambinus raptim has been read for partim, as if raptim meant vehementer, which it never means, or celeriter, which no authority states as a phenomenon of this fountain. There was a gradual change of temperature during the twenty-four hours. Partim should be retained: the poet means that while men in general wonder at this fountain and think it grows hot from the

sun's rays at midnight, that is, some men think so. This use of *partim* is found nine times in the poem. *Homines* and *partim* are contrasted in iii, 68, 78, and *humanos*—*homines* follows in 80.

**6, 858** *percoquere umorem et calido soclare vapore*

*Satiare*, the usual correction, is too strong an expression, as something corresponding to *calidum reddere* in 855 is demanded. As Lucretius has in i, 807, *solque sua pro parte fovet tribuitque calorem*, and in i, 1032, *solis terra vapore fota*, the rare synonym of *foveo*, *foculare*, attested by Nonius, 9, should be read. *Mai* also gives it as a synonym of *nutrire*, *fovere*, *focillare*; the latter word is sometimes spelled *focilare*.

**6, 864** *hoc ubi roriferis terram nox obruit undis  
extemplo sonitus frigescit terra coitque*

The editors change *undis* to *umbris* and *sonitus* to *penitus*. There is no example in our MSS of *so* for *pe*, and the Itali in reading *subtus* came nearer expressing the sense perhaps, or even Bentley with *supera*. I think the corruption is deeper than has been suspected. *Extemplo* occurs eighteen times in the poem; ten times as the second word and only once as the first—v, 288, *extemplo inferior*, plainly for metrical convenience. It is difficult to believe that so obvious a reading as *umbris* should have escaped the scribes: the connection of thought would certainly have suggested darkness, therefore *undis* is probably correct and the moist character of night is expanded in the phrase *roriferis undis*. In 865 the original may have been

*aetheris extemplo frigescit terra coitque;*

As noise was associated with aether (cf. iii, 835; *Aen.*, ii, 113, *sonuerunt aethere*, and even *Georg.*, iv, 78, *concurritur aethere in alto, | fit sonitus*), I infer that *sonitus* was a questioning gloss that has crept in from the margin—*aetheris extemplo sonitus*, and that *aetheris* was then extruded. Ovid *Fasti*, i, 682, has *aetheria aqua*; Sil., xv, 363, *fudit cum Iupiter aethere roes*.

**6, 868** quae calidum faciunt laticis tactum atque vaporem

The manuscript tradition of *laticis* is stronger than a grammarian's testimony for *aquae*, although it is barely possible that the variation goes back to Lucretius himself or to Probus.

*Saporem* for *vaporem* is extremely improbable, as there is nothing in the context to show that this water was drunk or that it had any flavor; people would not be likely to drink hot water when they knew it would be cold all day long. *Vaporem* means steam, as in iii, 432, and the appeal is to the eye: vi, 779, *tactu vitanda neque autem | aspectu fugienda*; 1165, *tepidum manibus proponere tactum | et simul ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere*; iv, 233, *tactum visumque moveri*. For *tactum* itself, of the sensation caused by an object, ii, 433, *tactus uterque*.

**6, 892** et multis aliis praeter regionibus aequor

The Itali changed *praeter* to *praebet*, but there is no example of such corruption elsewhere—neither of *ter* to *bet* nor of *t* for *b*. Q omits *aequor*. I suggest

*fert multis aliis praeter regionibus aequor.*

In vi, 690, *fert* is the first word in the verse and *ilum* stands for *filum* in v, 571. Medial *r* is omitted frequently. *Satis mali fert* occurs in vi, 663, and Cic. *Off.*, i, 79, *has utilitatem adferunt*.

In vi, 1026, Q has at the beginning of the line *fraterq.*; O, *er a tergo* for *aer a tergo*.

**6, 913** ordine demisso levibus iactarier auris

Lambinus changed, without argument, *demisso* to *demissos*, and all but Wakefield have followed him. According to Lucretian usage *ordine demissos* would mean "let down from the row," not "suspended in succession;" cf. v, 674, vi, 445; and he prefers a preposition with *ordine* when it means "succession." *Ordine demisso* is the suspended series in which *unus annulus dependet ex uno*; if the row were not suspended the rings could not

hang from one another. Furthermore, Lucretius likes to use an adjective or participle with *ordine*—*mutato*, *permutato*, *suo*, *certo*, *quali*, *eodem*.

**6, 941** *nil esse in promptu nisi corpus mixtum inani*

Lucretius never has *corpus mixtum* but always *admixtum*: i, 569; v, 365; i, 369, 382, 655, 745. Here again the scribe preferred to leave the hiatus rather than read *corpus mixtum ad inani* that Lucretius probably wrote. *Mixtum* for *admixtum* is no stranger than *facit* are for *arefacit*, vi, 962. The usual correction is *mixtum corpus*, a reading that one of the inferior manuscripts would certainly have had if it were correct.

**6, 963** *at glaciem dissolvit et altis montibus altas  
exstructas nives radiis tabescere cogit*

In 735 is *de montibus altis | crescat ubi in campos albas descendere ningues | tabificis subigit radiis sol omnia lustrans*, which points to *ningues* in 964 for *nives*. In iii, 20, *nix concreta cana cadens violat*. The editors follow the Florentine MSS in adding *-que* to *exstructas*—a mere makeshift. Neither Munro nor Bailey translate this *-que*. *Ningues* was read by Avancius.

**6, 970** *barbigeras oleaster eo iuvat usque capellas  
effluat ambrosias quasi vero et nectare tinctus*

*Ambrosia*, *ambrosiae*, and *ambrosius* are read for *ambrosias*, no one of which is probable except *ambrosia*. But in OQ there is but one case where *s* is inserted before *q*—iv, 532, *expletis quoque*, where I have argued for the retention of *expletis*. In Q, vi, 546, *magnosque* occurs for *magnoque*. On the other hand, *s* stands for *m* eleven times but always in no case strictly parallel to this. In ii, 535, Q has *numerusque* for *numerumque*; in v, 34, both have *stirpes quid*, for *stirpem quid* read by the editors. In spite of the unusual accusative I think Lucretius wrote *effluat*



ambrosiam: Petr. 71, ne effluent vinum, Claud. *In Prob. et Olyb.* 52, effluxere decus. Ambrosiam was read by Avancius.

**6, 1007** in vacuum prolapsa cadunt coniuncta fit ut qui

Usually que is read for qui and fitque occurs at iv, 1045, et . . . fit, iii, 108. But utque does not occur in the poem and ordinarily ut and the copulative conjunction are separated, as in ii, 200, plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque; ii, 470, ut possint et laedere; v, 183, ut scirent animoque; but the poet allows que ut, v, 1266, 464; et ut, iii, 458, 500; ut ac, i, 490, vi, 229; in summaque fit ut, v, 265. Qui is probably correct, as I endeavored to show in vol. ii, p. 147.

**6, 1023** haec quoque res adiumento motuque iuvatur

What Lucretius means is haec quoque res motu adiumento est iuvaturque motus hac re, which could be condensed into haec quoque res motu adiumento iuvaturque, and which he did condense into haec quoque res adiumento motuque iuvatur. Motu is a dative and iuvatur is impersonal; of course motu iuvatur might mean motus iuvat instead of motus iuvatur, but the dative adiumento and the synonymous meaning of the verb prevent misunderstanding.

**6, 1150** debilitata malis motu gravis aspera tacta

Tactu is usually read for tacta, but why should the tongue be touched? It is observed in sickness, not handled, and aspectu should be read. The confusion of t and p is common.

**6, 1156** atque animi prorsum vires totius omne

Totius occurs fifteen times in the fifth foot, and totius only three times altogether, and in the third and fourth feet; hence et omne of the Italian codices is improbable. Wakefield's prorsum

tum, adopted by Lachmann, is harsh and unexampled. Perhaps vires et should be read, the et being postponed, and hence omitted in O and Q and supplied in the wrong place by the inferior Florentines. Et follows vires in ii, 878, 1131. The postposition of et is discussed by some editors at vi, 800. Vires et was the reading of two of Wakefield's English manuscripts.

**6, 1180** quippe patentia cum totiens ardentia morbis  
lumina versarent oculorum expertia somno

Lucretius refers to the pest at Athens as morbus eight times and never as morbi, although in 1168, at the very beginning of the discussion, he has morborum as a general term. Mortis, of Lachmann, is not probable, for the mortis signa come in 1182 and the poet for some reason or other has a form of mors only once at the end of a line (vi, 1255), and the repetition of the word in 1182 would be inartistic. Lachmann's ac nuntia for ardentia cannot be right for many reasons and ardentia lumina is too natural and common an expression to be disturbed. Probably morbis is due to a gloss and the missing word may have been flammis: Sen. *Dial.*, iv, 35, 5, flamma lumina ardentia. Morbo may have been a gloss on flammis which finally became morbis. Flammis occurs four times at the end of the line.

**6, 1189** salsaque per fauces rauca vix edita tusse

As tusse is unexampled, most editors write tussi to agree with iv, 1167, but Giussani follows Macrobius in reading tussis. But edita goes with sputa in 1188: Celsus, ii, 8; si protinus sputum mixtum est rufo quadam et sanguine dummodo statim edatur . . . nihil peius est quam sincerum id edi. Macrobius also has raucas and is followed by most editors; but raucus in Lucretius always refers to sound: bombum, iv, 546; cornices, vi, 751; raucisonus cantus, ii, 619, v, 1082; hence it goes with tussi and not with fauces.

6, 1195 *duraque inhoretiaectrectum frons tenta mebat*

Q has *inoretiaacet*, and Lachmann insists that the h of O points out the true reading and quotes several places where O retains h rightly and Q omits it. But Q has *habire*, ii, 962; *humens*, iii, 152; *cohire*, iii, 395; *hacerunte*, iii, 978; *hanimus*, iv, 787; *ac* rightly in vi, 229, where O has *hac*; *aes* rightly in vi, 966, where O has *hes*; *colos* rightly in vi, 1074, where O has *cholos*; so that in this particular one manuscript is as good as the other.

Lucretius is following Hippocrates *Prog.* 2 here who is translated by Celsus, ii, 6: *nares acutae collapsa tempora oculi concavi frigidae languidaeque aures et imis partibus leniter versae cutis circa frontem dura et intenta*; and no one has tried to find a reference to the ears in Lucretius. It may be that *iam auriculae tractae* lies concealed in *inhoretiaectrectum*; Hippocrates says the ears were cold, contracted, and their lobes turned out, in the *Coac. Pr.*, 862, *ὄτα . . . συνεσταλμένα ὀλέθριον*. The corruptions o for au, t for c, i for l, u for a, are all common. *Tractae* I take for *contractae* and metrical cogency may excuse it.

As for *mebat*, Nonius' *manebat* is most probable: *maneant*, Q in vi, 777, for *meant*. Heinsius' *tumebat* is not supported by any mention elsewhere, so far as I know, of the forehead swelling in the death agony.

*Iam* is elided in ii, 974, and follows *-que* in i, 315.

6, 1199 *quorum siquis ut est vitarat funera leti*

*Ut est* has been questioned by many, and it cannot be adequately defended by the two other instances in the poem, i, 419, vi, 1167. Possibly *ut est* may be a synonym of *forte*; cf. *si forte aliquis*, i, 391, ii, 225, 931. Perhaps *quorum siquis iam vitarat* should be read: iii, 946, *si tibi non . . . iam . . . tamen*. The corruption was *iā-utē-ut est*; t and i are frequently confused.

**6, 1204** huc hominis totae vires corpusque fluebat

Faber's correction *hac* seems necessary as gathering up what is said in 1200 and 1203. I can find no example of *fluere huc*, although *quo* and *ad* with *confluere* are common, and Ovid *Met.*, ix, 741, has also *huc* with that verb. *Hac* means the channel taken: v, 271, *fluit agmine dulci | qua via secta*; vi, 994, *nam fluere hac species*; Ovid *Met.*, xii, 434, *perque os | perque cavas nares oculosque auresque cerebrum | molle fluit* (but rejected by the editors).

**6, 1262** omnia condiebant loca tectaque quo magis aestus

*Complebant* is read for *condiebant*. If *aestus* is right it must refer to the turmoil and a lacuna is necessary. I had thought of reading *artus*: as the line is long the last word may have been indistinct as in other places, and the interchange of *r* and *s* is very common. "They filled up all the places and houses (sheltered places) so that all the more death piled their close-packed bodies up in heaps." *Artus* comes many times at the end of the line.

**6, 1279** huc pius hic populus semper consuerat humari

*O* has *quo prius*, which is the correct reading; *huc* is *quo* written in reverse order with *h* for *o*. *Prius* corresponds to the Greek of Thucydides, and *pius* is out of place. The omission of *r* is common: iv, 280, *protudit O*, *protrudit Q*; v, 1255, *feventibus O*, *ferventibus Q*; 1322, *moribus O*, *morsibus Q*; 1324, *ventes O*, *ventres Q*; vi, 138, *perfingens O*, *perfrigens Q*; 307, *fevida O*, *fervida Q*; 856, *fevoro O*, *fervore Q*; 1126, *fuges O*, *fruges Q*. In iii, 438, *O* has *prima*, *Q* *pima*; and in iv, 313, both have *propior* for *propior*. Editors vary between *quo pius* and *quo prius*.

**6, 1281** quisque suum pro re maestus humabat

No satisfactory emendation of this line has yet been made. A word has fallen out, probably before *maestus*. Thucydides says that they buried as each one was able, and *pro re* may mean in proportion to their ability. *Semotum* may be the missing word, perhaps written *remotum* in error; *remotum* would easily fall out between *re* and *maestus*, or *mestus*. But I have doubts about *pro re*; if *proprium* were to be read the meaning would be "every man in sorrow removed and buried his own dead." Lucretius has had much to say about the confused piles of dead.

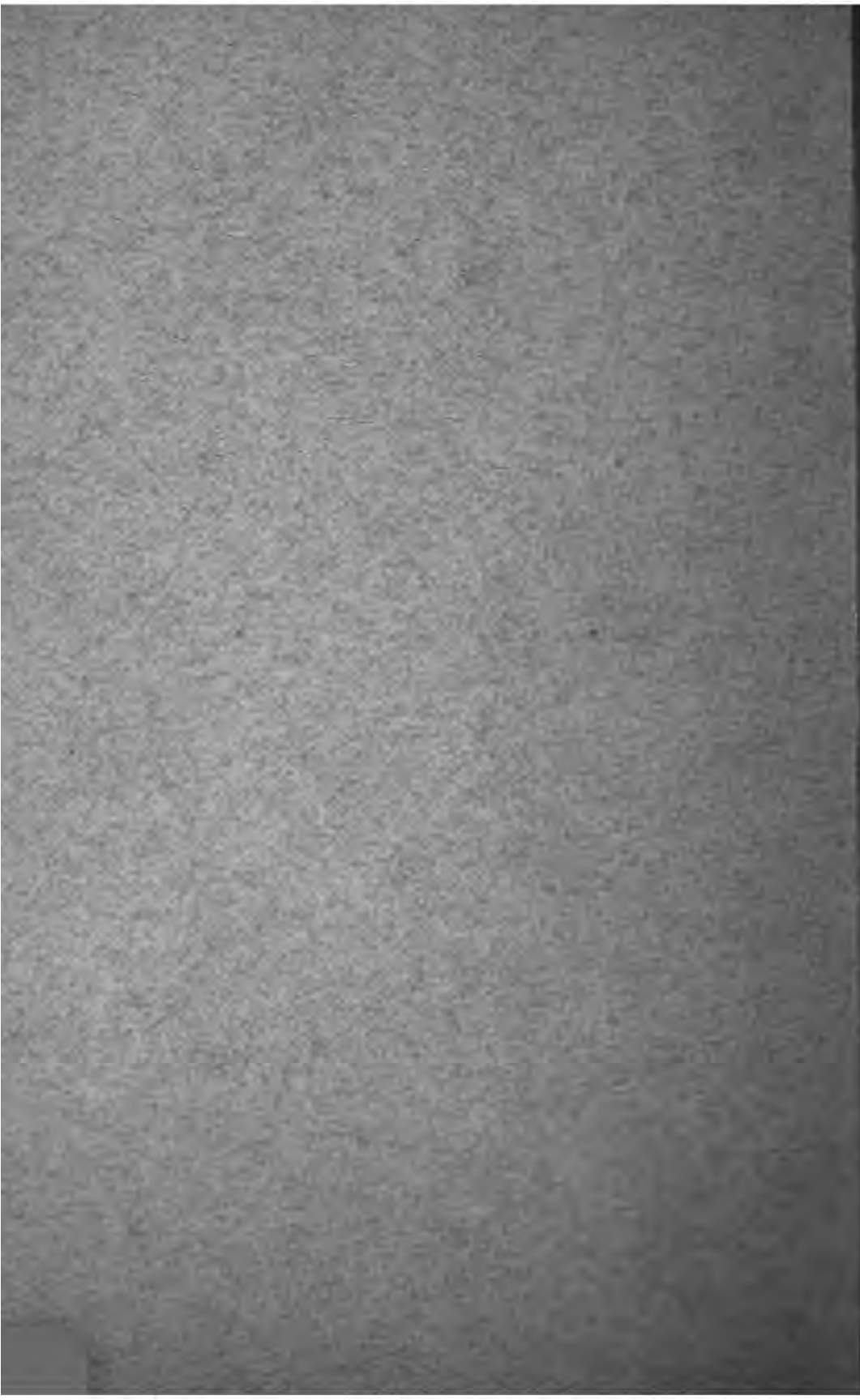
*Transmitted June 24, 1915.*



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS—(Continued)

MODERN PHILOLOGY.—Charles M. Gayley, Hugo K. Schilling and Rudolph Schevill, Editors. Price per volume, \$3.50.

Vol. 1.	1. Der Junge Goethe und das Publikum, von W. E. R. Pinger. Pp. 1-67. May, 1909 .....	\$0.50
	2. Studies in the Marvellous, by Benjamin P. Kurtz. Pp. 69-244. March, 1910 .....	2.00
	3. Introduction to the Philosophy of Art, by Arthur Weiss. Pp. 245-302. January, 1910 .....	.50
	4. The Old English Christian Epic: a Study in the Plot-technique of the <i>Juliana</i> , the <i>Elene</i> , the <i>Andreas</i> , and the <i>Christ</i> , in Comparison with the <i>Beowulf</i> and with the Latin Literature of the Middle Ages, by George Arnold Smithson. Pp. 303-400. September, 1910 .....	1.00
Vol. 2.	1. Wilhelm Busch als Dichter, Künstler, Psychologe, und Philosoph, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 1-79. September, 1910 .....	.75
	2. The Critics of Edmund Spenser, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 81-182. June, 1911 .....	1.00
	3. Some Forms of the Riddle Question and the Exercise of the Wits in Popular Fiction and Formal Literature, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 183-237. November, 1911 .....	.50
	4. Histrionics in the Dramas of Franz Grillparzer, by Elizabeth A. Herrmann. Pp. 239-309. June, 1912 .....	.75
	5. Spenser, the School of the Fletchers, and Milton, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 311-373. June, 1912 .....	.75
Vol. 3.	1. Rousseaus Einfluss auf Klinger, von Fredrich A. Wyneken. Pp. 1-85. September, 1912 .....	1.00
	2. Das Gerettete Venedig. Eine vergleichende Studie, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 87-246. February, 1914 .....	1.50
	3. A Neglected Aspect of the English Romantic Revolt, by G. F. Richardson. Pp. 247-360. May, 1915 .....	1.00
Vol. 4.	1. Ovid and the Renaissance in Spain, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 1-263. November, 1913 .....	2.50
	2. Notes sur le Voyage de Chateaubriand en Amérique (Juillet-Décembre, 1791), par Gilbert Chinard. Pp. 269-349. November, 1915 .....	.80





MAR 27 1918

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS

IN

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

APR 1 1918

Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 135-247

March 15, 1918

PARALLELS AND COINCIDENCES IN  
LUCRETIUS AND VIRGIL

BY

WILLIAM A. MERRILL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS  
BERKELEY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS.

Note.—The University of California Publications are offered in exchange for the publications of learned societies and institutions, universities, and libraries. Complete lists of all the publications of the University will be sent upon request. For sample copies, lists of publications or other information, address the **MANAGER OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.** All matter sent in exchange should be addressed to **THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.**

Cited as Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Philol.

**CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.**—William A. Merrill, Herbert C. Nutting, James T. Allen. Editors. Price per volume \$2.50.

<b>Vol. 1.</b>	1. Hiatus in Greek Metric Poetry, by Edward Bull Clapp. Pp. 1-34. June, 1904	\$0.50
	2. Studies in the Si-Clause. I. Concessive Si-Clauses in Plautus. II. Subjunctive Protasis and Indicative Apodosis in Plautus. By Herbert C. Nutting. Pp. 35-94. January, 1905	.60
	3. The Whence and Whither of the Modern Science of Language, by Benj. Ide Wheeler. Pp. 95-109. May, 1905	.25
	4. On the Relation of Horace to Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 111-129. October, 1905	.25
	5. The Priests of Asklepios, a New Method of Dating Athenian Archons, by William Scott Ferguson. Pp. 131-173. April 14, 1906 (reprinted September, 1907)	.50
	6. Horace's Alcaic Strophe, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 175-201. March, 1907	.25
	7. Some Phases of the Relation of Thought to Verse in Plautus, by Henry Washington Prescott. Pp. 205-262. June, 1907. Index, pp. 263-270.	.50
<b>Vol. 2.</b>	1. Some Textual Criticisms on the Eighth Book of the De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius, by William Hardy Alexander. Pp. 1-33. November, 1908	.30
	2. Cicero's Knowledge of Lucretius's Poem, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 35-42. September, 1909	.10
	3. The Conspiracy at Rome in 66-65 B. C., by H. C. Nutting. January, 1910	.10
	4. On the Contracted Genitive in I in Latin, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 57-79. February, 1910	.25
	5. Epaphos and the Egyptian Apis, by Ivan M. Linforth. Pp. 81-92. August, 1910	.10
	6. Studies in the Text of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 93-149. June, 1911	.50
	7. The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus, by Winthrop L. Keep. Pp. 151-164. June, 1911	.15
	8. The <i>Opioris</i> of Theocritus, by Edward B. Clapp. Pp. 165-171. October, 1911	.16
	9. Notes on the Text of the Corpus Tibullianum, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 173-226. June, 1912	.50
	10. The Archetype of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 227-235. November, 1913	.10
	11. Corruption in the Manuscripts of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 237-253. August, 1914	.15
	12. Proposed Emendations of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 255-256. December, 1914	.05
	13. Greek and Latin Glycomics, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 257-265. September, 1915	.10
	14. The Plot to Murder Caesar on the Bridge, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 267-278. January, 1916	.10
	15. Greek Acting in the Fifth Century, by James Turney Allen. Pp. 279-289. March, 1916	.10
	16. On Terence, Adelphoe 511-518, by Clinton C. Conrad. Pp. 291-303. May, 1916	.15
	Index, pp. 305-312.	

PARALLELS AND COINCIDENCES IN  
LUCRETIUS AND VIRGIL

BY

WILLIAM A. MERRILL

## BOOK I

	LUCRETIUS	VIRGIL
1.	1 Hominum divomque voluptas and vi 94	Aen viii 581 sera voluptas A x 65 hominum... divomque A x 175 hominum divomque A xii 28 divique hominesque
2.	2 Alma Venus caeli subter labentia signa	A i 618 Alma Venus and x 332 G i 365 stellas... Praecipitis caelo labi A iii 515 Sidera... labentia caelo G i 6 Lumina labentem caelo G ii 157 subter labentia
3.	3 Quae mare... terras ana i 278 v 453 quae mare	A i 280 Quae mare... terrasque
4.	4 genus omne and i 163 ii 1089 v 865 902 1338 1356	G iii 541 genus omne and A' v 737 viii 628 ix 141 xii 530
5.	5 exortum lumina solis and lu- mina solis i 989 ii 108 162 654 v 462 lumine solis v 981	A vi 255 lumina solis et ortus A viii 68 solis Lumina A vii 130 lumine solis and xii 172 lumina solem
6.	6 nubila caeli and 278 vi 214	G iv 166 nubila caeli A iii 586 nubila caelo
7.	7 daedala	G iv 179 daedala
8.	8 aequora ponti and ii 772 vi 440 aequore ponti ii 781 vi 628 ponti Aequora v 1000	G i 469 aequora ponti A x 103 aequora pontus A vi 729 aequore pontus

LUCRETII I		VIRGIL	
9.	9 diffuso lumine caelum lumenque profusum v 767	A ii 683 Fundere lumen A x 275 lumine caelum	
10.	10 Nam simul and iii 14 species patefactast verna	A iii 630 Nam simul G ii 324 Vere tument terrae	
11.	12 Aeriae . . . volucres and v 825 Aeriasque . . . volucres te diva tuumque	G ii 328 avia tum resonant avibus E iii 69 aeriae palumbes G i 375 Aeriae . . . grues A iv 492 te germana tuumque	
12.	14 rapidos tranant amnis iv 421 rapidas amnis . . . undas	G iii 270 flumina tranant A xi 562 rapidum super amnem A vi 550 rapidus . . . amnis A vi 671 tranavimus amnis	
13.	15 ferae pecudes  pabula laeta and 257 ii 317 364 596 875 1159	G ii 329 Venerem . . . repetunt ar- menta G iii 385 pabula laeta G i 1 laetas segetes	
14.	16 inducere pergis	G iii 269 ducit amor	
15.	17 nuviosque rapacis	G iii 142 fluviosque innare rapacis	
16.	18 Frondiferasque domos avium	G ii 209 antiquasque domos avium A vii 235 domus opportuna volucrum	
17.	20 generatim saecula propagent and ii 173 saecula propago v 1027	G i 468 timuerunt saecula noctem G ii 35 generatim discite cultus	
18.	22 in luminas oras Exoritur oras in luminis i 170 179 ii 577 in oras luminis ii 617 in luminis . . . oras v 781 1389 1455	G ii 47 tollunt in luminis oras A vii 660 luminis . . . oras	
19.	25 Quos ego	A i 135 Quos ego and 536	
20.	28 Quo magis and iii 55 v 19 1425 vi 42 67 473 843 920	G iv 248 Quo magis and A iv 452 vi 718	
21.	32 Mavors Armipotens	A ix 717 Mars armipotens	
22.	34 aeterno devictus vulnere amoris	A viii 394 aeterno fatur devinctus amore A iv 1 saucia cura Volnus	
23.	35 tereti cervice reposta	A viii 633 tereti cervice reflexam A i 402 cervice refulsit G iv 522 cervice revulsum G iii 76 crura reponit	

## LUCRETIVS I

## VIRGIL

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 24. | 36 Pascit . . . visus  | G ii 285 animum . . . pascat<br>A i 464 animum . . . pascit   |
| 25. | 37 Equē . . . pendet . . . spiritus<br>ore   | A iv 79 pendetque . . . ab ore<br>G iv 300 spiritus oris  |
| 26. | 39 ore loquellas   | A v 842 ore loquelas  |
| 27. | 40 Funde petens placidam . . .<br>pacem<br>placida cum pace vi 73  | G iv 535 Tende petens pacem<br>A viii 325 placida . . . in pace<br>A i 249 placida . . . pace                           |
| 28. | 41 Nam neque and 532 ii 296 304<br>iii 381 691 iv 152 v 793 vi<br>708  | E v 82 Nam neque and ix 35 x 11<br>G i 395 iii 559 A iii 585  |
| 29. | 50 Quod superest and ii 39 491<br>iii 350 905 iv 195 593 768<br>1283 v 64 91 206 261 772<br>1241 vi 219 423 906 1000<br>vacuas auris<br>animumque . . . adhibe | G ii 346 Quod superest and iv 51<br>A v 796 ix 157 xi 15<br><br>G iii 3 vacuas . . . mentes<br>A xi 315 animos adhibete |
| 30. | 54 Nam tibi and ii 1024 iii 944  | A x 394 Nam tibi  |
| 31. | 55 Disserere incipiam<br><br>primordia pandam  | A ii 13 Incipiam<br>G i 5 Hinc canere incipiam<br>G iv 284 inventa magistri Pandere                                     |
| 32. | 57 Quove and iii 34 769 iv 28 v<br>71 184 776  | A i 370 Quove and v 29 ix 377   |
| 33. | 58 Quae nos and 211 iv 36<br>corpora rebus and 196 579 ii<br>1128 iv 67 860  | A i 598 Quae nos<br>A ix 157 corpora rebus  |
| 34. | 61 Corpora prima . . . primis  | E vi 33 exordia primis  |
| 35. | 62 ante oculos and 342 998 ii 113<br>732 iii 75 185 486 995 iv<br>979  | A i 114 ante oculos and ii 270 531<br>773 iii 150 iv 411 v 109 vii<br>420 xi 311 887 oculos ante<br>xii 638             |
| 36. | 66 Primus Graius homo  | G iii 10 Primus ego<br>A x 720 Graius homo  |
| 37. | 66 tollere contra . . . oculos   | A iii 552 contra A iv 688 oculos<br>. . . attollere   |
| 38. | 68 quem neque  | A vii 692 Quem neque  |
| 39. | 70 animi virtutem  | A iv 3 virtus animo ix 741 animo<br>virtus  |
| 40. | 71 portarum claustra   | A vii 185 portarum . . . claustra   |

LUCRETIUS I		VIRGIL
41.	72 <i>vivida vis animi</i> animi vis iii 450 790 v 563 Vis animi iii 747 and 771 vis animi v 560	A i 529 <i>vis animo</i> A x 898 <i>vis animi</i>
42.	73 <i>Processit . . . moenia mundi</i>	G ii 483 <i>naturae accedere partes</i>
43.	74 <i>mente animoque</i>	A vi 11 <i>mentem animumque</i>
44.	75 <i>refert . . . victor</i>	A iv 93 <i>spolia . . . refertis</i>
45.	77 <i>alte terminus haerens</i> and 596 v 90 vi 66	A iv 614 <i>hic terminus haeret</i>
46.	78 <i>religio pedibus subiecta</i>	G ii 491 <i>fatum Subiecit pedibus</i>
47.	83 <i>impia facta</i>	A iv 596 <i>facta impia</i>
48.	84 <i>Triviai virginis</i>	A iv 511 <i>tria virginis ora Dianae</i>
49.	85 <i>turparunt sanguine</i>	A x 832 <i>Sanguine turpantem</i>
50.	86 <i>Ductores Danaum delecti prima</i> <i>virorum</i>	A ii 14 <i>Ductores Danaum</i> A ix 226 <i>Ductores Teucerum primi</i> <i>delecta iuventus</i> A viii 129 <i>Danaum quod ductor</i> A ii 18 <i>delecta virum</i>
51.	87 <i>infula virgineos circumdata</i> <i>comptus</i>	G iii 487 <i>circumdatur infula vitta</i> A x 538 <i>Infula . . . redimibat tem-</i> <i>pora vitta</i>
52.	89 <i>maestum . . . parentem</i> <i>ante aras adstare</i>	A ii 681 <i>maestorumque ora parentum</i> A iii 545 <i>ante aras</i> and i 334 349 iv 204 v 237 viii ix 627 A viii 640 <i>ante aram . . . stabant</i> G iii 486 <i>stans hostia ad aram</i>
53.	90 <i>Sensit et</i> <i>ministros</i>	A v 868 <i>Sensit et</i> G iii 488 <i>ministros</i>
54.	91 <i>lacrimas effundere</i> and 125	A x 465 <i>lacrimasque effundit</i> A ii 651 <i>effusi lacrimis</i> A vi 686 <i>Effusaeque . . . lacrimae</i> A iii 312 <i>lacrimasque effudit</i> A iii 348 <i>lacrimas . . . fundit</i> A ii 271 <i>effundere fletus</i>
55.	92 <i>Muta metu</i>  <i>terram . . . summissa petebat</i>	A ix 341 <i>Molle pecus mutumque</i> <i>metu</i> A xii 718 <i>metu mutum</i> A iii 93 <i>Submissi petimus terram</i> A xii 860 <i>terrasque petivit</i>
56.	93 <i>in tali tempore</i>	A xi 303 <i>non tempore tali</i>
57.	95 <i>tremibundaque</i> <i>ad aras</i>	A x 522 <i>tremibunda</i> G iii 486 <i>ad aram</i>

## LUCRETIVS I

## VIRGIL

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 58. 98 in ipso and ii 117 438 iii 128<br>481 506 590 iv 736 vi 749<br>1128 1157                  | G ii 75 in ipso and E viii 92 A v<br>322 vi 865 x 355 xi 881   |
| 59. 102 ratum Terriloquis  | A v 524 terrifici . . . rates  |
| 60. 104 tibi . . . fingere possunt Som-<br>nia   | E viii 108 sibi somnia fingunt<br>A viii 42 fingere somnum   |
| 61. 105 rationes vertere   | A vii 407 domum vertisse   |
| 62. 106 turbare timore   | A xi 401 turbare metu  |
| 63. 114 Et simul and 924 iv 782 1276<br>v 1181 1213 vi 313 411 886<br>1166 et . . . simul vi 452 | A v 357 Et simul   |
| 64. 115 vastasque lacunas  | A vi 296 vastaue voragine gurges   |
| 65. 117 primus   | G iii 12 Primus  |
| 66. 118 Detulit ex Helicone  | G iii 11 Aonio rediens deducam ver-<br>tice Musas  |
| 67. 119 Per gentis   | G i 331 Per gentes and A xi 847  |
| 68. 122 Quo neque and v 36   | G iv 9 Quo neque and A x 679   |
| 69. 123 simulacra modis pallentia miris  | G i 477 simulacra modis pallentia<br>miris<br>A i 354 ora modis attollens pallida<br>miris<br>A x 822 Ora modis . . . pallentia<br>miris<br>A vii 89 Multa modis simulacra videt<br>volitantia miris<br>G iv 309 modis . . . miris and A vi<br>738 |
| 70. 124 exortam . . . speciem  | A i 353 venit imago  |
| 71. 128 lunaeque meatus and v 76 774   | A vi 849 caelique meatus   |
| 72. 132 Et quae and 1058 ii 300 iv<br>177 738 vi 528<br>mentes Terrificet                        | E i 27 Et quae and vii 46 G i 440<br>A vi 729<br>A iv 210 Terrificant animos   |
| 73. 133 somnoque sepultis and v 975<br>somnoque sepulti  | A ii 265 somno vinoque sepultam  |
| 74. 135 Morte obita quorum and Quo-<br>rum morte obita iv 734                                    | A x 641 Morte obita  |
| 75. 135 tellus amplectitur ossa  | A v 30 tellus . . . et complectitur<br>ossa  |
| 76. 136 Nec me animi fallit and 922<br>v 97 vi 1080 Nec te fallit<br>iv 535                      | G iii 289 Nec sum animi dubius<br>A iv 96 Nec me adeo fallit   |

## LUCRETIVS I

77. 137 Difficile inlustrare Latinis  
versibus esse
78. 140 Sed tua me virtus
79. 141 quemvis efferre laborem  
sufferre laborem v 1272 1359
80. 142 noctes . . . serenas
81. 146 terrorem animi and ii 59 iii  
91 vi 39
- necesses and 269 302 385 399  
506 512 539 607 624 790 825  
872 974 1049 ii 59 83 231  
243 284 377 442 445 457 513  
645 690 721 751 861 865 910  
923 1064 iii 91 175 204 216  
235 241 314 470 578 766 798  
806 962 965 iv 99 163 191  
216 232 490 495 516 520 540  
558 649 653 674 751 v 343  
531 581 855 vi 39 45 209  
216 272 369 414 448 922 940  
1002 1095 1130
82. 149 exordia sumet
83. 151 Quippe ita
84. 152 in terris . . . caeloque and vi  
50; terras . . . caeli 340 a  
caelo ad terram 788 caelum  
. . . terras 820 and ii 1015  
terrai . . . caeli 1063 v 431  
terras . . . caelo iv 419 ter-  
ram caelum v 68 caelum ter-  
ramque 78 caeli . . . terrae-  
que 245 Terrarum et caeli  
325 terrarum caelique 344  
tellure . . . caeloque 907  
caelum . . . terra 434 terras  
caelumque 92 terram et  
caelum 417 terras . . . cae-  
lumque 592 terras et caelum  
693 caelo terraeque vi 665  
caelo terraeque 678 terra  
caeloque 956

## VIRGIL

- G iii 289 verbis ea vincere magnum  
Quam sit
- A viii 131 Sed mea me virtus
- A viii 577 quemvis durare laborem
- E ix 44 pura . . . nocte
- A xi 357 mentes et pectora terror  
A ii 755 Horror . . . animos . . . ter-  
rent
- A iii 478 necesse est and iv 613 vi  
514 737
- A iv 284 exordia sumat
- G iv 394 Quippe ita
- G iv 52 terras caelumque and A i 58  
vii 571 caelum terramque A i 133  
terrasque . . . caelumque 280 and  
A iv 256 caelum et terras A iv  
269 caelum ac terras vi 724



## LUCRETIVS I

85. 155 Et quo and 536 ii 89 471 1134  
iv 962 1005
86. 159 Nam si and 217 359 iii 672  
888 935 iv 1061 v 7
87. 160 Omne genus and 1026 ii 821  
iv 733 v 428 437
88. 163 Armenta atque aliae pecudes  
genus omne ferarum and v  
1338
- Armenta . . . tenerent
89. 166 ferre omnes omnia possent
90. 167 Quippe ubi and 182 242 617  
990 iii 430 iv 434 664 771  
925 v 1158 vi 854
91. 169 At nunc and 244 340 561 992
92. 174 vere rosam  
frumenta calore
93. 176 Si non and 515 ii 24 40 1017  
iii 355 406 616 744 779 iv  
812 1070 1199 v 38 186 210  
vi 268
94. 176 semina rerum
95. 179 Tuto res teneras
96. 180 Quod si and 213 234 335 391  
410 665 904 ii 47 225 481  
772 924 931 985 iii 531 696  
722 748 790 819 v 195 338  
1117 vi 387 cf. iii 776
97. 181 alienis partibus anni
98. 188 omnia quando and ii 707
99. 196 Ut potius
100. 202 Multaque vivendo vitalia vin-  
cere saecula and iii 948 vin-  
cere saecula
101. 207 Aeris in teneras

## VIRGIL

- E iii 9 Et quo and A i 331 iii 459  
ix 723
- A ii 189 Nam si
- A ix 510 Omne genus
- A iv 622 genus omne ferarum  
G iii 480 genus omne . . . omne fe-  
rarum  
G iv 223 Hinc pecudes armenta viros  
genus omne ferarum  
G i 355 armenta tenerent
- E iv 39 omnis feret omnia tellus  
G ii 109 ferre omnes omnia possunt  
E viii 63 non omnia possumus omnes  
G i 505 Quippe ubi
- A x 393 At nunc
- G iv 134 vere rosam  
G i 297 Ceres . . . aestu
- G ii 344 Si non and 461 A iv 18
- E vi 32 Semina terrarumque ani-  
maeque
- G ii 343 Nec res hunc tenerae
- A vi 133 Quod si and x1 357 434
- G ii 149 alienis mensibus aestas
- A xi 509 omnia quando
- A xii 188 Ut potius
- G ii 295 Multa virum volvens du-  
randa saecula vincit  
A xi 160 vivendo vici mea fata
- A ix 699 Aera per tenerum

## LUCRETII I

102. 211 *fecundas vertentes vomere  
glebas and v 210*
103. 212 *solum subigentes  
ad ortus and v 211 698*
104. 214 *Sponte sua and 1064 ii 193  
1059 1158 iii 33 1041 iv 47  
481 v 212 872 938 961 1147  
vi 1021*
105. 218 *res quaeque repente erepta*
106. 222 *diverberet ictu*
107. 223 *Aut intus*
108. 225 *vetustate amovet aetas*
109. 227 *lumina vitae and v 989*
110. 231 *unde aether sidera pascit*
111. 240 *Inter se and 899 913 ii 396  
524 721 iii 137 332 559 780  
v 894 919 1047 vi 1088*
112. 250 *imbres ubi eos pater aether*
113. 251 *In gremium matris terrai  
praecipitavit*
114. 252 *ramique virescunt Arboribus*
115. 253 *crescunt ipsae fetuque gravan-  
tur*
116. 254 *Hinc alitur*
117. 257 *fessae pecudes pingui  
per pabula laeta*
118. 258 *Corpora deponunt  
lacteus humor*

## VIRGIL

- G i 1 *terram Vertere*
- G i 119 *Versando terram 147 ferro  
. . . vertere terram G iii 525  
vomere terras Invertisse ii 399  
glæbaque versis . . . bidentibus  
G iii 161 fractis invertere glæ-  
bis*
- G i 125 *subigebant arva*
- G ii 356 *exercere solum sub vomere*
- G iii 277 *ad ortus*
- E iv 45 *Sponte sua and viii 106 G ii  
11 47 501 A vi 82 vii 204*
- A i 88 *Eripiunt subito nubes*
- A x 484 *transverberet ictu*
- G iii 214 *Aut intus and G iv 258*
- E ix 51 *Omnia fert aetas*
- A vi 828 *lumina vitae and vii 771  
lumina . . . vitae*
- A i 608 *polus dum sidera pascet*
- G i 413 *Inter se and G ii 526 A xi  
861 xii 709*
- G ii 325 *pater omnipotens fecundis  
imbribus Aether*
- G ii 326 *Coniugis in gremium laetae  
descendit*
- A ix 670 *praecipitant*
- A vi 206 *Fronde virere*
- E x 54 *crescent illae*
- G ii 429 *fetu nemus omne gravescit*
- G ii 327 *alitur . . . fetus*
- E iii 56 *omnis parturit arbos*
- G ii 390 *largo pubescit vinea fetu*
- G iii 124 *denso distendere pingui*
- G iv 266 *ad pabula nota vocantem*
- A vii 108 *Corpora sub ramis depo-  
nunt arboris*

## LUCRETIUS I

## VIRGIL

119. 259 Uberibus manat distentis hinc  
nova proles . . . teneras  
lasciva per herbas Ludit
120. 260 per herbas and v 461
121. 261 mentes perculsa novellas
122. 265 Nunc age and 921 953 ii 62  
333 730 iii 417 iv 110 176  
269 673 722 vi 495 535 738
123. 267 Ne qua
124. 269 Accipe praeterea quae
125. 272 ruit . . . nubila differt
126. 274 Arboribus magnis sternit  
montesque supremos . . . vexat
127. 275 ita perfurit acri
128. 276 Cum fremitu saevitque minaci  
murmure ventus
129. 278 Quae mare quae terras quae  
denique nubila caeli Ver-  
runt
130. 279 turbine raptant.
131. 282 Flumina abundanti quom lar-  
gis imbris urget
- G ii 524 ubera vacca Lactea  
E iv 21 referent distenta capellae  
Ubera  
G iii 310 pressis manabunt flumina  
mammis  
E ix 31 distendant ubera vaccae  
E viii 15 in tenera pecori gratissi-  
mus herba and G iii 326  
G ii 525 pingues qui in gramine laeto  
. . . luctantur . . . haedi  
G iii 162 per herbas and G iii 436 A  
iii 221 iv 404 G ii 527 per herbam  
and G iv 121 A i 214 iii 236 v  
102 vi 656 vii 109 ix 164 316 G i  
112 in herba  
G iv 357 percussa nova mentem for-  
midine  
A i 513 percussus  
G iv 149 Nunc age and A vii 37 vi  
756  
A i 682 Ne qua and iii 406 xi 19 xii  
565  
A vi 136 Accipe quae and ii 65 Ac-  
cipe nunc  
G ii 308 ruit . . . nubila  
G iii 197 differt Nubila  
A ii 306 Sternit agros  
G iv 460 supremos Inplerunt montis  
G i 320 ita turbine nigro  
A i 55 magno cum murmure montis  
. . . fremunt  
A i 58 maria ac terras caelumque  
profundum . . . verrantque  
A i 280 Quae mare nunc terras  
A i 236 Qui mare qui terras  
A i 83 turbine perfiant  
A ii 305 rapidus montano flumine tor-  
rens  
G i 115 amnis abundans

## LUCRETIUS I

132. 283 Montibus ex altis magnus  
decursus aquai and monti-  
bus . . . altis 897 montibus  
altis v 492 and iv 1020 v  
313 663 vi 735 altis monti-  
bus ii 331 and vi 963
133. 284 Fragmina conciens silvarum  
arbustaque tota
134. 285 Nec validi and v 58 Nec vali-  
das
135. 286 turbidus imbri
136. 287 Molibus incurrit  
validis cum viribus and vali-  
dis . . . viribus 971 iii 451  
492 v 1098  
amnis Dat sonitu
137. 288 Dat sonitu and Dant . . . soni-  
tum vi 108 dat . . . sonitum  
vi 131 dant sonitum vi 136  
sonitum dat vi 157 Det soni-  
tum vi 170 sonitu dat vi 129
- Dat . . . stragem
- volviturque sub undis
- Grandia saxa
138. 292 trudunt . . . ruuntque and iv  
518 ruantque
139. 293 vertice torto

## VIRGIL

- A xii 523 decursu rapido de monti-  
bus altis
- G iv 112 montibus altis and A viii  
321 x 707 xii 523 iii 675 vii 563  
E vii 66 altis montibus A iii 644  
altis de montibus E i 84 monti-  
bus altos A viii 692
- A ii 307 Praecipitisque trahit silvas  
A x 363 Impulerat torrens arbusta-  
que diruta ripis
- A x 320 Nec validae
- A xii 685 turbidus imber
- A ii 497 evicit gurgite moles  
A ii 50 validis . . . viribus  
A v 368 vastis cum viribus and 500
- A xii 524 Dant sonitum spumosi  
amnes
- A iii 238 sonitum . . . dedere and  
x 488 ii 243 Dant sonitus v 435  
dedit sonitum v 139 Dat sonitum  
vii 567 Dant sonitum ix 667 and  
xi 458 xii 524 Dat . . . sonum x  
640 sonitum dedit xi 799 and G ii  
306 sonitum det A iii 584 sonitum  
dabit G iv 409 sonitum dat xii 267  
Dant sonitu ingenti xi 614 sono-  
rem Dant G iii 199 sonum . . .  
dedere G iii 83
- G iii 247 stragemque dedere  
G iii 556 dat stragem
- A xii 453 dabit . . . stragemque  
G iii 254 correptosque unda torquen-  
tia montis
- A i 100 sub undis . . . volvit  
A x 235 sub undis  
A vi 551 torquetque sonantia saxa  
A xi 529 et grandia volvere saxa
- A iv 581 rapiantque ruuntque  
G ii 503 ruuntque  
A ix 516 volvuntque ruuntque  
A vii 567 torto vertice torrens

## LUCRETIVS I

## VIRGIL

140. 294 *rapideque rotanti turbine portant*  
A vi 550 *rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis*  
A x 362 *rotantia late Impulerat torrens.*
141. 299 *Nec tamen and 329 745 843 ii 201 700 iii 231 238 738 1007 iv 379 706 898 v 101 366 666 1024 vi 1065 1219*  
E i 58 *Nec tamen and G i 118*
142. 300 *calidos aestus*  
G iii 459 *incensos aestus*
143. 303 *sensus impellere*  
G iv 349 *impulit auris*
144. 306 *Uvescunt*  
G iii 111 *humescunt*
145. 307 *persederit umor aquai*  
G iii 441 *imber . . . persedit*
146. 311 *Quin etiam and 782 823 ii 688 826 1013 iii 463 487 540 592 657 iv 335 v 294 710 redeuntibus annis*  
G ii 269 *Quin etiam and iii 457 iv 309 vii 177 299 385 ix 799*  
A ii 768 *quin etiam and viii 485*  
A viii 47 *redeuntibus annis*  
G i 249 *redit . . . Aurora*
147. 312 *tenuatur habendo*  
G ii 250 *lentescit habendo*
148. 313 *uncus aratri*  
G ii 423 *dente . . . unco*  
G i 19 *uncique . . . aratri*
149. 314 *decrescit vomer*  
G i 46 *attritus . . . vomer*
150. 315 *strataque . . . viarum and iv 415 strata viarum*  
A i 422 *et strata viarum*
151. 324 *acies contenta*  
G iii 536 *Contenta cervice*
152. 326 *sale saxa*  
A v 866 *sale saxa*
153. 331 *Quod tibi*  
A iii 154 *Quod tibi*
154. 337 *tempore adesset*  
A xii 96 *tempus adest*
155. 340 *per maria ac terras sublimaque caeli*  
*mare caelum etc. i 820 ii 1015 1063 v 68 92 115 431 592 vi 427 433 450 678*  
*mare terras caelum etc. i 820 ii 1015 1063 v 68 92 115 431 592 vi 678 sublimaque caeli*  
mare caelum etc. E iv 51 G iv 222  
A i 58 280 v 790  
mare terras caelum etc. A i 58 280  
E ix 29 *sublime ferent ad sidera*
156. 341 *Multa modis and ii 654 iv 128 165 725 861 v 792 vi 508 789*  
A vii 89 *Multa modis*
157. 343 *Non tam and iii 61*  
G iii 470 *Non tam and A v 144 ix 509*

## LUCRETIVS I

158. 343 sollicito motu  
 159. 346 corpore cernas  
 160. 352 ab radicibus imis  
 161. 356 Quod nisi and ii 221 vi 568  
 591  
 162. 373 aperire vias  
 163. 376 omnia plena and iv 162 vi 269  
 1051  
 164. 377 Scilicet id and ii 710 iv 771  
 vi 996  
 165. 390 Occupet ille  
 166. 396 Nec si  
 167. 397 in unum and ii 686 iii 534 v  
 1012 vi 211 274 967  
 168. 398 causando multa moreris  
 169. 400 Multaque praeterea tibi pos-  
 sum commemorando Argu-  
 menta fidem  
 Multaque praeterea and ii  
 109 iii 358 v 943 vi 588 797  
 903  
 170. 406 Cum semel and 1030 Ut semel  
 171. 406 institerunt vestigia  
 172. 408 caecisque latebras  
 173. 410 Quodsi pigraris paulumve re-  
 cesseris ab re  
 174. 411 possum promittere  
 175. 412 Usque adeo and 497 589 966  
 1006 ii 366 1163 iii 254 320  
 391 523 622 iv 172 225 332  
 401 562 760 984 1113 1120  
 1257 v 300 545 1233 vi 253  
 438 784 916 935 1047 1212

## VIRGIL

- G iv 262 mare sollicitum  
 A ix 722 corpore cernit  
 G i 319 ab radicibus imis  
 E ix 14 Quod nisi and G i 155  
 A xi 884 aperire viam  
 A x 864 aperit . . . viam  
 E iii 60 omnia plena and G ii 4  
 G i 371 omnia plenis  
 A vi 526 Scilicet id  
 G iv 400 Occupat ille  
 E ii 57 Nec si and x 65 67  
 E vii 2 in unum and A viii 576 ix  
 801 x 410 xii 714  
 E ix 56 Causando . . . in longum ducis  
 A iii 610 multa moratus  
 G i 176 Possum multa tibi veterum  
 praecepta referre  
 A iv 464 Multaque praeterea and vi  
 285 vii 183 xi 78  
 G ii 422 Cum semel  
 G iii 164 viamque insiste  
 A vii 689 vestigia nuda sinistri In-  
 stituere pedis  
 A xi 573 vestigia . . . Institerat  
 A iii 232 caecisque latebris 424 caecis  
 . . . latebris  
 G i 177 Ni refugis tenuisque piget  
 cognoscere curas  
 A viii 401 possum promittere  
 E i 12 Usque adeo and G iv 84 A xii  
 646

## LUCRETIVS I

## VIRGIL

176. 413 pectore fundet	A v 482 effundit pectore voces
177. 414 tarda . . . senectus	A viii 508 tarda . . . senectus
178. 417 missa per auris and vi 169	A i 375 per auris . . . iit
179. 418 Sed nunc	A iv 345 Sed nunc
180. 419 Omnis ut and ii 268 iii 673	A i 74 Omnis ut
181. 423 prima fides	A iii 69 prima fides
182. 430 ab omni and 768 iii 323 567	A v 43 ab omni
183. 436 Corporis . . . numerum	G iv 227 Sideris in numerum
184. 439 vacuum quod inane	A xii 906 vacuum per inane
185. 447 Nec quae and ii 791	A iv 561 Nec quae
186. 461 deinde sequatur	A vi 756 deinde sequatur
187. 463 placidaque quiete	A v 836 placida . . . quiete and ix 187 A i 691 placidam . . . quietem A i 249 placida . . . pace quiescit
188. 474 Ignis . . . gliscens	A xii 9 gliscit violentia
189. 475 accendisset saevi certamina belli and v 1296 certamine bellum v 392	A x 146 duri certamina belli A xii 804 infandum accendere bellum
190. 476 Pergama partu . . . equos	A vi 516 equus . . . Pergama . . . gravis A ii 238 Feta armis
191. 478 funditus omnis and 572 620 673 791 797 854 funditus omne i 956 ii 752 756 864 v 1450	A vi 736 funditus omnes
192. 497 Non ita and ii 1126 iii 5 iv 708 v 1016 1168 vi 887 1147	A ii 583 Non ita and ix 201
193. 489 saepta domorum and vi 228 859 dissaepa domorum vi 951	G iv 159 saepta domorum
194. 491 Dissiliuntque . . . saxa	G iii 363 Aeraque dissiliunt
195. 492 labefactatus rigor auri	G ii 264 labefacta G i 143 ferri rigor
196. 493 flamma devicta	A i 727 flammis . . . vincunt G iii 560 vincere flamma
197. 494 penetrabileque frigus	G i 93 penetrabile frigus
198. 496 infuso . . . rore	G i 385 infundere rores

LUCRETIVS I	VIRGIL
199. 498 Sed quia and 657 1024 ii 337 694 724 iii 955 v 422 823 vi 73 448	G ii 286 Sed quia
200. 499 ades paucis . . . expediamus	A viii 50 Expedias . . . paucis adverte docebo
201. 501 Semina	E vi 32 Semina
202. 508 tenet se	A x 802 tenet se
203. 513 Nec res and 988 vi 154 1009	G ii 343 Nec res
204. 522 loca complerent and vi 1260 conplebant loca 1275 loca . . . complerant	A iii 313 Implevit . . . locum A ii 495 loca . . . complent A ii 679 tectum . . . replebat and vii 502
205. 524 Alternis igitur	E vii 18 Alternis igitur
206. 535 penetralem ignem	A v 660 penetralibus ignem
207. 537 Tam magis and iv 1006 1090 v 453 487 vi 101	A vii 787 Tam magis
208. 546 supremo tempore and iii 595 supremo . . . tempore	A vi 735 supremo cum lumine
209. 571 validi silices and ii 449	A vi 471 dura silex
210. 576 validasque . . . vires and v 314 379 1217 vi 342	A vi 833 validas . . . vires
211. 579 Nunc etiam and v 40 323 nunc etiam v 20	E ii 8 Nunc etiam and A iv 356 x 39 xi 271
212. 586 Et quid quaeque foedera naturai and ii 302 vi 906 foedere . . . Naturae v 924 Foedere naturae v 310 naturae foedera	G i 53 Et quid quaeque A i 62 foedere certo
213. 589 variae volucres and ii 145 344 iv 1007 v 801 1078	G iii 264 lynces . . . variae A vii 32 variae . . . volucres G i 383 varias . . . volucres
214. 597 generatim saecla referre iv 1219 referant proavorum saepe figuras iv 1224 Maiorum refert voltus	A iv 329 te tamen ore referret
215. 606 Agmine condense . . . explent	G i 322 agmen aquarum A vii 795 Agmina densentur A vi 712 complerint agmine A ix 113 agmina complet
216. 638 init . . . proelia	G iv 314 ineunt . . . proelia



## LUCRETIVS I

## VIRGIL

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 217. 661 omnibus unum and iii 285   | A iii 435 omnibus unum and A x 201<br>A iii 716 omnibus unus  |
| 218. 668 Occidet . . . funditus   | A xi 413 Funditus occidimus   |
| 219. 669 Omnis et   | A x 805 Omnis et  |
| 220. 702 <i>linquere solam</i>  | A ix 482 <i>linquere solam</i>  |
| 221. 707 Et qui and 714 ii 420  | G i 97 Et qui   |
| 222. 710 Omnia et   | E vi 34 Omnia et  |
| 223. 715 igni terra atque anima . . . et<br>imbrī and v 1085 et imbris  | E vi 32 terrarumque animaeque ma-<br>risque<br>A i 743 imber et ignes<br>A ix 60 et imbres<br>A iv 249 et imbrī |
| 224. 717 terrarum gessit in oris  | G ii 122 gerit India lucos<br>A i 331 in oris and iii 117 vii 564<br>viii 323                                   |
| 225. 719 aspargit virus ab undis iv 219<br>ab undis and v 222 vi 925  | G iii 419 adspargere virus<br>G iv 403 ab undis and A i 596   |
| 226. 722 vasta Charybdis  | A vii 302 vasta Charybdis   |
| 227. 724 vomat ignis  | A viii 199 Ore vomens ignis<br>A x 271 vomit . . . ignis  |
| 228. 726 miranda videntur   | A i 494 miranda videntur  |
| 229. 728 multa munita virum vi  | A i 271 multa vi munit Albam  |
| 230. 729 in se and ii 586 810 iii 115<br>vi 877 898 985 1028  | G iii 484 in se   |
| 231. 731 divini pectoris eius   | E v 45 divine poeta   |
| 232. 733 stirpe creatus   | A x 543 stirpe creatus  |
| 233. 734 Hic tamen  | E i 80 Hic tamen and A i 247  |
| 234. 737 responsa dedere  | E i 45 responsum . . . dedit<br>A v 706 responsa dabat<br>A vii 102 responsa . . . datos                        |
| 235. 739 Phoebi lauroque profatur and<br>v 112 Phoebi lauroque pro-<br>fatur vi 154 Phoebi Del-<br>phica laurus | E vii 64 laurea Phoebi<br>62 laurea Phoebo  |
| 236. 741 Et graviter and vi 1206  | G iv 452 Et graviter  |
| 237. 771 aeras auras<br>v 501 aeras . . . auras<br>iv 933 Aeriis . . . auras                                    | A v 520 aeras . . . auras   |
| 238. 782 repetunt a   | A i 372 repetens ab   |
| 239. 783 Et primum  | A viii 542 Et primum  |

## LUCRETII I

240. 785 retroque a terra cuncta reverti  
 241. 788 sidera mundi and ii 328 v 433  
 514  
 242. 797 Quin potius and iv 127  
 243. 809 Scilicet et and 888 901 ii 976  
 iv 848 1126 vi 674  
 et tener umor  
 244. 811 e nervis atque ossibus exsolu-  
 atur  
 245. 818 Cum quibus and 909 ii 761  
 1008 1014  
 246. 819 Et quos and 910 ii 762 1009  
 dent motus and ii 311 dat...  
 motus v 421 darent motus  
 445 motus . . . dare  
 247. 825 Cum tamen and ii 29 71 690  
 iii 107 iv 718 v 16 vi 678  
 248. 826 sonanti  
 249. 830 Nunc et and ii 1070  
 250. 831 Graii memorant  
 251. 832 patrii sermonis and iii 260  
 252. 833 Sed tamen and ii 541 907 iii  
 261 553 735 iv 689 1171 v  
 104  
 253. 851 Nam quid and ii 952 v 526 vi  
 139 1106  
 254. 852 mortem effugiat  
 255. 866 sanguine mixto  
 256. 879 Et magis and iii 396 vi 1171  
 1344 vi 773  
 257. 881 rruges . . . Robore cum saxi  
 franguntur  
 258. 882 mittere signum and iii 521  
 signa Mittit  
 259. 884 manare cruorem

## VIRGIL

- G i 200 ac retro sublapsa referri  
 G i 232 mundi Sol aureus astra  
 A ix 93 sidera mundi  
 G iv 58 ad sidera caeli  
 A iv 99 Quin potius  
 G i 493 Scilicet et and ii 245 534  
 G ii 331 tener omnibus humor  
 A xi 829 exsolvit se corpore  
 G iv 533 Cum quibus  
 G iii 159 Et quos and A vii 740 xi  
 397  
 G i 350 Det motus  
 A x 509 Cum tamen  
 A i 246 sonanti  
 E viii 52 Nunc et and A vi 437 xi  
 403 404  
 G iii 90 Graii meminere  
 A xii 834 Sermonem . . . patrium  
 E i 19 Sed tamen and ix 55 G i 79  
 305 iii 541  
 A iv 368 Nam quid and xi 637  
 A xi 881 effugiunt mortem  
 A ix 349 sanguine mixta  
 A ii 299 Et magis  
 G i 162 robur aratri  
 G i 267 fruges nunc frangite saxo  
 A i 179 frangere saxo  
 G i 229 mittet . . . signa  
 G i 485 manare cruor

## LUCRETIUS I

260. 888 glebis . . . friatis
261. 920 umectent ora and ii 977 rorantibus ora iii 469 rorantes ora
262. 922 Nec me animi fallit
263. 923 Percussit thyrso laudis spes magna
264. 924 Et simul incussit . . . pectus amore
265. 926 Avia Pieridum peragro loca nulus ante and iv 1
266. 927 iuvat integros accedere fontis and iv 2
267. 928 iuvatque and iv 3
268. 930 Unde prius nulli and iv 5  
velarint tempora
269. 931 quod magnis doceo de rebus and iv 6
270. 932 animum and iv 7
271. 933 obscura de re and iv 8
272. 937 circum and iv 12
273. 938 mellis dulci and 947 dulci melle
274. 940 Labrorum tenuis and iv 15
275. 948 Si tibi and iii 946 iv 23
276. 958 regione viarum

## VIRGIL

- G ii 399 glaebaque . . . frangenda  
G i 94 glaebas . . . frangit  
G iii 161 fractis . . . glaebis
- A xi 90 humectat . . . ora
- G iii 289 Nec sum animi dubius  
G iii 291 Sed me
- G iii 288 laudem . . . sperate coloni  
G ii 476 percussus amore  
A ix 197 magno laudum percussus amore
- G iii 292 Raptat amor  
A iii 298 pectus amore
- G iii 291 per ardua  
G iii 40 silvas saltusque sequamur  
Intactos  
G iii 292 nulla priorum
- G iii 292 iuvat ire  
G ii 175 Ingredior sanctos ausus recludere fontis  
G ii 37 iuvat Ismara Baccho Conserere
- G iii 292 iuvat ire  
G ii 437 Et iuvat 438 iuvat
- G iii 292 nulla priorum  
G iii 12 Primus  
G i 74 Unde prius  
A v 246 advelat tempora  
A v 72 velat . . . tempora
- G iii 290 rebus honorem
- G iii 289 animi
- G iii 290 rebus
- E ix 40 circum  
A ii 792 circum and vi 700
- G iv 101 Dulcia mella
- A i 737 summo tenuis attigit ore  
G iii 384 Si tibi and A ix 194  
A ii 737 regione viarum and ix 385  
xi 530

## LUCRETIVS I

277. 966 in omnis and ii 749
278. 968 Praeterea si and ii 757 iii 367  
624 670 679 v 324 1046 vi  
406
279. 969 ad oras
280. 970 iaciatque volatile telum
281. 971 validis . . . viribus and iii 451  
494 v 1098
282. 980 oras . . . Extremas
283. 992 requies datur principiorum
284. 994 sedes ubi ponere
285. 999 Aer dissaepit
286. 1002 natura loci and v 370 vi 755
287. 1003 Quod neque and v 474
288. 1003 percurrere fulmina cursu
289. 1015 Nec mortale
290. 1018 magnum per inane soluta and  
1103
291. 1022 Ordine . . . locarunt and v 420
292. 1029 servata per annos  
  
magnos . . . annos and v 644
293. 1030 Ut semel
294. 1031 largis . . . fluminis undis
295. 1046 et una and iii 168 445 682 v  
717 904
296. 1050 Et tamen and ii 331 898 iii  
923 iv 473 612 811 1149 v  
213 476 768 1125 1177 1421  
vi 603
297. 1053 In medium and 1084 v 1389  
1455

## VIRGIL

- G iv 411 in omnis and A i 194 iv  
630 v 732 ix 277 x 717
- A iii 433 Praeterea si and v 64
- G iii 108 ad oras and A i 158 ii 117
- A viii 694 telisque volatile ferrum  
Spargitur
- A iv 71 volatile telum
- A ii 50 validis . . . viribus
- G ii 171 extremis . . . oris
- A vi 600 fibris requies datur ulla  
renatis
- A iii 88 ubi ponere sedes
- A i 411 aere saepsit
- A x 366 natura loci
- G iv 198 Quod neque
- A i 317 fuga praeventitur Hebrum
- A vi 50 Nec mortale
- E vi 31 magnum per inane coacta
- A v 102 Ordine . . . locant
- A ii 715 servata per annos and vii  
60
- G ii 208 per annos and A vi 748 viii  
399
- A iii 284 magnum . . . annum
- A x 570 Ut semel
- A i 465 largoque . . . flumine
- A iii 389 fluminis undam and vi 714  
x 833
- A iv 704 et una and ix 230
- A iii 478 Et tamen
- G iv 25 In medium and A v 401

## LUCRETIVS I

## VIRGIL

298. 1054 Atque ideo and 1089 ii 386 395 iii 535 584 cf. vi 328 699	G iii 212 Atque ideo
299. 1065 sidera noctis	A iii 204 sidere noctes
300. 1066 tempora caeli	G iv 100 caeli tempore
301. 1069 Amplexi	A ii 490 Amplexaeque
302. 1075 Per medium	A x 383 Per medium and 816 xii 926
303. 1077 Nec quisquam and iii 964 Nec quicquam ii 936	A vii 703 Nec quisquam and xi 872
304. 1090 per caeli caerula pasci	E i 60 pascentur in aethere cervi
305. 1106 et omnis and iv 865	A ii 73 et omnis
306. 1107 caelique ruinas	A i 129 caelique ruina
307. 1108 per inane	E vi 31 per inane
308. 1112 rebus erit pars ianua leti and v 373 leti . . . ianua	A ii 661 patet isti ianua leto
309. 1115 caeca Nox	G iii 260 Nocte . . . caeca A ii 397 caecam . . . noctem
310. 1117 accendent lumina	G i 251 accendit lumina

## BOOK II

LUCRETIVS		VIRGIL
311.	1 Suave . . . spectare mari magno turbantibus aequora ventis	G ii 437 iuvat . . . spectare A v 628 mare magnum A i 43 aequora ventis
312.	2 magnum alterius spectare la- borem	G i 158 magnum alterius . . . specta- bis acervum A x 665 aequora turbo
313.	5 per campos instructa	A ix 368 campis instructa A viii 676 instructo Marte
314.	12 Noctes atque dies and iii 62 v 1188 dies et nox 680 dies . . . noctes i 1067 noctes . . . diebus	A vi 127 Noctes atque dies A iii 201 diem noctemque A v 766 noctemque diemque A vi 556 noctesque diesque A ix 488 noctes . . . diesque A viii 94 noctemque diemque
315.	14 O miseras	A vii 596 O miseri A v 623 O miserae
316.	15 quantisque periclis	A vi 693 quantis . . . periclis
317.	16 hoc aevi quodcumquest	A i 78 quodcumque hoc regni
318.	24 Si non . . . per aedes	G ii 461 Si non . . . domus alta
319.	28 citharae reboant laqueata aurataque tecta	G iii 223 reboant silvaeque A vi 13 atque aurea tecta A viii 25 laquearia tecti G ii 463 pulchra testudine postes
320.	29 prostrati in gramine molli	E iii 55 in molli consedimus herba
321.	30 Propter aquae rivum and v 1393	E viii 87 Propter aquae rivum
322.	30 sub ramis arboris altae	A vii 108 sub ramis deponunt arboris altae G ii 470 mollesque sub arbore somni
323.	31 corpora curant and v 939 cura- bant corpora	G iv 187 corpora curant and A viii 607 A iii 511 Corpora curamus A ix 157 corpora . . . Procurate
324.	35 ostroque rubenti	E iv 43 rubenti Murice A xii 67 sanguineo . . . ostro
325.	41 Fervere cum videas	G i 455 videbis Fervere A viii 677 videres Fervere

## LUCRETIVS II

## VIRGIL

326. 41 belli simulacra cientis and 324 A v 585 pugnaeque cient simulacra  
A v 674 belli simulacra ciebat
327. 43 Ornatas armis pariter  
[pariter pariterque] A xii 344 paribusque ornaverat armis  
A viii 545 pariter pariter  
A x 756 pariter pariterque
328. 43b Fervere cum videas classem  
lateque A iv 409 litora fervere late Pro-  
spiceres
329. 44 His tibi E vi 72 His tibi
330. 49 sonitus armorum G i 474 Armorum sonitum  
A ix 651 sonoribus arma  
A x 488 sonitum super arma
331. 55 caecis In tenebris A ii 19 caeco lateri
332. 63 res varias and i 645 variae  
res 816 variis variae res  
rebus 829 variae res A xii 43 res . . . varias
333. 64 Et qua A i 121 Et qua and v 476
334. 66 Expediam and iv 634 931 v  
77 vi 245 641 682 739 1093 G iv 150 expediam  
G iv 286 Expediam and A vii 40 xi  
315  
v 113 expediam . . . dictis A iii 379 Expediam dictis and vi  
ii 183 expediamus 759  
vi 497 expediam
335. 76 Semper et and iii 965 iv 970  
v 1431 E vii 50 Semper et and G i 248  
inter se . . . mutua G i 301 Mutuaque inter se
336. 87 quae sint and 177 774 896 iv  
509 510 v 195 vi 534 780 G ii 103 quae sint
337. 97 varioque exercita motu and v  
1210 vario motu G iii 529 atque exercita cursu  
A xii 217 et vario misceri . . . motu
338. 99 ab ictu A v 428 ab ictu
339. 100 Et quaecumque and iv 493 vi  
45 429 A x 49 Et quaecumque
340. 107 aera rarum Sufficiunt G ii 424 Sufficit humorem
341. 113 Ante oculos and iii 185 486  
iv 979 A xi 311 Ante oculos
342. 114 Contemplator enim cum . . .  
lumina . . . fundunt G i 187 Contemplator item cum  
cum solis lumina cumque In- G ii 432 lumina fundunt  
serti fundunt radii A iii 151 lumine qua se Plena per  
insertas fundebat luna
343. 115 per opaca domorum A ii 725 per opaca locorum  
A vi 633 per opaca viarum

## LUCRETIIUS II

344. 118 *proelia pugnas Edere* and iv 1009 *proelia pugnas*
345. 125 *Hoc etiam* and iii 912 1024 iv 209 vi 121 173 979  
*animum advertere*
346. 126 *Corpora quae* and iv 217 872 vi 347 484 923
347. 130 *Commutare viam*
348. 131 *Nunc huc nunc illuc*
349. 137 *paulo maiora lacesunt*
350. 144 *Primum aurora novo cum spargit lumine terras*
351. 145 *Et variae volucres nemora avia* and 346
352. 146 *Aera per tenerum* and iv 558 v 580  
*liquidis loca vocibus opplent* and iv 607 *replentur loca vocibus* v 1066 *vocibus omnia complent* iv 1017 *clamoribus omnia complent*
353. 147 *tempore tali* and vi 1251
354. 148 *Convestire sua perfundens omnia luce*
355. 149 *Omnibus in* and 1099 iv 564 651 v 670
356. 152 *aerias . . . diverberat undas*
357. 157 *At quae* and iv 568
358. 158 *per inane meant vacuum*
359. 162 *Et multo* and iv 70
360. 164 *Tempore quo* and iv 208 v 917

## VIRGIL

- G iii 264 *dant proelia cervi*  
A xi 912 *pugnas et proelia*
- G i 450 *Hoc etiam* and A ii 712 vii 548  
A ii 712 *animis advertite*
- A vi 721 *Corpora quae*
- G i 418 *Mutavere vias*
- A v 701 *Nunc huc . . . nunc illuc*  
A x 680 *nunc huc nunc . . . illuc*  
A iv 285 *nunc huc . . . nunc . . . illuc* and viii 20
- E iv 1 *paulo maiora canamus*
- A iv 584 *Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile*  
A ix 459 *prima novo spargebat lumine terras*  
A xii 113 *spargebat lumine montis*
- G iii 264 *Quid lynceas Bacchi variae*  
A vii 580 *nemora avia*
- A ix 699 *Aera per tenerum*  
G iii 109 *Aera per vacuum*
- G iv 515 *maestis late loca questibus implet*  
A xi 274 *vocibus inplet*  
A v 341 *clamoribus inplet*
- A xi 303 *tempore tali*
- A vi 639 *sedesque beatas Largior hic campos aether et lumina vestit*
- A v 556 *Omnibus in* and viii 718
- A v 503 *diverberat auras*  
A v 520 *aerias . . . in auras*  
A vi 294 *diverberet umbras*
- G ii 184 *At quae*
- A xii 906 *vacuum per inane volutus*
- E v 69 *Et multo* and A i 412
- A ix 80 *Tempore quo*



## LUCRETIIUS II

## VIRGIL

361. 168 deum sine numine and ii 434  
divom numina iii 18 divum  
numen  
vi 70 deum . . . numina and v  
1161  
iv 1233 divina . . . numina
362. 171 Et iam and iii 479 744
363. 174 Ne genus . . . humanum and  
genus humanum ii 342 975  
995 iii 1043 v 71 925 1014  
1026 1057 1145 vi 33 and  
genus . . . humanum v 1194  
genus . . . Humanum v 822  
Humanum genus ii 669 iv  
594
364. 178 Hoc tamen and v 196
365. 182 Quae tibi and iii 206 v 155
366. 184 Nunc locus
367. 191 Nec cum  
tecta domorum and vi 223
368. 192 flamma degustant . . . sine vi  
subiecta
369. 194 Quod genus and iii 221 266  
276 327 431 597 iv 271 v  
478 608 663 vi 890
370. 196 Nonne vides and 207 263 iv  
122 807 1201 1286 v 382 556  
602 646 vi 806 813 900 1103
371. 203 per auras and iii 544 751 iv  
32 221 569 678 703 v 760  
786 vi 115 190 303 927
372. 202 vacuum per inane
373. 206 Nocturnasque faces caeli  
sublime volantis and vi 97
- A ii 123 numina divom and iv 204  
A ii 336 numine divom  
A ii 777 sine numine divom and v  
56 vi 368  
A ii 623 Numina magna deum  
A vii 584 deum . . . numine  
E i 83 Et iam and G ii 419 542 A i  
223 302 ii 254 761 iv 584 ix 689  
xi 139 xii 940  
A i 542 Si genus humanum  
A x 829 Hoc tamen  
E v 81 Quae tibi and A ix 301  
G ii 177 Nunc locus  
G iii 358 Nec cum  
A ii 445 tecta domorum and xii 132  
A viii 98 rara domorum  
A ii 684 Lambere flamma  
G iv 385 flamma ad summum tecti  
subiecta  
A i 539 Quod genus  
G i 56 nonne vides and G iii 103 250  
G i 407 per auras and A i 59 iv 226  
270 357 378 vi 82 194 vii 543 viii  
535 ix 112 409 x 634 819 xi 558  
595 799 xii 253  
A xii 906 vacuum per inane  
G i 365 stellas  
G i 366 caelo  
A v 527 caelo  
A x 664 sublime volans  
A v 528 volantia

## LUCRETIIUS II

374. 207 Nonne vides  
longos flammaram ducere trac-  
tus
375. 208 In quascumque
376. 209 cadere in terram  
sidera
377. 210 <caeli> de vertice
378. 213 volare . . . fulmina
379. 214 abrupti nubibus ignes Con-  
cursant
380. 249 regione viae
381. 254 fati foedera rumpat
382. 258 quo ducit quemque voluptas
383. 259 tempore certo and 293 v 661  
670  
v 759 Tempore certo
384. 263 Nonne vides
385. 264 Carceribus  
prorumpere
386. 267 per artus and 282 949 964 iii  
245 283 376 393 398 492 529  
533 758 767 923 iv 916 1215  
v 851 898 vi 661 797 945
387. 271 Inde dari
388. 283 retroque residit
389. 306 et omnem and iv 78
390. 317 Nam saepe and 352
391. 318 Lanigeras . . . pecudes and  
662 Buceriaeque greges vi  
1245 Lanigeras . . . pecudes  
v 866 Lanigeras . . .  
pecudes

## VIRGIL

- G i 365 videbis
- G i 367 Flammaram longos . . . al-  
bescere tractus  
A v 528 ducunt
- G ii 52 In quascumque
- G i 366 caelo labi  
A v 527 refixa Transcurrunt  
A v 528 sidera
- A i 225 vertice caeli
- A v 319 fulminis . . . alis
- A iii 199 ingeminant abruptis nubi-  
bus ignes  
A iv 209 nubibus ignes
- A vii 215 regione viae
- G iv 492 rupta . . . Foedera  
A vi 862 fata . . . rumpas  
A viii 540 foedera rumpant  
A xii 202 foedera rumpet  
A xii 582 foedera rumpi
- E ii 65 trahit sua quemque voluptas
- G iv 100 tempore certo
- G iii 103 Nonne vides
- G iii 104 carcere  
G iii 104 ruuntque
- A ii 173 per artus and vi 726
- A vi 477 Inde datum
- A ix 539 retroque residunt
- A i 180 et omnem and 190 iii 312
- G ii 303 Nam saepe  
G ii 279 saepe
- G iii 287 Lanigeros . . . greges  
A iii 660 Lanigeras . . . oves  
A iii 642 Lanigeras . . . pecudes

## LUCRETIIUS II

392. 319 gemmantes  
 393. 320 blandeque coruscant  
 394. 321 Omnia quae . . . longe and  
       Omnia quae 1033 iv 449 606  
       v 465 1377 vi 612 760  
 395. 322 velut  
 396. 323 magnae legiones cum cursu  
       . . . complent  
 397. 324 Camporum complent  
       belli simulacra cientes  
  
 398. 325 ad caelum  
       tota . . . tellus  
 399. 326 Aere renidescit tellus . . . Ex-  
       citur pedibus sonitus  
  
 400. 328 Icti reiectant voces ad sidera  
       mundi  
 401. 329 equites mediosque repente  
       Tramittunt . . . campos  
  
 402. 330 Tramittunt . . . quatientes . . .  
       campos  
  
 403. 332 Stare  
 404. 333 cunctarum exordia rerum  
 405. 342 Praeterea genus  
       natantes  
 406. 343 pecudes  
       laeta armenta  
  
 407. 344 variae volucres  
       loca aquarum  
  
 408. 345 ripas . . . lacusque  
 409. 349 cognoscere matrem

## VIRGIL

- G ii 281 fluctuat  
 G iv 73 pennisque coruscant  
 G ii 281 late . . . omnis  
 E vi 82 Omnia quae and G i 167  
  
 G ii 279 Ut  
 G ii 279 cum longa . . . legio  
 A xii 763 explent cursu  
 G ii 279 bello  
 G ii 280 campo  
 A v 585 pugnasque cientes simulacra  
 A vii 643 Conplerint campos acies  
 G ii 281 late  
 G ii 281 omnis . . . tellus  
 G ii 282 Aere renidenti tellus  
 A xii 445 pulsuque pedum tremit ex-  
       cita tellus  
 A ii 732 pedum sonitus  
 A iii 648 sonitumque pedum  
 E vi 84 pulsae referunt ad sidera  
       valles  
 A xi 512 equitum  
 A iv 153 patentis Transmittunt cursu  
       campos  
 G ii 280 campo . . . aperto  
 G ii 283 mediis . . . armis  
 A xi 513 Praemisit quaterent campos  
 A viii 596 quatit . . . campum and  
       A xi 875  
 G ii 280 campo  
 G ii 280 stetit  
 E vi 33 exordia primis Omnia  
 G ii 83 Praeterea genus  
 G iii 541 natantum  
 A iv 525 pecudes pictaeque volucres  
 G ii 144 armentaue laeta  
 A iii 220 Laeta . . . armenta  
 A vii 32 variaei . . . volucres  
 A vii 33 Adsuetae ripis . . . fluminis  
       alveo  
 A xii 756 ripaeque lacusque  
 E iv 60 cognoscere matrem

LUCRETIIUS II		VIRGIL	
410.	351 Nec minus and 1092 iv 756 v 672 1269 vi 14 550	840 iii 969	G i 393 Nec minus and G ii 429 iii 311 A i 633 iii 482 vi 212 475 vii 572 viii 465 xi 203 xii 107 746
411.	352 deum . . . delubra and v delubra deum 1166 1201 vi 75 417 1272	308	A ii 248 delubra deum
412.	353 Turicremas . . . aras		A iv 453 turicremis . . . aris A ii 202 mactabat ad aras
413.	354 expirans calidum de pectore flumen		A ix 414 vomens calidum de pectore flumen
414.	355 At mater  saltus . . . peragrans		G iii 522 at G iv 333 At mater G iv 53 saltus . . . peragrans A iv 72 saltus . . . peragrat E viii 86 per nemora atque altos quaerendo bucula lucos
415.	356 vestigia pressa		A vi 197 vestigia pressit and vi 331
416.	357 oculis queat		G iii 523 oculos G iii 520 possunt
417.	358 amissum fetum completque querellis . . . nemus		G iv 512 Amissos queritur fetus A viii 215 omne querelis Impleri nemus
418.	359 Frondiferum nemus  crebra revisit		G ii 528 Frondibus G iii 520 umbrae altorum nemorum G iii 500 Crebra ferit
419.	360 perfixa iuveni		G iii 518 iuvenum . . . defixa
420.	361, 364 nec . . . nec		G iii 520, 521, 526, 527 non . . . non
421.	361 tenerae salices tenerae . . . herbae		E iii 83 Lenta salix E viii 15 tenera . . . herba G iii 528 herbae
422.	362 Flumina . . . labentia ripis		G iv 366 labentia numina G iii 530 Flumina G iii 521 volutus . . . campum petit amnis
423.	363 Oblectare animum avertere curam subitamque . . . curam		G iii 521 movere animum A iv 394 avertere curas A xi 538 subitamque animum . . . movit A xii 862 in . . . subitam . . . figuram
424.	365 Derivare animum		G iii 521 movere animum
425.	367 teneri . . . haedi . . . agnique petulei		E i 8 tener . . . agnus G iv 10 oves haedique petulei

## LUCRETIUS II

426. 375 Pingere telluris gremium  
mollibus undis
427. 376 Litoris incurvi  
bibulam . . . arenam
428. 378 facta manu sunt
429. 380 volitare figura
430. 382 penetratior ignis
431. 384 fulminis ignem
432. 391 Et quamvis and iv 155
433. 392 tardum . . . olivom
434. 399 sensu . . . tractentur in ore
435. 401 pertorquent ora sapore
436. 404 amara
437. 406 vias rescindere nostris
438. 408 et mala tactu
439. 410 serrae stridentis acerbum
440. 417 Araque Panchaeis exhalat  
propter odores
441. 419 oculos qui pascere possunt
442. 434 numina sancta and vi 70  
v 309 sanctum numen
443. 448 Prima acie contemnere sueta
444. 449 duri robora ferri

## VIRGIL

- E ii 50 pingit vaccinia  
A iii 509 gremio telluris  
A viii 726 mollior undis  
A ix 817 mollibus . . . undis
- A iii 16 litore curvo and 223  
G i 114 bibula . . . arena
- A iii 498 fecere manus
- A x 641 volitare figuras
- G i 93 penetrabile frigus
- A x 177 fulminis ignes
- G i 196 Et quamvis
- E v 68 pinguis olivi
- A ix 442 in ore and x 323
- G ii 246 ora Tristia temptantum  
sensu torquebit amaror  
A iv 277 in ore sapor
- G ii 247 sensu . . . amaror
- G i 280 caelum rescindere fratres  
G iii 453 potuit rescindere summum
- G iii 416 aut mala tactu
- G i 143 argutae lamina serrae
- G iv 379 Panchaeis adolescent igni-  
bus arae  
A i 417 arae . . . halant
- A i 464 animum pictura pascit inani
- A iii 543 numina sancta
- A x 125 Prima acies  
A vii 531 primam . . . aciem and 673  
ix 595  
A viii 561 primam aciem  
A xii 305 prima . . . acie  
G ii 360 contemnere . . . Adsuescant
- G i 162 grave robur aratri  
A vii 609 aeternaque ferri Robora  
A vi 148 duro . . . ferro  
A viii 315 duro robore  
A xi 893 robore duro

## LUCRETIIUS II

445. 451 *Illa quidem* and iv 853  
 446. 453 *haustus . . . aquarum*  
 447. 459 *At non* and v 999
448. 466 *Nam quod* and 532 iii 41 v  
 916 1412 vi 1227
449. 467 *Est et* and iii 290 vi 632 749
450. 472 *Neptuni corpus*
451. 500 *fulgens Purpura*
452. 502 *ridenti . . . lepore*
453. 516 *retroque . . . remensumst*
454. 535 *numerumque repleri*
455. 551 *Non ut* and iii 676 876 iv 459
456. 555 *fluitantia aplustra*
457. 557 *Infdi maris . . . credant*  
*maris insidias virisque dolum-*  
*que*
458. 559 *placidi pellacia ponti* and v  
 1004  
 vi 73 *placida cum pace*
459. 560 *Sic tibi* and iii 279
460. 561 *aevum . . . per omnem* and iii  
 811 v 356
461. 577 *Quem pueri*
462. 582 *memori mandatum mente ten-*  
*ere*
463. 588 *In sese*
464. 590 *mare inmensum*
465. 592 *sola terrae*
466. 596 *Unde etiam* and v 1165 1408
467. 598 *magna deum mater*
468. 600 *Graium . . . cecinere poetae*  
 and v 405 *Graium cecinere*  
*poetae vi 754 Graium ut*  
*cecinerunt poetae*

## VIRGIL

- G iv 457 *Illa quidem* and 506
- G iv 229 *haustu . . . aquarum*
- E vi 49 *At non* and G iii 349 iv 530  
 A ii 540 iv 529 v 453 vii 363 ix  
 126 747 x 426 xi 148 725 736
- A ii 656 *Nam quod*
- A xi 432 *Est et*
- G iv 29 *Neptuno inmerserit*
- A ix 614 *fulgenti murice*
- E iv 20 *ridenti . . . acantho*
- G i 200 *retro . . . referri*
- A vi 545 *explebo numerum*
- A vii 437 *Non ut* and xii 815
- A x 306 *fluitantia transtra*
- G i 254 *infdum . . . marmor*
- A v 849 *confidere monstro*
- A v 850 *fallacibus auris . . . fraude*
- A v 848 *salis placidi*
- E x 4 *Sic tibi*
- A v 392 *per omnem* and 786
- A ix 609 *Omne aevom*
- A vii 379 *Quem pueri*
- A xi 176 *memores . . . mandata*
- A iii 388 *condita mente teneto*
- A iv 444 *In sese*
- G i 29 *inmensi venias maris*
- G iii 541 *maris immensi*
- G i 80 *sola*
- A vii 778 *Unde etiam*
- A iii 111 *mater cultrix Cybele*
- A vi 786 *Laeta deum partu*
- G iii 90 *Graii meminere poetae*

## LUCRETIVS II

## VIRGIL

469. 601 Sedibus in curru biugos agitare leones	A iii 113 iuncti currum dominae subiere leones A vi 785 Invehitur curru . . . turrita per urbes A x 253 biugique ad frena leones
470. 606 Muralique caput . . . cinxere corona	A x 122 muros cinxere corona A xi 475 muros . . . cinxere corona
471. 607 sustinet urbes	A vi 785 per urbes
472. 608 Quo nunc	A x 500 Quo nunc
473. 610 more sacrorum	A iii 408 morem sacrorum A xi 836 morem . . . sacrorum
474. 611 Idaeam . . . Phrygias	A ix 80 Phrygia . . . Ida
475. 617 in oras luminis edant	A vii 660 sub luminis edidit oras
476. 618 et cymbala circum	G iv 64 Matris quate cymbala circum
477. 619 raucisonoque minantur cornua cantu v 1084 Raucisonos cantus	A viii 2 rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu A ix 125 Rauca sonans
478. 622 impia pectora volgi	A xi 451 volgi Pectora
479. 623 numini' divae	A i 447 numine divae A iii 363 numine divi A ii 232 divae Numina
480. 624 per urbes and vi 596	A iii 295 per urbes and iv 173 609 vi 378 785 vii 104 x 41 A ii 249 per urbem
481. 625 tacita . . . muta salute	A iii 112 fida silentia A ii 255 tacitae . . . silentia
482. 628 umbrantes matrem	A vi 772 umbrata . . . tempora quercu
483. 629 armata manus nomine Grai	A ix 115 armata manus A iii 210 Graio . . . nomine
484. 631 Ludunt sanguine laeti	E vi 28 Ludere A x 787 sanguine laetus
485. 632 Terrificas quatientes . . . cristas and v 1315	A v 524 terrifici A xii 370 cristam . . . quatit
486. 635 pueri circum puerum	A v 569 pueroque puer A i 684 pueri puer
487. 637 pulsarent aeribus aera	G iv 151 crepitantiaque aera secutae A iii 111 Corybantia aera

LUCRETIUS II	VIRGIL
488. 638 malis	G iii 268 malis
489. 639 Aeternumque . . . sub pectore volnus	A i 36 aeternum . . . sub pectore vol- nus A iv 67 sub pectore volnus and iv 689 A xi 40 in pectore volnus A xii 5 volnere pectus A iv 2 Volnus alit venis
490. 647 Semota ab nostris rebus sei- unctaque longe	E vii 35 Nec curare deum credis mor- talia quemquam
491. 650 Ipsa suis pollens opibus nil indiga nostri	G ii 428 Vi propria nituntur opisque haud indiga nostrae A xi 74 Ipsa suis
492. 651 promeritis capitur	A viii 311 capiturque locis
493. 660 tondentes gramina campo . . . et equorum duellica proles	A vi 598 iecur tondens A iii 537 equos in gramine vidi Ton- dentes campum late
494. 661 Lanigeræ pecudes	G iii 287 Lanigeros agitare greges
495. 662 sub tegmine caeli and i 998 sub caeli tegmine	E i 1 sub tegmine fagi
496. 663 flumine aquai	A xi 495 aquae . . . flumine
497. 669 omnibus unam	A i 15 omnibus unam
498. 673 Si nil	A ii 659 Si nihil
499. 675 differre favillam	G iii 197 arida differt Nubila
500. 701 Omnia nam	G iv 16 Omnia nam
501. 705 flammam . . . spirantis ore Chimaeras	A vi 288 flammisque armata Chimaera A i 44 expirantem . . . flammæ A iii 580 flammam expirare
502. 706 per terras omniparentis	A vi 595 Terræ omniparentis alum- num
503. 715 fugiunt e corpore	A xii 421 de corpore fugit
504. 729 omne retentant	A v 278 clauda retentat
505. 740 procul . . . erras	A vii 493 procul errantem
506. 741 lumina numquam Despexere	A vi 733 neque auras Respiciunt
507. 745 circumlita fuco	G ii 465 fucatur lana veneno
508. 765 marmoreo . . . candore	G iv 522 marmorea . . . cervicæ
509. 766 Ut mare . . . æquora venti	G iv 262 Ut mare A v 763 æquora venti



## LUCRETIVS II

## VIRGIL

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 510. 767 Vertitur in<br>candenti marmore fluctus   | A xi 683 Vertitur in<br>G i 254 impellere marmor<br>A vii 767 marmore fluctus<br>A viii 672 fluctu spumabant caerula<br>cano |
| 511. 768 saepe videmus and iv 61 598<br>cf. v 460  | G i 451 saepe videmus  |
| 512. 778 Ut saepe  | G ii 279 Ut saepe  |
| 513. 783 variosque colores and 786<br>varii . . . colores iv 492<br>varios . . . colores | E iv 42 varios . . . colores and G i<br>452 A iv 701 v 89  |
| 514. 800 obliqua . . . luce refulget   | G iv 298 obliqua luce<br>A i 588 luce refulget<br>A ii 590 luce refulsit   |
| 515. 816 Sed variis  | A vii 58 Sed variis  |
| 516. 821 perfusa coloribus   | A v 111 ostro Perfusae   |
| 517. 831 disperditur   | E iii 27 disperdere  |
| 518. 835 Mittere . . . odorem  | G i 56 odores . . . mittit   |
| 519. 841 Quam quae and iv 66 103 113<br>729 vi 184                                       | A v 30 Quam quae   |
| 520. 845 Et sonitu . . . suco ieiuna   | G i 156 Et sonitu<br>G iii 493 ieiuna sanie  |
| 521. 846 iaciunt . . . odorem  | G ii 132 iactaret odorem   |
| 522. 847 blandum . . . florem  | E iv 23 blandos . . . flores   |
| 523. 856 Nec sonitum   | A xi 802 Nec sonitum   |
| 524. 859 Cetera quae and vi 50 527   | G iii 3 Cetera quae  |
| 525. 861 Omnia sint  | G ii 284 Omnia sint  |
| 526. 868 Nec contra  | A ix 802 Nec contra  |
| 527. 879 Ergo omnes<br>corpora viva and v 476<br>corpore vivo ii 703                     | A vi 175 Ergo omnes<br>A vi 391 Corpora viva   |
| 528. 881 omnia versat  | E ix 5 omnia versat and A iv 286<br>viii 21  |
| 529. 884 ordine . . . locata   | A v 102 Ordine . . . locant  |
| 530. 917 Et leti vitare vias   | G iii 482 Nec via mortis   |
| 531. 920 volgum . . . animantum  | G iii 469 volgus   |
| 532. 928 vermisque effervere   | G iv 556 apes . . . effervere costis   |

## LUCRETIIUS II

533. 945 *et omnis* and ii 1097 iii 504  
1043 iv 666 v 923
534. 948 *Et penitus*
535. 950 *Vitalis animae nodos a cor-  
pore solvit*
536. 960 *Nam qua*  
*limine ab ipso* and vi 1157
537. 965 *trepidant . . . intus*
538. 966 *blanda voluptas* and iv 1263  
v 178 *blanda propago* iv  
997
539. 977 *lacrimis spargunt*
540. 991 *caelesti . . . omnes semine*
541. 992 *alma . . . mater . . . terra*
542. 994 *Feta parit*
543. 994 *arbustaque laeta*
544. 995 *Et genus* and iv 586 v 865 vi  
33
545. 996 *Pabula cum praebet*
546. 997 *dulcem ducunt vitam*
547. 1002 *Nec sic*
548. 1022 *animum . . . adhibe*
549. 1026 *Sed neque* and v 878
550. 1031 *Quaeque*  
*palantia sidera*
551. 1058 *et ipsa*
552. 1067 *multa parata*
553. 1075 *partibus orbis*
554. 1081 *montivagum genus . . . ferarum*
555. 1083 *pecudes et corpora cuncta*  
*volantum*

## VIRGIL

- E ix 57 *et omnes* and G ii 61 326 iii  
123 iv 215 A i 729 iii 513 672 v  
698 xii 268 314 704
- E i 67 *Et penitus*
- A iv 695 *animam nexosque resolveret*  
*artus*
- G ii 74 *Nam qua* and G iv 287
- E viii 92 *limine in ipso* and A x 355  
xi 881
- A xi 358 *ab ipso* and iv 356 377
- A ix 538 *trepidare intus*
- G iii 130 *nota voluptas*
- A xi 191 *Spargitur . . . lacrimis*
- G ii 326 *omnis*
- A vii 644 *terra alma*
- G ii 327 *fetus*
- G ii 326 *Coniugis . . . laetae*
- G iii 243 *Et genus* and A i 28 iii 86  
vii 196 xii 127
- G ii 327 *Magnus alit . . . fetus*
- A iii 315 *vitamque . . . duco*
- A ii 641 *ducere vitam* and iv 340
- A vi 428 *dulcis vitae*
- A v 146 *Nec sic*
- A xi 315 *animos adhibete*
- G ii 103 *Sed neque* and 136 A iii 242  
xii 903
- A iv 526 *Quaeque*
- A ix 21 *Palantisque polo stellas*
- G iv 391 *et ipse* and A ix 342 811 xi  
741
- A iv 390 *multa parantem*
- A xii 708 *partibus orbis*
- E vi 40 *errent animalia montis*
- A vi 728 *pecudumque genus vitaeque*  
*volantum*
- G iv 16 *ipsasque volantis*

## LUCRETIIUS II

556. 1091 *dominis privata superbis*  
 557. 1101 *fulmina mittat and v 1244*  
*fulmine misso*  
 558. 1110 *spatium caeli and vi 820 iv*  
*202 caeli spatium*  
*altaque tecta*  
 559. 1115 *ignem . . . procedunt*  
 560. 1120 *Omnibus hic*  
 561. 1126 *late dispersa*  
 562. 1131 *minutatim vires et robur ad-*  
*ultum*  
 563. 1137 *Nec satis*  
 564. 1140 *Sunt et and iii 619 v 869*  
 565. 1145 *dabunt . . . ruinas*  
*v 347 darent . . . ruinas*  
*v 1330 dabant . . . ruinas*  
*vi 801 des . . . ruinas*  
 566. 1149 *quantum opus est natura mi-*  
*nistrat*  
 567. 1150 *Iamque adeo*  
 568. 1152 *deditque ferarum ingentia*  
*corpora partu*  
 569. 1154 *de caelo demisit funis*  
*vi 257 e caelo demissum*  
*vi 445 demissum caelo*  
 570. 1156 *Sed genuit tellus eadem quae*  
*nunc alit ex se*  
 571. 1160 *Quae nunc and iii 709 v 1164*  
 572. 1164 *Iamque caput quassans . .*  
*suspirat arator*  
 573. 1165 *incassum magnum cecidisse*  
*laborem*  
*v 1430 incassum . . . laborat*

## VIRGIL

- A xii 236 *dominis parere superbis*  
 A ix 733 *fulmina mittit*  
 E iii 105 *caeli spatium*  
 A ix 557 *altaque . . . tecta*  
 G i 135 *excudeuret ignem*  
 A v 308 *Omnibus hic*  
 G iv 431 *late dispergit*  
 G iii 235 *collectum robur viresque*  
*refectae*  
 A ii 639 *stant robore vires*  
 G iii 485 *minutatim*  
 A x 10 *Nec satis*  
 G ii 97 *Sunt et*  
 A ii 310 *dedit . . . ruinam*  
 A xi 613 *ruinam Dant*  
 A xii 453 *dabit . . . ruinas*  
 A xi 71 *Non iam mater alit tellus*  
*virisque ministrat*  
 A ii 567 *Iamque adeo and v 268 864*  
*viii 585 xi 487*  
 G i 497 *Grandiaque effossis mirabitur*  
*ossa*  
 A i 274 *partu dabit . . . prolem*  
 E iv 7 *caelo demittitur*  
 A v 606 *de caelo misit and ix 2*  
 A ix 803 *caelo . . . Demisit*  
 G i 23 *caelo demittitis*  
 A ii 262 *Demissum . . . per funem*  
 G i 127 *ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius*  
*nullo poscente ferebat*  
 A xii 889 *Quae nunc*  
 A vii 292 *Tum quassans caput haec*  
*effundit pectore dicta*  
 A xii 894 *caput quassans*  
 A vii 421 *incassum fusos patiere*  
*labores*  
 A viii 378 *Incassum . . . exercere*  
*labores*

## LUCRETIIUS II

574. 1168 vitis sator  
575. 1169 caelumque fatigat  
576. 1170 antiquum genus  
577. 1171 angustis tolerarit finibus aevom  
578. 1174 aetatis defessa

## VIRGIL

- A vii 179 Vitisator  
A i 280 caelumque fatigat  
A vi 580 genus antiquum and vi 649  
G iv 206 angusti terminus aevi  
A viii 409 tolerare . . . vitam  
A ii 596 fessum aetate

## BOOK III

	LUCRETIVS	VIRGIL
579.	3 <i>gentis decus</i>	A xi 508 <i>decus Italiae</i>
580.	4 <i>Ficta pedum pono . . . vestigia</i>	A vi 159 <i>vestigia figit</i> A xi 573 <i>pedum . . . vestigia</i> G iii 195 <i>vestigia ponat</i>
581.	6 <i>Quod te</i> <i>contendat hirundo Cyenis</i>	A ii 141 <i>Quod te</i> and vi 363 E viii 55 <i>Certent et cyenis ululae</i>
582.	8 <i>fortis equi vis</i> and 764 iv 987 <i>equos fortis</i>	A xi 705 <i>forti . . . equo</i> A iv 132 <i>odora canum vis</i>
583.	11 <i>Floriferis ut apes in saltibus</i> <i>omnia libant</i>	G iv 54 <i>metunt flores et flumina</i> <i>libant Summa leves</i> A vi 707 <i>apes . . . Floribus insidunt</i> G iv 181 <i>pascuntur et arbuta</i>
584.	15 <i>divina mente</i>	G iv 220 <i>divinae mentis</i>
585.	16 <i>Diffugiunt animi terrores</i>	G ii 491 <i>metus omnis . . . subiecit</i> <i>pedibus</i>
586.	18 <i>sedesque quietae</i>	A vi 639 <i>sedesque beatas</i> A i 205 <i>sedes ubi fata quietas</i>
587.	20 <i>nix acri concreta pruina</i>	G ii 376 <i>cana concreta pruina</i> G i 236 <i>glacie concretas</i>
588.	21 <i>aether Integit et large diffuso</i> <i>lumine ridet</i>	A vi 640 <i>Largior hic campos aether</i> <i>et lumine vestit</i>
589.	25 <i>Acherusia templa</i>	G ii 492 <i>Acherontis avari</i>
590.	27 <i>Sub pedibus</i> and v 1139	G i 243 <i>Sub pedibus</i> and A iv 27 491 vi 256 E v 57
591.	28 <i>His ubi</i>	A vi 897 <i>His ubi</i>
592.	31 <i>cunectarum exordia rerum</i>	E vi 33 <i>exordia primis</i>
593.	37 <i>Et metus</i>	G ii 491 <i>Atque metus</i> A vi 276 <i>Et metus</i>
594.	38 <i>ab imo</i> and 57.	A v 810 <i>ab imo</i>
595.	40 <i>puramque relinquit</i> <i>i 658 relinquere purum</i>	A vi 746 <i>purumque relinquit</i>
596.	42 <i>Tartara leti</i>	G iv 481 <i>Leti Tartara</i>
597.	45 <i>advertas animum</i> and iv 812 <i>iii 54 advertunt animos</i>	A ii 712 <i>animis advertite</i> A v 304 <i>advertite mentes</i>
598.	46 <i>si fert ita forte voluntas</i>	A vi 675 <i>si fert ita corde voluntas</i>

## LUCRETIIUS III

599. 48 Extorres . . . patria  
 600. 51 Et quocumque and iv 424  
 601. 52 Et nigras mactant pecudes  
       manibu' divis Inferias mit-  
       tunt  
 602. 57 pectore ab imo  
 603. 65 Turpis enim ferme contemp-  
       tus et acris egestas  
 604. 66 dulci vita  
 605. 67 leti portas  
 606. 68 Unde homines  
 607. 72 gaudent in tristi funere fratris  
  
 608. 76 Illum aspectari  
       incedit  
 609. Et saepe  
 610. 80 Percipit humanos odium lucis-  
       que videndae  
 611. 81 ut sibi consciscant maerenti  
       pectore letum  
 612. 83 vincula . . . Rumpere  
  
 613. 84 Rumpere et  
 614. 94 animum dico mentem quem  
 615. 98 in parte locatum  
 616. 100 Grai . . . dicunt  
 617. 109 corpore toto and 138 276 281  
       329 351 562 608 747 799 iv  
       887 1021 1042 1104 1111 v  
       273 vi 1008

## VIRGIL

- A vi 616 Finibus extorris  
 G ii 392 Et quocumque  
 G iv 546 Et nigram mactabis ovem  
 A vi 153 Duc nigras pecudes  
 A xi 81 mitteret umbris Inferias  
 G iv 553 Inferias . . . mittit  
 A i 485 pectore ab imo and vi 55  
 A xi 377 imo pectore and 840  
 A vi 276 ac turpis Egestas  
  
 A vi 428 dulcis vitae  
 A ii 661 ianua leto  
 G i 63 Unde homines  
 G ii 496 agitans discordia fratres  
 G ii 510 gaudent perfusi sanguine  
       fratrum  
 G iv 256 tristi funere  
 A xi 374 illum aspice  
 A i 405 incessu  
 E vi 51 Et saepe and G ii 32 iv 217  
       A iii 185  
 A vi 435 lucemque perosi  
  
 A vi 434 qui sibi letum . . . peperere  
       manu  
 A i 197 maerentia pectora  
 A xi 216 Pectora maerentum  
 A ii 134 vincula rupi  
 A v 510 vincula rupit and 543  
 A x 233 Rupimus . . . vincula  
 A xii 30 vincula . . . rupi  
 A viii 651 vinculis . . . ruptis  
 A x 64 Rumpere et  
 A i 304 animum mentemque  
 A iv 374 in parte locavi  
 A i 530 Graii . . . dicunt and iii 163  
 A vi 494 corpore toto and xii 728  
       920

## LUCRETIVS III

## VIRGIL

618. 112 molli . . . somno  
E vii 45 somno mollior  
G iii 435 mollis . . . somnos  
G ii 470 molles . . . somni
619. 116 curas . . . inanis  
G iv 345 curam . . . inanem
620. 123 ossa relinquit  
A iii 57 ossa reliquit and 308 ix 475
621. 129 moribundos deserit  
A iv 323 moribundam deseris
622. 135 Quidquid id est and v 577  
1252  
A ii 49 Quidquid id est
623. 114 exultat enim pavor ac metus  
G iii 105 exsultantiaque haurit Corda
624. 143 Cetera pars and 150 cetera  
pars  
A ii 207 pars cetera and viii 548
625. 152 Verum ubi and iv 741  
G i 417 Verum ubi and iv 88 405 443  
A iii 670 vii 591  
A xii 468 concussa metu mentem
626. 161 Haec eadem and 865 iv 759  
955 v 242 377  
E ii 35 Haec eadem and v 87 G ii  
165 A ix 302 xii 197
627. 163 Corripere ex somno corpus  
A iii 176 Corripio e stratis corpus  
G iii 472 Corpora corripiunt  
A iv 572 Corripit e somno corpus
628. 169 corpore cernis  
213 corpore cernas  
A ix 722 corpore cernit
629. 170 vis . . . teli . . . intus adacta  
A ix 431 viribus ensis adactus
630. 174 Interdumque and 465  
A iii 572 Interdumque
631. 183 Quam sibi  
E vi 12 Quam sibi
632. 196 aura . . . levisque  
G iii 274 levis auras
633. 201 cum pondere magno and iv  
905 pondere magno  
A iii 49 cum pondere magno
634. 208 Haec quoque and vi 1023  
G iii 305 Haec quoque
635. 218 corpore cessit and 223  
A v 445 corpore cessit
636. 233 secum  
G iii 343 secum and G iv 465 A i 221  
ii 652 viii 687 xi 550
637. 240 mente volutat  
A iv 533 corde volutat and vi 185  
A vi 157 volutat  
A i 50 corde volutans
638. 244 Nec magis and 274 v 1135  
A vi 470 Nec magis
639. 268 Omnibus est and vi 684 1034  
A x 468 Omnibus est
640. 273 natura subestque  
G ii 49 natura subest
641. 288 Est etiam and 292 v 517 604  
715 vi 132 295 786 1085  
G ii 397 Est etiam and iii 425 iv 271

## LUCRETIUS III

642. 289 *ex oculis micat acrius ardor*  
 643. 291 *ciet horrorem membris*  
 644. 297 *gementes*  
       *Pectora qui fremitu rum-*  
       *punt . . .*  
 645. 298 *capere irarum fluctus in pec-*  
       *tore and vi 74 irarum vol-*  
       *vere fluctus*  
 646. 299 *mens est and 647*  
 647. 303 *Nec . . . irai fax . . . percit*  
 648. 304 *caecae caliginis*  
 649. 306 *saevosque leones*  
       *iv 1016 saevive leonis*  
       *v 862 leonum saevaue saecla*  
 650. 307 *Sic hominum genus*  
       *v 1430 Ergo hominum genus*  
       *vi 1092 hominum generi*  
 651. 308 *illa relinquit and v 1416 illa*  
       *relicta*  
 652. 309 *restigia prima*  
 653. 316 *caecae exponere causas*  
 654. 317 *nomina quot sunt*  
 655. 322 *degere vitam and iv 1282 v*  
       *1122 1154*  
 656. 326 *posse videntur and iv 108*  
 657. 328 *Haud facilest*  
 658. 331 *ab origine prima and v 678*  
 659. 346 *reposta*  
 660. 361 *Difficilest and v 527 735*  
 661. 368 *Iam magis*  
 662. 375 *Quam quibus*  
 663. 398 *Nam sine*  
 664. 399 *exiguam partem*  
 665. 400 *Sed comes*  
       *insequitur facile*

## VIRGIL

- A xii 102 *oculis micat acribus ignis*  
 A iii 29 *horror Membra quatit*  
 A vii 15 *gemitus iraeque leonum*  
 A ix 432 *pectora rumpit*  
 A xi 615 *Pectora pectoribus rumpunt*  
 A xii 527 *Fluctuat ira intus rum-*  
       *puntur . . . Pectora*  
 A xii 831 *Irarum tantos volvis sub*  
       *pectore fluctus*  
 A iv 532 *magnoque irarum fluctuat*  
       *aestu and 564*  
 A viii 400 *mens est and xi 3*  
 A vi 593 *non ille faces . . . adegit*  
 A iii 203 *caeca caligine*  
 A viii 253 *caligine caeca*  
 G ii 151 *saeva leonum Semina*  
 G iii 245 *laena Saevior*  
 A ix 792 *saevum turba leonem*  
 A i 743 *Unde hominum genus*  
 A i 539 *Quod genus hoc hominum*  
 E viii 91 *ille reliquit*  
 A x 283 *vestigia prima*  
 G i 89 *caeca relaxat*  
 G ii 103 *nomina quae sint*  
 A iv 550 *vitam Degere*  
 A v 231 *posse videntur*  
 G i 222 *Haud facilem esse*  
 A i 372 *prima . . . ab origine*  
 G iii 527 *repostae*  
 G ii 257 *Difficile est*  
 A xii 239 *Iam magis*  
 G i 206 *Quam quibus*  
 G iv 398 *Nam sine*  
 A x 128 *partem exiguam*  
 A vi 538 *Sed comes*  
 A xi 721 *facile . . . Consequitur*



## LUCRETIVS III

666. 402 manet in vita  
 667. 405 aetherias vitalis suscipit auras  
 668. 407 et haeret  
 669. 410 luminis orbem  
 670. 413 At si and iv 447 557  
 671. 431 in somnis sopiti  
 672. 437 animam . . . diffundi  
 673. 438 Ocius et  
 674. 448 animi sequitur sententia  
 675. 449 Inde ubi and 500 v 413 vi 281  
 327 869 1151  
 676. 449 robustis adolevit viribus aetas  
 677. 451 Post ubi and v 886 vi 128  
 678. 456 ceu fumus in . . . auras  
 679. 458 fessa fatisci and v 308  
 680. 460 durumque dolorem  
 681. 461 curas acris  
 682. 469 Circum stant  
 683. 478 Nant oculi  
 684. 487 Concidit et spumas agit in-  
 gemit et tremit artus  
 vi 1190 et tremere artus  
 iii 488 tremit artus  
 iii 743 pavor incitat artus  
 685. 495 Exprimitur porro gemitus

## VIRGIL

- A vi 608 vita manebat and 661  
 G iv 311 aera carpunt  
 A i 387 caelestibus auras Vitalis  
 carpis  
 A i 546 vescitur aura Aetheria  
 A vii 557 aetherias . . . licentius au-  
 ras  
 G ii 290 auras Aetherias and A iv  
 445 vi 761  
 A x 726 et haeret  
 A xii 670 oculorum orbis  
 G i 67 At si and 191 219 430 458 ii  
 265  
 A i 680 sopitum somno  
 A i 98 animam . . . effundere  
 A x 908 animam diffundit  
 A xii 556 Ocius et  
 A i 582 animo sententia and v 748  
 ix 191  
 A ii 35 sententia menti and xi 314  
 G ii 367 Inde ubi and iii 327 A iii 69  
 v 139 vi 201 viii 407 x 888  
 G ii 362 adolevit frondibus aetas  
 A xii 438 adoleverit aetas  
 G iii 235 Post ubi and G iv 189 544  
 552 A iii 69 iv 80 v 362  
 G iv 499 ceu fumus in auras and A  
 v 740  
 G i 180 victa fatiscat  
 A v 5 duri . . . dolores  
 G iii 538 acrior . . . Cura  
 A iii 767 Stant circum  
 G iv 496 natantia lumina  
 G iii 516 Concidit . . . spumas vomit  
 ore cruorem  
 G iii 203 spumas aget ore cruentas  
 G iii 84 et tremit artus  
 A vii 446 tremor occupat artus and  
 xi 424  
 G iii 517 ciet gemitus

## LUCRETIUS III

686. 497 et ore foras  
glomerata feruntur
687. 500 morbi . . . causa
688. 505 animamque recepat
689. 508 in aere aperto
690. 513 aecumst and v 226
691. 530 tractim
692. 531 Scinditur atque
693. 540 Lumina qui lincunt
694. 542 dispersa per auras
695. 554 et ipso
696. 560 Cassum anima corpus
697. 561 avolsus radicibus
698. 581 taetro . . . odore and vi 807  
vi 787 odore . . . taetro  
vi 1154 taetrum . . . odorem  
iv 1175 taetris . . . odoribus
699. 587 Perque and vi 668
700. 591 enaret in aeris auras
701. 598 animam liquisse
702. 617 Sedibus et  
omnibus haeret
703. 643 permixta caede and v 1313
704. 657 lingua vibrante micanti Ser-  
pentis
705. 660 Omnia iam and v 278 vi 10
706. 661 volnere tortari
707. 663 premat ieta dolorem
708. 681 Tum cum
709. 682 Haud ita and 1057
710. 690 Quod fieri and iv 1088

## VIRGIL

- G iii 516 ore
- G ii 311 glomeratque ferens
- G iv 532 morbi causa
- G iv 397 morbi causam
- A x 899 mentemque recepit
- A i 587 in aethera . . . apertum
- A xii 20 aequum est
- G iv 260 tractim
- E vi 38 Altius atque
- A iv 452 lucemque relinquat
- A xii 62 relinquam Lumina
- A xi 795 dispersa in auras
- A xii 254 et ipso
- A ii 85 nunc cassum lumine lugent
- A viii 238 Avolsam . . . radicibus
- A xii 787 radice revellit
- A iii 27 ruptis radicibus
- A ii 650 volsis . . . radicibus
- A iii 228 taetrum . . . odorem
- E x 23 Perque and A vi 269 vii 499  
ix 534 633 xii 682
- G iv 58 ad sidera caeli Nare
- A vi 16 enavit ad Aretos
- A iii 140 Linquebant . . . animas
- A vii 775 Sedibus et
- A vi 284 omnibus haerent
- A xi 634 permixti caede
- G iii 439 linguis micat ore trisulcis  
and A ii 475
- A ii 211 linguis vibrantibus
- G iii 4 Omnia iam
- A v 276 dat corpore tortus
- A i 209 premit altum corde dolorem
- A xi 379 Tum cum
- A xi 396 Haud ita
- A viii 402 Quod fieri

## LUCRETIVS III

711. 691 Namque ita and v 187  
 712. 695 Nec tam and 764  
 713. 696 salvas exsolvere sese  
 714. 710 Ex illa  
 715. 717 sinceris membris  
 ablata profugit  
 716. 726 discrimen agendum  
 717. 732 mortis . . . fameque  
 718. 741 triste leonum Seminum  
 719. 742 et fuga cervos  
 720. 752 accipiter . . . veniente columba  
  
 721. 765 in tenero . . . corpore  
 722. 770 Confirmata . . . aetatis tangere  
 florem  
 723. 772 Quidve and 1086 v 28 42 168  
 174 vi 29 386 811 1108  
 724. 774 aetatis spatio . . . fessa  
  
 725. 775 ulla pericla  
 726. 784 aequore in alto  
 727. 785 nec pisces vivere in arvis  
 728. 827 peccata remordent  
 729. 828 Adde furorem animi  
 730. 834 trepido . . . tumultu  
 731. 837 terraque marique and v 219  
 vi 678  
  
 732. 842 Non si terra mari miscebitur  
 et mare caelo  
  
 733. 843 Et si and iv 500 1051 1190  
  
 734. 849 Atque iterum  
 735. 852 Et nunc

## VIRGIL

- A ix 40 Namque ita  
 E i 47 Nec tam and A i 568  
 A xi 829 exsolvit se corpore  
 E vii 70 Ex illo  
 G iv 285 Insincerus . . . cruor  
 A iii 258 ablata refugit  
 A i 574 discrimine agetur  
 G iv 318 morboque fameque  
 G ii 151 saeva leonum Semina  
 G iii 539 cervique fugaces  
 E ix 13 aquila veniente columbas  
 A xi 721 accipiter . . . Consequitur . . .  
 columbam  
 G ii 23 tenero . . . de corpore  
 E iv 37 firmata . . . aetas  
 A vi 828 lumen vitae Attigerint  
 A i 9 Quidve and ii 75 102 151 iii  
 368 v 14 vi 318 x 150  
 A ii 596 fessum aetate  
 A v 327 spatio . . . fessique  
 A viii 251 ulla pericli  
 G iv 78 aethere in alto and A vi 436  
 E i 61 in litore pisces  
 A i 261 cura remordet  
 A ii 355 animis . . . furor additus  
 A viii 4 tumultu . . . trepido  
 A x 162 terraque marique  
 A ix 492 terraque marique  
 A i 598 terraque marisque  
 A xii 204 non si tellurem effundat in  
 undas Diluvio miscens caelumque  
 in Tartara solvat  
 E iii 15 Et si and vii 10 G ii 132  
 A ii 54 ix 757  
 E iv 36 Atque iterum and A x 28  
 E iii 56 Et nunc and ix 57 A ii 180  
 iii 491 iv 215 654 v 156 586 vii 3  
 viii 400 x 674 xi 49 650 xii 476  
 634 743 818

## LUCRETII III

## VIRGIL

736. 867 *Nec miserum* and 978 *Nec miser* i 93 *Nec miserae* A xi 881 *Nec miseram*
737. 870 *hominem indignarier ipsum* A ii 93 *mecum indignabar amici*
738. 871 *Post mortem corpore posto* A xi 363 *Post mortem*  
A ii 644 *positum . . . corpus*  
A xi 30 *Corpus . . . positum*
739. 872 *flammis interfiat* G iv 330 *ignem atque interfice messis*
740. 874 *Caecum . . . stimulum* G iii 210 *caeci stimulos*
741. 875 *morte futurum* A viii 709 *morte futura*
742. 877 *et eicit* E iii 96 *reice capellas*
743. 878 *inscius ipse* A x 249 *inscius ipse*
744. 888 *malis morsuque ferarum* G i 139 *laqueis captare feras*  
A xii 755 *malis morsuque*
745. 890 *Ignibus inpositum* G iv 477 *Inpositique rogis* and A vi 308  
A vi 246 *Ignibus inponit*  
A i 179 *torrere . . . flammis*  
A vi 550 *flammis . . . torrentibus*
746. 893 *Urgerive superne obtritum pondere terrae* G ii 351 *super atque ingentis pondere testae Urguerent*
747. 894. *Iam iam accipiet te laeta* A ii 701 *Iam iam* and xii 676 875  
A i 685 *te . . . accipiet*  
A iii 95 *laeto Accipiet*
748. 895 *dulces occurrent oscula nati* G ii 523 *dulces pendent circum oscula nati*  
iv 1234 *gnatis . . . dulcibus* A ii 138 *dulcis natos* and iv 33  
G iii 178 *dulcis . . . natos*  
A i 687 *oscula dulcia*
749. 896 *tacita pectus dulcedine tangent* A i 502 *tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus*
750. 899 *tot praemia vitae* and v 1151 956 *vitali praemia* A iv 33 *Veneris nec praemia noris*
751. 900 *dissoluant . . . se angore metuque* A ii 26 *solvit se Teucra luctu*
752. 906 *At nos cinefactum te prope busto* E i 65 *At nos*  
A xi 200 *semiustaque servant Busta*
753. 908 *Nulla dies nobis maerorem ex pectore demet* A ix 447 *Nulla dies umquam memori vos eximet aevo*  
A xii 202 *Nulla dies*  
A ix 281 *nulla dies*
754. 910 *inumbant ora coronis* A vi 772 *umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu*

## LUCRETIVS III

755. 933 Quid tibi  
 756. 938 Cur non  
 757. 939 securam stulte quietem  
 758. 941 Vitaque and 971  
 759. 943 finem facis atque laboris  
 760. 948 vivendo vincere saecla  
 761. 953 voce increpet  
 762. 959 ad caput adstitit  
 763. 968 vita perfuncta  
 764. 981 ut famast and v 17 395 412  
 663  
 765. 987 Quamlibet immani proiectu  
 corporis extet Qui non sola  
 novem dispessis iugera mem-  
 bris  
 766. 990 Non tamen and iv 362 v 922  
 poterit perferre dolorem  
 767. 993 exest anxius angor  
 768. 996 petere a populo fasces saevas-  
 que secures and v 1234 fas-  
 cis saevasque secures  
 769. 999 durum sufferre laborem and v  
 1272 1359  
 770. 1001 summo . . . vertice  
 771. 1002 petit aequora campi  
 772. 1006 Cum redeunt fetusque ferunt

## VIRGIL

- G ii 118 Quid tibi and iii 339 A x 825  
 E v 1 Cur non and A xii 39  
 G ii 467 securae quies  
 A xi 831 Vitaque and xii 952  
 A iii 718 factoque . . . fine  
 A i 241 das finem . . . laborum  
 A xi 183 atque labores  
 G ii 295 durando saecula vincit  
 G iv 71 increpat et vox  
 G iv 319 caput adstitit and A iii 194  
 iv 702 v 10  
 G iv 475 defunctaque . . . vita and  
 A vi 306  
 A vi 14 ut fama est  
 G iv 318 ut fama  
 A iii 694 fama est and viii 600 x 641  
 A iii 578 Fama est and xii 735  
 A vi 596 per tota novem cui iugera  
 corpus Porrigitur rostroque im-  
 manis voltur obunco  
 G iii 452 Non tamen and A ii 534 iv  
 500 v 334 vi 736 ix 248 xi 845  
 G ii 343 possent perferre dolorem  
 A v 617 perferre dolorem and 769  
 A ix 426 potuit perferre dolorem  
 A vi 464 ferre dolorem  
 A ix 89 timor anxius angit  
 A vi 818 fascesque videre receptos  
 . . . saevasque secures  
 G ii 495 non populi fasces  
 G ii 412 Durus . . . labor  
 G iv 114 labore . . . duro  
 A vi 437 duos perferre labores  
 A viii 291 duos . . . labores  
 A viii 380 durum . . . laborem  
 A ii 682 summo de vertice  
 A iv 168 summoque . . . vertice  
 A xii 742 petit aequora  
 A vii 781 aequore campi and xii 710  
 G i 249 Aut redit a nobis . . . diem-  
 que reducit

## LUCRETIUS III

773. 1012 Tartarus . . . faucibus  
eructans faucibus aestus
774. 1018 mens sibi conscia
775. 1027 Inde alii
776. 1028 magnis qui gentibus
777. 1029 per mare magnum
778. 1030 iterque dedit . . . ire  
ire per altum
779. 1032 murmura ponti
780. 1033 Lumine adempto  
moribundo corpore fudit
781. 1034 Scipiadas belli fulmen
782. 1037 Heliconiadum comites
783. 1038 Sceptra potitus  
quietest
784. 1041 obuius optulit ipse
785. 1043 Qui genus
786. 1044 aetherius sol and v 215 267  
281 389
787. 1052 fluitans errore vagaris
788. 1057 vitam agerent
789. 1064 Auxilium . . . ferre
790. 1065 tetigit cum limina
791. 1085 quam vehat aetas
792. 1086 Quidve ferat nobis casus
793. 1087 vitam ducendo
794. 1090 vivendo condere saecla
795. 1092 Nec minus ille
796. 1093 finem . . . fecit

## VIRGIL

- A vi 273 faucibus Orci
- A vii 786 efflantem faucibus ignis
- A vi 297 eructat arenam
- A vi 240 halitus atris Faucibus ef-  
fundens
- A i 604 mens sibi conscia
- A viii 587 Inde alii
- A i 148 magno in populo
- A v 628 per mare magnum
- A vi 477 datum . . . iter
- G iv 108 ire iter
- A iii 374 ire per altum and iv 310
- A i 124 murmure pontum
- A iii 658 cui lumen ademptum
- A xi 665 morientia corpora fundis
- G ii 170 Scipiadas duos bello
- G iv 561 Fulminat Euphraten bello
- A vi 842 duo fulmina belli Scipiadas
- A ix 775 Musarum comitem
- A iii 296 sceptrisque potitum
- A ix 267 sceptrisque potiri
- A ix 187 quiete est
- A viii 111 obuius ipse
- A x 552 Obuius . . . obtulit
- A viii 114 Qui genus
- A viii 68 aetherii . . . solis
- A v 867 fluitantem enare magistro
- G ii 538 vitam . . . agebat
- A ii 344 auxilium . . . ferebat
- G iv 358 limina . . . Tangere
- E iv 34 quae vehat Argo
- G i 461 quid vesper serus vehat
- A ii 75 Quidve ferat
- A iii 315 vitamque . . . duco
- E ix 52 Cantando . . . condere soles
- A x 812 nec minus ille
- A iii 718 factoque . . . fine

## BOOK IV

LUCRETIUS	VIRGIL
797. 25 <i>persentis utilitatem</i>	A iv 448 <i>persentit pectore curas</i>
798. 35 <i>simulacraque luce carentum</i>	G iv 255 <i>corpora luce carentum</i> G iv 472 <i>simulacraque luce carentum</i>
799. 38 <i>umbras inter vivos volitare</i>	A x 641 <i>volitare figuras</i>
800. 41 <i>discessum dederint</i>	A xii 575 <i>Dant cuneum</i> A vi 76 <i>finem dedit</i>
801. 44 <i>hebeti cognoscere corde</i>	G i 123 <i>acuens mortalia corda</i>
802. 48 <i>Quoque modo</i>	G iv 120 <i>Quoque modo</i>
803. 56 <i>Robora ceu fumum</i>	G i 175 <i>robora fumus</i>
804. 60 <i>lubrica serpens</i>	A v 84 <i>lubricus anguis</i> A ii 474 <i>Lubrica . . . terga</i>
805. 78 <i>consessum caveai</i>	A v 340 <i>caveae consessum</i> A viii 636 <i>Consessu caveae</i>
806. 79 <i>patrum</i>	A v 340 <i>ora Prima patrum</i>
807. 87 <i>formarum . . . volitant</i>	A vi 293 <i>volitare . . . formae</i>
808. 93 <i>iter flexum</i>	A vii 35 <i>Flectere iter</i>
809. 104 <i>formae rerum</i>	E vi 36 <i>rerum . . . formas</i>
810. 125 <i>et tristia centaurea</i>	G iv 270 <i>graveolentia centaurea</i>
811. 127 <i>simulacra</i>	A vii 89 <i>simulacra</i>
812. 137 <i>avolsaque saxa</i>	A ii 608 <i>avolsaque saxis</i>
813. 140 <i>Inde alios</i> i 605 <i>Inde aliae and v 742</i> ii 982 <i>Inde alia</i> ii 1004 <i>Inde aliis</i> iif 652 <i>Inde alius</i> iii 1027 <i>Inde alii</i> v 513 <i>Inde alium</i> v 1367 <i>Inde aliam</i>	A v 583 <i>Inde alios</i> A viii 587 <i>Inde alii</i> A x 249 <i>Inde aliae</i> A x 883 <i>Inde aliud</i>
814. 145 <i>Semper enim and 375 1229 v</i> 275 vi 1027	G iii 70 <i>Semper enim</i>
815. 153 <i>meminit levor</i>	G i 400 <i>meminere sues</i>
816. 156 <i>apparet imago</i>	A viii 557 <i>adparet imago</i>
817. 160 <i>dicatur origo</i>	E vi 72 <i>dicatur origo</i>
818. 168 <i>liquidissima caeli Tempestas</i>	A ix 19 <i>clara repente Tempestas</i>

## LUCRETIVS IV

819. 169 *fit turbida foede*
820. 172 *taetra nimborum nocte coorta*
821. 173 *Inpendent atrae formidinis ora  
superne*
822. 177 *tranantibus auras*
823. 181 *gruumque . . . Clamor*
824. 186 *e primis*
825. 194 *Est procul*
826. 200 *Ex altoque*
827. 203 *(lu cem) rigare*
828. 204 *Quid quae*
829. 209 *specimen verum esse*
830. 211 *splendor aquai Ponitur . . .  
Sidera respondent in aqua ra-  
diantia mundi*
831. 212 *caelo stellante*
832. 220 *litora circum and vi 926 litora  
propter*
833. 225 *Nec mora nec requies and vi  
931*
834. 254 *Scilicet haec and v 875 vi 788*
835. 263 *Corpore tum*
836. 274 *duplici geminoque*
837. 276 *dextra laeva que secuntur*
838. 294 *offendit imago*
839. 298 *Atque ea and vi 1098*
840. 300 *contra si tendere pergas*

## VIRGIL

- G i 323 *foedam . . . tempestatem in-  
bribus atris*
- A xii 283 *it toto turbida caelo Tem-  
pestatas*
- G i 328 *nimborum in nocte corusca*
- A vii 575 *ora Galaesi*
- A xii 335 *circumque atrae Formidi-  
nis ora*
- A iv 245 *tranat Nubila*
- A x 265 *aethera tranant*
- A x 265 *dant signa grues*
- E vi 33 *primis*
- A v 124 *Est procul*
- G iii 238 *ex altoque*
- G ii 340 *lu cem pecudes hausere*
- E ix 44 *Quid quae*
- G ii 241 *dabit specimen*
- A viii 22 *Sicut aquae . . . repercus-  
sum aut radiantis imagine Lunae*
- A vii 210 *stellantis . . . caeli*
- A iii 75 *litora circum and iv 254 vi  
329*
- G iv 416 *litore circum*
- G iii 110 *Nec mora nec requies and  
A v 458 xii 553*
- A v 368 *Nec mora*
- A ii 577 *Scilicet haec*
- A iii 141 *Corpora tum*
- A iv 470 *geminum et duplcis*
- G i 235 *dextra laeva que trahuntur*
- A vi 486 *dextra laeva que frequentes*
- A i 611 *dextra laeva que and vi 656  
xi 528*
- A ix 677 *dextra ac laeva*
- A ii 552 *laeva dextra que*
- G iv 50 *offensa . . . imago*
- A vii 540 *Atque ea and ix 1 xii 383*
- A v 27 *tendere contra and ix 377 795*
- A vi 198 *tendere pergant*



## LUCRETIVS IV

841. 316 *nigras discutit umbras*
842. 346 *natura referri*
843. 360 *Hoc ubi* and 553 622 658 800  
v 807 vi 274 864 1005
844. 368 *nisi lumine cassus*
845. 375 *lumina fundunt*
846. 376 *Primaque*
847. 377 *spoliatur lumine terra* and v  
762 *terra . . . lunam spoliare*  
. . . *Lumine*
848. 380 *lux atque umbra* and v 688  
*lucibus umbras*
849. 387 *Qua vehimur navi*
850. 390 *velisque volamus*
851. 398 *exitus ingens*
852. 404 *tremulis . . . ignibus* and v 697  
*tremulum . . . ignis*
853. 414 *conlectus aquae . . . Qui . . .*  
*sistit*  
*non altior unum*
854. 415 *strata viarum*
855. 417 *patet altus hiatus*
856. 420 *ecus acer*
857. 423 *in adversum flumen*
858. 424 *omnia ferri*
859. 427 *in perpetuum*
860. 432 *in undis* and vi 437
861. 433 *Sol . . . condere lumen*

## VIRGIL

- A ii 251 *involvens umbra magna*  
G iii 357 *pallentes . . . discutit um-*  
*bras*
- A v 839 *dispulit umbras*  
A ix 411 *diverberat umbras*  
A xii 669 *discussae umbrae*
- G i 200 *sublapsa referri*
- G ii 312 *Hoc ubi* and 353
- A ii 85 *cassum lumine*  
A xii 935 *spoliatum lumine*
- G ii 432 *lumina fundunt*
- G iii 399 *Primaque* and A v 502
- A xii 935 *spoliatum lumine*
- G i 209 *luci atque umbris*
- A i 120 *navem . . . qua vectus*
- A iii 520 *velorum pandimus alas*
- A v 523 *exitus ingens*
- A vii 9 *tremulo sub lumine*  
E viii 105 *tremulis . . . flammis*
- A iv 489 *Sistere aquam*
- A i 683 *non amplius unam*
- A i 422 *strata viarum*
- A vi 576 *immanis hiatibus Hydra*
- A i 444 *acris equi*  
A iv 156 *acri . . . equo*  
A viii 3 *acris . . . equos*
- G i 201 *adversa . . . flumine*  
A viii 58 *Adversum . . . amnem*  
A viii 236 *amnem . . . in adversum*
- A ii 169 *sublapsa referri*
- A vii 176 *Perpetuis . . . mensis*  
A viii 183 *Perpetui . . . bovis*
- E ix 39 *in undis* and A iii 200 v 789  
868 vi 339 x 48
- G i 438 *Sol . . . se condet in undas*

## LUCRETIVS IV

862. 437 fractis . . . undae  
 863. 438 supra rorem salis  
 864. 450 florentia lumina flammis  
 865. 452 hominum facies and vi 1112  
       facies hominum  
       vi 812 hominum . . . facies  
 866. 453 Denique cum suavi devinxit  
       membra sopore Somnus et  
       in summa corpus iacet omne  
       quiete  
 867. 456 noctis caligine caeca  
 868. 460 silentia noctis  
 869. 468 protinus addit  
 870. 470 scire fatetur  
 871. 482 Quid maiore  
 872. 502 rationis egentem  
 873. 504 manibus . . . emittere  
 874. 505 Et violare  
 875. 508 credere sensibus  
 876. 511 Illa tibi  
 877. 518 ruere . . . omnia  
 878. 524 auditur sonus and 840 sonus  
       est auditus  
 879. 533 voces verbaque constant  
 880. 535 Nec te  
 881. 537 noctis ad umbram and v 973  
       noctis in umbris  
 882. 539 Praesertim si

## VIRGIL

- A iv 291 fracta . . . unda  
 G iv 431 rorem late dispergit amarum  
 A i 35 spumas salis  
 A x 214 campos salis  
 A vii 804 florentis aere catervas  
 A vii 19 hominum . . . facie  
 A xii 908 Ac velut in somnis oculos  
       ubi languida pressit Nocte quies  
 A viii 406 membra soporem  
 A i 680 sopitum somno  
 G iii 260 Nocte . . . caeca and A viii  
       253 caligine caeca  
 A vi 265 nocte tacentia  
 A ix 149 addant se protinus  
 A xii 794 scire fateris  
 A xi 344 scire fatentur  
 G ii 434 Quid maiora  
 A viii 299 rationis egentem  
 A xi 676 emissa manu  
 A xi 799 missa manu  
 A vii 114 Et violare  
 A iv 422 credere sensus  
 G ii 221 Illa tibi and A iii 458  
 A viii 525 ruere omnia  
 G iv 260 sonus auditur  
 A xii 318 inter voces media inter  
       talia verba  
 A xii 912 nec vox aut verba  
 E ii 34 Nec te and x 17 A iv 307 v  
       83 viii 298 ix 644 xii 801  
 E viii 14 noctis . . . umbra  
 A ii 420 nocte per umbram and vi  
       268  
 A ix 373 noctis in umbra  
 G i 366 noctisque per umbram and  
       A ix 314  
 G ii 310 Praesertim si

## LUCRETIVS IV

883. 543 tuba . . . mugit  
depresso . . . sub murmure
884. 544 Et reboant
885. 546 tollunt . . . querelam
886. 560 sonitum . . . sentire  
neque illam
887. 564 ab ore
888. 570 solidis adlisa locis reiecta so-  
norem Reddit et interdum  
frustratur imagine verbi
889. 575 montis inter opacos
890. 576 dispersos voce ciemus
891. 577 reddere vocis
892. 579 repulsantes
893. 580 Haec loca and 597  
Haec loca capripedes satyros  
nymphasque tenere
894. 581 esse loquuntur
895. 583 volgo taciturna silentia rumpi
896. 584 sonos fieri
897. 587 Pineae semiferi capitis velamina  
quassans
898. 589 Fistula silvestrem . . . fundere  
musam
899. 590 portenta loquuntur
900. 596 Per loca and v 1387
901. 598 conloquium . . . videmus
902. 606 Saepe solet  
in ignis
903. 608 Omnia . . . fervunt
904. 611 Saepta intra
905. 615 Nec qui

## VIRGIL

- A viii 526 tubae mugire  
A x 98 deprensa fremunt
- G iii 223 reboant silvaeque
- G i 378 cecinere querelam
- G iv 333 sonitum . . . Sensit  
G ii 420 neque illae and iv 37
- A iv 79 ab ore and vii 118 xii 101
- G iv 49 pulsa Saxa sonant vocisque  
offensa resultat imago
- A iii 508 montes umbrantur opaci
- A iii 68 supremum voce ciemus
- E v 62 voces ad sidera iactant  
A i 409 reddere voces and vi 689
- E vi 84 pulsae referunt ad sidera  
valles  
G iv 49 pulsu . . . sonant
- G ii 140 Haec loca
- A viii 314 Haec nemora indigenae  
Fauni Nymphaeque tenebant
- E v 28 silvaeque loquuntur
- G i 476 per lucos volgo exaudita  
silentia  
A x 63 silentia cogis Rumpere  
A ii 255 tacitae per amica silentia  
A ix 752 Fit sonus
- E x 24 agresti capitis Silvanus honore  
E x 25 lilia quassans
- E i 2 Silvestrem . . . Musam medi-  
tatis
- A i 731 iura loquuntur
- A vi 462 Per loca
- A iv 490 mugire videbis
- E i 21 saepe solemus  
A ix 415 in ignis
- G i 455 Omnia . . . Fervere
- G iv 159 intra saepta
- A vi 804 Nec qui

LUCRETIUS IV	VIRGIL
906. 632 servare tenorem and v 508 conservans usque tenorem	A x 340 servatque . . . tenorem
907. 633 Nunc aliis alius qui . . . Ex- pediam quareve	A xi 314 Nunc ades quae sit . . . Ex- pediam et G iv 149 Nunc age . . . quas . . . ex- pediam
908. 636 Tantaque and 775	A vii 448 Tantaque
909. 663 Nunc facilest	G i 266 Nunc facilis
910. 673 naris adiectus odoris	A vii 480 Obicit . . . naris . . . odore
911. 675 volvat . . . fluctus odorum vi 34 Volvere . . . fluctus	A xii 591 Volvitur ater odor
912. 681 tulerit gressum	G iv 360 gressus inferret A vi 677 tulit gressum A xi 99 gressumque . . . ferebat A ii 753 gressum . . . extuleram A iv 132 odora canum vis
canum vis . . . odorem vi 1222 fida canum vis	
913. 683 candidus anser	A viii 655 argenteus anser
914. 691 oculorum acies	A vi 200 acie . . . oculi
915. 711 voce vocare	A iv 680 vocavi Voce A xii 483 Voce vocat A xii 638 voce vocantem A x 873 voce vocavit
916. 713 (leones) meminere	G i 400 meminere sues E viii 88 (bucula) meminit
917. 716 acremque dolorem Praebent	A ix 321 labores Praebuit A vii 291 acri fixa dolore A xi 709 acrique accensa dolore
918. 720 Exitus . . . liber datur	A vi 894 facilis datur exitus
919. 722 moveant animum	A xi 538 animum . . . movit G iii 521 movere animum
920. 724 simulacra vagari	A vii 89 simulacra . . . volitantia
921. 732 Centauros . . . Scyllarum mem- bra	A vi 286 Centauri . . . Scyllaeque biformes
922. 733 Cerbereasque canum facies	A iii 216 Virginei voluerum voltus
923. 740 Nulla fuit	A vii 51 Nulla fuit
924. 751 Atque oculis	A x 772 Atque oculis
925. 767 Iam pridem	E ii 43 Iam pridem and v 55 G i 503 A i 722 ii 647 v 717 vii 693

## LUCRETIUS IV

## VIRGIL

926. 769 *Bracchiaque in numerum iac-  
tare* G iv 174 *bracchia tollunt In numerum  
and A viii 452  
A v 376 iactat Bracchia*
927. 775 *in uno* and 794. A i 495 *in uno*
928. 785 *Omnia sub* G iv 366 *Omnia sub* and A vii 100
929. 790 *alternis bracchia mittunt* A v 376 *alternaque iactat Bracchia*
930. 820 *In manibus* and vi 1190 G ii 45 *In manibus* and A x 280
931. 829 *apta lacertis* G iv 74 *aptantque lacertos*
932. 836 *Nec fuit* and v 180 G i 491 *Nec fuit*
933. 837 *dictis orare* A iv 219 *orantem dictis  
A vi 124 orabat dictis*
934. 843 *conferre manu* A vii 604 *inferre manu  
A x 876 conferre manu  
A ix 44 conferre manum* and 690 xii  
345 480 678  
A xi 780 *certamina pugnae  
A xii 598 pugnae . . . certamine  
A x 146 certamina belli*
- certamina pugnae* A xi 780 *certamina pugnae  
A xii 598 pugnae . . . certamine  
A x 146 certamina belli*
935. 845 *lucida tela* A v 306 *lucida . . . Spicula*
936. 847 *daret obiectum parmai laeva  
per artem* and v 10 A ii 443 *clipeos . . . sinistris Protecti  
obiiciunt  
G i 122 per artem* and A viii 143 x  
135 xii 632  
A vi 663 *per artis*
937. 849 *mollia strata* A viii 415 *Mollibus e stratis*
938. 862 *exercita motu* G iii 529 *exercita cursu  
A iii 182 exercita fatis*
939. 863 *Multaque per* and 905 v 931  
vi 1267 A ii 397 *Multaque per* and xii 601
940. 869 *amorem opturet edendi* A viii 184 *amor compressus edendi  
A ix 63 fatigat edendi*
941. 893 *Scincet ut* and v 405 vi 135 A xi 371 *Scilicet ut*
942. 904 *gubernaclum contorquet* A iii 561 *rudentem Contorsit*
943. 905 *multaque . . . pondere magno* A ix 512 *Saxa . . . infesto volvebant  
pondere*
944. 907 *Nunc quibus  
somnia per membra quietem  
Inriget* A i 751 *Nunc quibus  
A i 691 per membra quietem Inrigat  
A viii 30 per membra quietem  
A iii 511 fessos sopor inrigat artus  
A v 836 membra quiete  
A x 217 membris . . . quietem*

## LUCRETIVS IV

945. 908 curas e pectore solvat
946. 912 Tu mihi and vi 92
947. 914 pectore dicta
948. 919 Dissoluuntur . . . membra
949. 926 latet . . . ignis
950. 928 igni caeco
951. 931 verba profundam
952. 936 cortice tectae
953. 964 contenta . . . mens
954. 965 In somnis and 972 988
955. 966 componere leges
956. 967 pugnare ac prolia obire
957. 975 Cum iam and v 214
958. 983 Scenaique . . . decores
959. 991 Iactant crura
960. 997 catulorum blanda propago
961. 998 corpus . . . corripere  
corripere instant
962. 1010 visaeque volantes
963. 1013 proelia miscent and v 442  
proelia miscens
964. 1014 Tollunt clamorem
- ibidem and vi 125 175 792  
978 1234
965. 1017 magnis clamoribus omnia com-  
plent
- v 1066 vocibus omnia com-  
plent

## VIRGIL

- A ix 225 Laxabat curas  
G iv 531 animo deponere curas  
G i 302 curasque resolvit
- E viii 6 Tu mihi and A i 78 x 254
- A vii 292 pectore dicta
- A i 92 solvuntur . . . membra and xii  
951
- A iv 2 caeco . . . igni
- A iv 2 caeco . . . igni  
A iv 209 caecique . . . ignes
- A iii 348 verba . . . fundit
- G ii 304 cortice tectus
- G iii 536 Contenta cervice
- A ii 270 In somnis and iii 151 iv 466
- A xii 315 Compositae leges
- A vi 167 pugnans . . . obibat
- A xii 821 Cum iam
- A i 429 Scenis decora
- A xi 638 iactat . . . crura
- G iii 496 canibus blandis
- A iii 176 Corripio . . . corpus  
A iv 572 Corripit e somno corpus  
A i 423 Instant . . . ducere
- A vi 728 vitaeque volantum
- G iii 220 proelia miscent and A x 23  
A xii 628 proelia miscet
- A ii 222 Clamores . . . tollit  
A xi 878 clamorem . . . tollunt  
A iii 672 Clamorem . . . tollit  
A xi 622 Clamorem tollunt  
A xii 462 Tollitur . . . clamor  
A xii 262 Clamorem . . . tollunt
- G iii 500 ibidem and A i 116
- G iv 460 clamore . . . Inplerunt mon-  
tis
- G iv 76 magnisque . . . clamoribus  
A v 341 clamoribus inplet

LUCRETIUS IV	VIRGIL
966. 1020 montibus altis and v 313 492 663 vi 735 vi 963 altis montibus altas	G iv 112 montibus altis A viii 692 montibus altos
967. 1021 praecipitent ad terram cor- pore toto	A iv 253 toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
968. 1024 Flumen item sitiens aut fon- tem propter amoenum	A ix 680 Sive Padi ripis Athesim seu propter amoenum
969. 1048 saucia amore	A iv 1 saucia cura
970. 1049 cadunt in volnus	A x 488 Corruit in volnus
971. 1058 hinc . . . nomen	A x 145 hinc nomen
972. 1060 successit . . . cura	A ii 595 cura recessit
973. 1064 convertere mentem	A viii 440 advertite mentem
974. 1065 umorem conlectum	G i 114 Collectum humorem
975. 1067 Et servare	A x 502 Et servare
976. 1068 Ulcus enim vivescit et inve- terascit alendo	G iii 454 Ulceris os alitur vitium vivitque tegendo
977. 1069 Inque dies and v 483 706 733 1105 1279 1307 1370	G iii 553 Inque dies
978. 1072 animi . . . motus	G iv 86 motus animorum
979. 1079 premunt arte	G iv 297 premunt artis
980. 1082 stimuli	G iii 210 stimulos . . . amoris
981. 1084 frangit Venus inter amorem Blandaue refrenat morsus admixta voluptas	G iii 137 Venerem . . . recondat A v 655 inter amorem G iii 127 blando . . . labori G iii 130 nota voluptas
982. 1087 corpore flammam	G iii 271 flamma medullis
983. 1090 Tam . . . dira cuppedine	G i 37 tam dira cupido and A vi.373 721 A ix 185 dira cupido
984. 1091 adsumitur intus	A vii 192 intus templo
985. 1094 hominis . . . facie pulchroque	A iii 426 hominis facies et pulchro
986. 1096 spes raptast saepe misella	A i 352 vana spe lusit amantem
987. 1098 Non datur	A i 409 Non datur
988. 1099 laticum simulacra frustraue laborat and v 1430 vi 396 frustraue laborant	A iv 512 latices simulatos G iii 97 frustraue laborem
989. 1100 In medioque v 486 In medio and vi 1006	A xii 118 In medioque E iii 40 In medio and G iii 16 A v 110 vi 282 viii 588 675

LUCRETIUS IV	VIRGIL
1100 sitit torrenti flumine	E vii 52 torrentia flumina G iv 425 torrens sitientis
990. 1101 simulacris ludit amantes	A i 408 Ludis imaginibus A i 352 lusit amantem
991. 1105 flore . . . Aetatis	E vii 4 florentes aetatibus
992. 1107 Venus ut muliebria conserat arva	G iii 136 genitali arvo
993. 1115 se erupit	G iv 368 se erumpit
994. 1121 absumunt viris	A vii 301 Absumptae . . . vires
995. 1127 Auro includuntur . . . vestis	G ii 464 Inlusasque auro vestes A xi 488 incluserat auro and xii 430 A xii 210 aere decoro Inludit
996. 1131 Eximia veste et victu	A i 445 Egregiam et facilem victu
997. 1135 animus se forte remordet	A i 261 te cura remordet
998. 1136 Desidiose agere aetatem	G iii 377 Otia agunt
999. 1137 in ambiguo verbum iaculata reliquit	A v 326 ambiguumve relinquit A ii 98 voces In volgum ambiguas
1000. 1152 Aut quae	A x 642 Aut quae
1001. 1156 in honore rigere	A ii 88 regumque rigebat
1002. 1178 postisque superbos	A ii 504 postes . . . superbi
1003. 1179 foribus miser oscula figit	A ii 490 postis atque oscula figunt A i 687 oscula dulcia figet G ii 461 foribus . . . superbis
1004. 1180 Quem si	A i 546 Quem si
1005. 1185 Veneres nostras	E iii 68 meae Veneri
1006. 1191 humanis . . . rebus	A x 152 humanis . . . rebus
1107. 1198 Et pecudes	A iv 636 Et pecudes
1008. 1204 Quom interea	A viii 213 Interea cum
1009. 1210 summis ex viribus	A v 226 summis . . . viribus and i 531
1010. 1212 vulta parentum	G iv 477 ora parentum and A vi 300
1011. 1219 referant proavorum saepe fi- guras	A iv 329 te tamen ore referret
1224 Maiorum refert voltus	
1012. 1235 exigat aevom v 82 agere aevom and vi 58	A x 53 Exigat hic aevum A xi 569 exegit . . . aevum A x 235 aevumque agitare



## LUCRETIUS IV

1013. 1237 *aras . . . altaria*  
*adolentque altaria donis*

1014. 1252 *puellos Suscipere*

1015. 1260 *vita colatur*

1016. 1263 *blanda voluptas*

1017. 1264 *more ferarum* and v 932  
 vi 198 *ferarum more*

1018. 1271 *pectore fluctus*

1019. 1272 *sulcum*

1020. 1280 *femina factis*

## VIRGIL

E v 65 *aras . . . altaria*

E viii 64 *altaria . . . adole*

G iv 379 *adolescunt ignibus arae*

A xi 50 *cumulatque altaria donis*

A v 54 *suis altaria donis*

A vii 71 *adolet . . . altaria*

A iv 327 *suscepta fuisset . . . suboles*

G ii 532 *vitam coluere*

G iii 130 *nota voluptas*

A iv 551 *more ferae*

A v 182 *pectore fluctus*

G iii 136 *sulcos*

A i 364 *femina facti*

## BOOK V

	LUCRETIVS	VIRGIL
1021.	1 Quis potis est dignum . . . pro rerum maiestate	A ix 252 Quae vobis quae digna viri pro laudibus istis Praemia posse rear solvi
1022.	3 Quisve	A xii 621 Quisve
1023.	8 deus ille fuit deus inclute Memmi	E v 64 deus deus ille Menalca
1024.	12 clara luce and 779 clara . . . luce ii 1032 praeclara luce	A i 588 clara . . . luce
1025.	14 Ceres fertur fruges . . . mor- talibus instituisse	G i 147 Ceres . . . mortalis vertere terram Instituit
1026.	15 Vitigeni laticem . . . institu- isse	A i 686 laticemque Lyaeum A vi 69 templum Instituum
1027.	20 Ex quo	A v 47 Ex quo and viii 47
1028.	26 Lernaeanque pestis	A viii 300 Lernaean . . . anguis
1029.	27 horrens Arcadius sus	G iii 255 Sabellicus exacuit sus G iv 407 sus horridus A iii 390 ilicibus sus
1030.	28 tripectora tergemini vis Gery- onai	A vi 289 forma tricorporis umbrae A vi 417 latratu . . . trifauci A viii 202 Tergemini nece Geryonae
1031.	29 Et Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem	A i 752 quales Diomedis equi A x 581 Diomedis equos G ii 140 (tauri) spirantes naribus ignem and A vii 281 G iii 85 volvit sub naribus ignem A viii 304 spirantemque ignibus ip- sum
1032.	30 Ismara propter	E vi 30 Ismarus Orphea
1033.	32 Aureaque . . . mala Hesperidum . . . mala	E iii 71 Aurea mala E viii 52 aurea . . . Mala E vi 61 Hesperidum . . . mala
1034.	33 Asper acerba tuens	A vi 467 et torva tuentem A ix 794 Asper acerba tuens A xii 398 Stabat acerba fremens G iii 149 Asper acerba sonans

## LUCRETIVS V

## VIRGIL

33	<i>immani corpore serpens</i>	A viii 330 <i>asperque immani corpore Thybris</i>
1035.	34 <i>amplexus stirpem</i>	A iii 427 <i>immani corpore pristis</i> A v 372 <i>immani corpore qui se</i> A ii 214 <i>Corpora . . . amplexus</i> G ii 367 <i>amplexae stirpibus</i>
1036.	35 <i>pelagique severa</i>	A vi 374 <i>amnemque severum</i>
1037.	36 <i>Quo neque</i>	G iv 9 <i>Quo neque</i> and A x 679
1038.	41 <i>Per nemora . . . silvasque profundas</i>	E viii 86 <i>Per nemora</i> G ii 391 <i>saltusque profundi</i> A vii 515 <i>silvae . . . profundae</i>
1039.	42 <i>Quae loca</i>	A vii 131 <i>Quae loca</i>
1040.	48 <i>luxus desidiaequae</i>	A ix 615 <i>Desidiae cordi</i>
1041.	53 <i>dare dicta</i>	A ii 790 <i>dicta dedit</i> and vi 628 vii 471 541 x 633 xii 81 441 A v 852 <i>dicta dabat</i> and ix 431 A x 600 <i>Dicta dabas</i>
1042.	54 <i>Atque omnem</i>	A vii 74 <i>Atque omnem</i>
1043.	57 <i>Foedere sint</i>	A i 62 <i>foedere certo</i>
1044.	61 <i>Nec posse durare per aevom</i>	A i 38 <i>Nec posse</i> and ii 177 G ii 100 <i>durare per annos</i>
1045.	63 <i>quem vita reliquit</i>	A vi 735 <i>lumine vita reliquit</i> G iii 547 <i>vitam . . . relinquunt</i> A x 819 <i>vita . . . Concessit . . . corpusque reliquit</i> A v 517 <i>vitamque reliquit</i>
1046.	68 <i>terram caelum mare sidera solem Lunaique globum</i>  <i>mare sidera</i> and 115 453	A vi 724 <i>caelum ac terras camposque liquentis Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra</i>  A xii 197 <i>mare sidera</i>
1047.	73 <i>divom metus insinuarit Pectora</i>	A ii 228 <i>per pectora cunctis Insinuat pavor</i>
1048.	75 <i>simulacraequae divom</i>	A ii 517 <i>divom . . . simulacra</i>
1049.	77 <i>vi flectat</i>	G i 169 <i>vi flexa</i>
1050.	86 <i>Rursus in</i> and vi 62 871 <i>antiquas . . . religiones</i>	G i 98 <i>Rursus in</i> and A ii 655 xii 784 A ii 188 <i>antiqua . . . religione</i>
1051.	91 <i>plura moremur</i> vi 245 <i>plura morabor</i>	A v 381 <i>plura moratus</i>
1052.	92 <i>maria ac terras caelumque</i> 592 <i>maria ac terras . . . caelumque</i>	A i 58 <i>maria ac terras caelumque</i>

## LUCRETIVS V

1053. 95 dies dabit exitio  
multosque per annos
1054. 96 ruet moles et machina mundi
1055. 97 Nec me animi fallit . . . quam
1056. 99 quam difficile id mihi sit per-  
vincere dictis
1057. 105 Forsitan et and 610
1058. 109 horrisono . . . fragore
1059. 113 Multa tibi  
expediam doctis . . . dictis
1060. 118 Pendere eos poenas . . . pro  
scelere omnis
1061. 134 Quid si
1062. 142 Putribus in glebis
1063. 150 tactum suffugit
1064. 160 Nec fas
1065. 163 ab imo evertere
1066. 168 (immortales) ante quietos
1067. 173 amorem accendere
1068. 178 retinebit blanda voluptas
1069. 181 et ipsa and vi 510
1070. 186 dedit specimen natura creandi
1071. 190 omnia pertemptare
1072. 201 montes silvaeque ferarum
1073. 202 Possedere tenent  
rupes vastaeque paludes

## VIRGIL

- G iii 480 genus omne neci . . . dedit
- G iv 208 multosque per annos and  
A i 31
- G iii 47 per annos
- A ii 363 multos . . . per annos and  
715 ix 85
- E iv 50 nutantem pondere mundum
- G iii 289 Nec sum animi dubius . . .  
Quam
- G iii 289 verbis ea vincere magnum
- A ii 506 Forsitan et
- A ix 54 clamore . . . fremituque
- A i 334 Multa tibi
- A iii 379 Expediam dictis
- A vi 759 Expediam dictis
- A vi 20 pendere poenas
- A vii 595 pendetis . . . poenas
- A x 669 expendere poenas
- A xi 258 scelerum poenas expendi-  
mus omnes
- A i 347 scelere . . . omnis
- E v 9 Quid si and A v 410
- G i 44 putris se gleba resolvit
- A ii 12 luctuque refugit
- A x 804 diffugit arator
- A ix 208 Nec fas and xi 181
- A ii 625 ex imo verti
- A iv 379 ea cura quietos
- A iv 54 inflammavit amore
- G iii 130 nota voluptas Sollicitat
- G ii 356 et ipsa and A v 407
- G ii 241 dabit specimen
- G ii 9 natura creandis
- G iii 250 pertemptet equorum
- E ii 5 Montibus et silvis
- E v 28 montesque feri silvaeque
- A iii 646 silvis . . . ferarum
- G ii 144 Inplevere tenent
- A i 162 vastae rupes
- A xii 745 vasta palus

## LUCRETIVS V

1074. 203 Et mare quod  
 1075. 207 Sentibus obducatur  
 ni vis humana  
 1076. 209 Ingemere et terram pressis  
 proscindere aratris Si non  
 fecundas vertentes vomere  
 glebas  
 1077. 212 Sponte sua nequeant liquidas  
 existere in auras  
 1078. 213 magno quaesita labore  
 1079. 215 nimis . . . fervoribus  
 1080. 216 gelidaeque pruinae and vi 529  
 1081. 217 turbine vexant  
 1082. 225 Nixibus . . . profudit  
 1083. 226 Vagituque locum . . . complet  
 1084. 227 Cui tantum  
 1085. 230 infracta loquella  
 1086. 231 tempore caeli  
 1087. 232 moenibus altis  
 1088. 253 Pulveris exhalat nebulam nu-  
 besque volantis  
 1089. 256 Imbribus et ripas radentia  
 flumina rodunt  
 1090. 259 Omniparens . . . terra  
 1091. 262 decursus aquarum  
 1092. 265 Tollitur in and vi 507

## VIRGIL

- A viii 149 Et mare quod  
 G ii 411 obducunt sentibus  
 G i 198 ni vis humana  
 G i 45 aratro Ingemere  
 G i 45 depresso . . . aratro  
 G i 44 gleba resolvit  
 G i 97 proscisso quae suscitatur  
 terga  
 G ii 237 terram proscindere  
 G ii 354 diducere terram  
 G ii 356 presso exereere solum sub  
 vomere  
 G ii 47 Sponte sua quae se tollunt in  
 luminis oras  
 G i 404 liquido . . . in aere  
 G i 197 multo spectata labore  
 G i 134 sulcis frumenti quaereret  
 herbam  
 G iii 154 mediis fervoribus  
 G i 43 gelidus canis cum montibus  
 humor  
 G ii 263 gelidaeque pruinae  
 G i 320 turbine nigro  
 G iv 199 nixibus edunt  
 A iii 313 Inplevit clamore locum  
 A vi 502 Cui tantum  
 A v 842 ore loquelas  
 G iv 100 caeli tempore  
 A i 95 moenibus altis and iii 322 ix  
 805 x 469  
 A xii 705 alta . . . Moenia  
 G ii 217 Quae tenuem exhalat nebu-  
 lam fumosque volucris  
 A viii 593 Pulveream nubem  
 A viii 62 flumina cernis Stringentem  
 ripas et pingua culta secantem  
 A vi 595 Terrae omnipotentis  
 G iv 136 cursus . . . aquarum  
 A xi 745 Tollitur in and xii 462

## LUCRETIVS V

1093. 266 verrentes aequora venti and  
388 vi 624
1094. 267 radiisque retexens and 389
1095. 269 retroque remanat
1096. 270 caput amnibus omnis and vi  
636  
v 293 lucis caput
1097. 271 fluit agmine dulci
1098. 272 Qua via secta and vi 638
1099. 274 in horas
1100. 279 cessat gigni
1101. 281 liquidi fons luminis
1102. 295 pendentes lychni
1103. 296 pingues multa caligine taedae
1104. 304 Et primum
1105. 310 Posse neque
1106. 318 circum supraque
1107. 319 Continet amplexu
1108. 327 Non alias
1109. 329 famae monimentis
1110. 331 exordia cepit
1111. 337 Nunc ego
1112. 339 Sed periisse
1113. 341 ex imbris adsiduis exisse  
rapaces Per terras amnes

## VIRGIL

- A i 43 aequora ventis  
A v 763 aequora venti  
A iii 668 Verrimus . . . aequora  
A iii 208 caerula verrunt  
A viii 674 Aequora verrebant  
G iii 201 simul aequora verrens
- A iv 119 radiisque retexerit and v 65
- G i 200 ac retro sublapsa referri
- G iv 319 caput adstitit amnis
- A viii 65 caput urbibus
- G i 322 venit agmen aquarum  
A ii 782 leni fluit agmine
- A vi 899 viam secat  
A x 307 retrahitque pedem . . . unda  
G i 238 via secta
- E x 73 in horas
- E ii 59 gemere . . . cessabit
- G ii 200 liquidi . . . fontes  
G iv 18 liquidi fontes  
G ii 376 liquidos . . . fontes  
G iii 529 fontes liquidi
- A i 726 dependent lychni
- E vii 49 taedae pingues . . . adsidua  
fuligine  
A vi 214 pingues taedis
- A v 220 Et primum and v 540
- A xi 703 Posse neque
- A vii 32 circum supraque
- A ii 490 Amplexaeque tenent
- G i 487 Non alias
- A iii 102 monumenta virorum
- G iv 316 experientia cepit
- E vi 6 Nunc ego
- A ix 140 Sed periisse
- G i 322 inmensum caelo venit agmen  
aquarum  
G i 115 amnis abundans Exit  
A ii 496 spumeus amnis Exiit  
G iii 142 fluvios . . . rapacis

## LUCRETIVS V

1114. 350 Atque illi  
 1115. 373 leti praeclusast ianua caelo  
 1116. 375 immani et vasto respectat  
       hiatu  
 1117. 381 pio . . . bello  
 1118. 383 dari finem  
       vapor omnis  
 1119. 385 neque adhuc  
 1120. 387 ex alto gurgite ponti  
 1121. 388 verrentes aequora (see no.  
       1093)  
 1122. 395 umor regnarit  
 1123. 396 Ignis . . . superavit  
       394 superantior ignis  
 1124. 397 solis equorum  
 1125. 398 per omnis and 784  
 1126. 399 At pater omnipotens  
 1127. 402 aeternam . . . lampada mundi  
 1128. 403 equos iunxit  
 1129. 427 volgata per aevom

## VIRGIL

- A x 572 Atque illi and xii 710  
 G iii 170 Atque illis  
 A ii 661 patet isti ianua leto  
 A vi 237 vastoque inmanis hiatu  
 A vi 612 arma . . . Impia  
 A i 241 das finem  
 A i 199 dabit . . . finem  
 A v 698 vapor omnis  
 A i 547 neque adhuc and x 855  
 A vi 310 gurgite ab alto and vii 704  
 A xii 114 alto . . . gurgite  
 E vi 76 gurgite in alto  
 A iii 208 caerula verrunt  
 G ii 307 (ignis) regnat  
 A ii 311 Volcano superante  
 A xii 115 Solis equi  
 G i 482 per omnis and iv 221  
 A ii 498 viii 26 ix 38 438 498 xi 422  
 A vi 592 At pater omnipotens  
 A vii 770 Tum Pater omnipotens  
 A ii 687 At pater and v 545 700 vi  
       679 xii 697  
 A vii 141 Hic pater omnipotens  
 G ii 325 Tum pater omnipotens and  
       A x 100  
 A xii 178 Et pater omnipotens  
 A i 60 Sed pater omnipotens  
 A iv 25 Vel pater omnipotens  
 A viii 398 Nec pater omnipotens  
 A ii 154 aeterni ignes  
 A i 568 equos . . . iungit  
 G iii 114 Iungere equos  
 A v 817 Iungit equos  
 A vii 724 iungit . . . equos  
 A xii 735 iunctos . . . equos  
 A i 457 volgata per orbem  
 A viii 554 volgata per urbem

## LUCRETIVS V

1130. 431 maris et caeli  
 1131. 433 Altivolans  
 1132. 438 discludere mundum  
 1133. 449 sq.  
 1134. 452 quanto magis . . . Tam magis  
 1135. 461 Aurea . . . lumina solis  
 1136. 462 rubent . . . lumina solis  
 1137. 463 Exhalantque lacus nebulam  
 1138. 466 subtexunt nubila caelum  
       vi 482 subtexit caerulea nimbis  
 1139. 467 levis . . . aether  
 1140. 473 maximus aether  
 1141. 474 Quod neque  
 1142. 481 ponti plaga  
 1143. 487 salsus de corpore sudor  
 1144. 488 camposque natantis and vi 405  
       1142  
       vi 267 camposque natare  
 1145. 500 liquidissimus aether  
 1146. 503 omnia verti  
 1147. 504 turbare procellis  
 1148. 514 sidera mundi  
 1149. 518 signa ferantur  
 1150. 519 rapidi . . . aestus  
 1151. 520 et ignes and vi 200  
 1152. 525 per caelum pascentes  
 1153. 529 plurisque . . . disponere causas  
 1154. 548 origine mundi  
 1155. 559 saltu . . . corpus  
 1156. 576 iactat de corpore lucem  
 1157. 595 exigua . . . parte  
 1158. 598 fontem . . . erumpere lumen

## VIRGIL

- A v 802 caelique marisque and vii  
 301 x 695  
 G iii 107 volat . . . axis  
 E vi 35 discludere Nerea ponto  
 E vi 31 sq.  
 G iii 309 Quam magis . . . Laeta  
 magis  
 G iv 51 sol aureus  
 A xii 77 Aurora rubebit  
 G ii 217 Quae tenuem exhalat nebu-  
 lam  
 A iii 582 caelum subtexere fumo  
 G i 406 levem . . . aethera and 409  
 A viii 239 maximus . . . aether  
 G iv 198 Quod neque  
 A vii 226 oceano . . . plagarum  
 A ii 173 salsusque per artus Sudor  
 A vi 724 camposque liquentes  
 G i 372 Rura natant  
 G iii 198 campique natantes  
 G i 404 liquido . . . in aere  
 A vii 65 liquidum trans aera  
 A vii 309 omnia verti  
 G iii 259 turbata procellis  
 G i 232 mundi . . . astra  
 A viii 212 signa ferebant  
 A viii 498 Signaque ferre  
 A vi 198 Signa ferant  
 E ii 10 rapido . . . aestu  
 A i 743 et ignes  
 E i 60 pascentur in aethere  
 A iii 32 causas . . . temptare latentes  
 G ii 336 origine mundi  
 A xii 287 corpora saltu  
 A vii 527 lucem sub nubila iactant  
 A x 128 partem exiguam  
 G iv 368 caput . . . erumpit Enipeus



## LUCRETIVS V

1159. 600 Undique conveniunt  
 1160. 604 ab igni and vi 968  
 1161. 610 sol . . . lampade lucens  
 1162. 631 tendere cursum  
  
 1163. 641 reiciat gelidis a frigoris um-  
 bris  
  
 1164. 648 aetheris orbis  
  
 1165. 650 obruit . . . caligine terras  
 1166. 651 Aut ubi and 1066 vi 114  
 longo cursu and vi 179  
 1167. 652 efflavit languidus ignis  
 1168. 656 per oras  
 1169. 657 Aetheris auroram  
 1170. 673 inpubem molli pubescere veste  
  
 1171. 682 sol . . . currens  
 1172. 689 medio cursu flatus  
  
 1173. 690 aequato . . . discrimine  
 1174. 692 tempora serpens  
 1175. 696 certis in partibus  
 1176. 697 Sub terris  
 1177. 699 noctes hiberno tempore longae  
 Cessant  
 1178. 712 per orbem  
  
 1179. 719 Nec potis  
 cassum lumine and 757 cas-  
 sum . . . lumine  
 1180. 735 Difficilest ratione docere et  
 vincere verbis  
 1181. 742 Pulverulenta Ceres

## VIRGIL

- A ix 720 Undique conveniunt  
 G i 234 ab igni  
 A iv 6 Phoebeia lustrabat lampade  
 A i 410 gressum . . . tendit  
 A xii 909 extendere cursus  
 A v 834 cursum contendere  
  
 G iii 357 pallentis . . . discutit um-  
 bras  
 A xi 210 dimoverat umbram  
 E ii 8 umbras et frigora  
  
 G i 337 caeli . . . orbis  
 A viii 137 aetherios . . . orbis  
  
 A vi 267 caligine mersas  
 G i 445 Aut ubi and ii 107 iv 49 A  
 xi 737 xii 523  
 A iii 116 longo . . . cursu  
 A vii 786 efflantem faucibus ignis  
 A x 477 per oras  
  
 A vi 535 Aurora . . . aetheris cursu  
 A viii 160 genas vestibat flore iu-  
 venta  
  
 A ii 694 Stella . . . cucurrit  
 A iv 184 Nocte volat caeli medio ter-  
 raeque  
  
 A v 154 aequo discrimine  
 E viii 12 tempora circum . . . serpere  
 G i 231 certis . . . partibus  
 G i 182 Sub terris  
 G ii 482 Hiberni vel quae tardis mora  
 noctibus obstet  
  
 E viii 9 per orbem and G i 505 A i  
 457 602 x 783 xi 257 694  
  
 A iii 671 Nec potis  
 A ii 85 cassum lumine  
  
 G iii 289 verbis ea vincere magnum  
 Quam sit  
 G i 66 Pulverulenta coquat

## LUCRETIVS V

1182. 751 Solis item quoque defectus  
lunaeque latebras
1183. 762 vicissim Lumine et oppressum  
solem
1184. 764 Menstrua
1185. 781 in luminis oras Tollere
1186. 782. incertis ererint committere  
ventis
1187. 786 Arboribus datumst variis ex-  
inde per auras Crescendi  
magnum inmissis certamen  
habenis
1188. 793 de caelo cecidisse
1189. 794 salsis . . . lacunis
1190. 802 Ova relinquebant
1191. 806 umor superabat in arvis
1192. 809 Quos ubi
1193. 818 novitas mundi
1194. 822 Terra . . . animal . . . fudit  
Omne
1195. 823 animal . . . in magnis baccha-  
tur montibu' passim
1196. 835 terram status excipit alter
1197. 840 Orba pedum  
manuum viduata
1198. 851 genitalia . . . Semina
1199. 857 vesci vitalibus auras
- 1199a. 858 Aut dolus aut virtus
- 1199b. 862 genus acre leonum saevaue  
saecla
- 1199c. 866 Lanigeraeque . . . pecudes
1200. 867 Omnia sunt
1201. 868 pacemque secuta

## VIRGIL

- G ii 478 Defectus solis varios luna-  
que labores
- A iv 80 lumenque obscura vicissim  
Luna premit
- G i 353 menstrua Luna
- G ii 47 tollunt in luminis oras
- G ii 332 se gramina tuto Credere  
A x 69 committere ventis  
A xi 560 dubiis committere auris
- G ii 363 se laetus ad auras Palmae  
agit laxis inmissis habenis  
A viii 95 variisque . . . Arboribus  
A v 662 inmissis . . . habenis  
A vi 1 inmittit habenas
- G i 487 caelo ceciderunt
- G iii 365 totae . . . lacunae
- G iii 438 ova relinquens
- G ii 331 superat tener omnibus humor
- A iii 347 Quos ubi
- G ii 336 prima . . . origine mundi
- E iv 19 tellus . . . fundet acantho  
G i 13 Fudit equum  
A viii 139 vertice fudit
- E vi 40 per ignaros errent animalia  
montis
- G ii 345 excipiunt caeli indulgentia  
terras
- G iv 310 Trunca pedum  
G iv 518 numquam viduata pruinis
- G ii 324 genitalia semina
- A i 387 auras Vitalis carpis
- A i 546 si vescitur aura Aetheria
- A iii 339 vescitur aura  
A ii 390 dolus an virtus  
G ii 167 genus acre virum
- G iii 264 genus acre luporum  
G ii 151 saeva leonum semina  
G iii 287 Lanigeros . . . greges
- A x 516 Omnia sunt
- A x 66 Bella sequi

## LUCRETIVS V

1202. 875 *praedae . . . iacebant*  
 1203. 883 *tribus actis*  
 1204. 888 *Tum demum*  
       *florente iuventas Occipit et*  
       *. . . vestit lanugine malas*  
 1205. 892 *rabidis canibus succinctas . . .*  
       *Scyllas*  
 1206. 901 *corpora fulva leonum*  
 1207. 905 *Prima leo*  
       *media ipsa*  
       *Chimaera Ore foras . . . flaret*  
       *. . . flammam*  
 1208. 906 *acrem . . . flammam*  
 1209. 911 *Aurea . . . flumina . . . Flux-*  
       *isse*  
 1210. 914 *maria alta*  
 1211. 915 *Et manibus and vi 795 1210*  
 1212. 917 *tellus animalia fudit*  
 1213. 925 *At genus*  
       *humanum . . . Durius*  
 1214. 926 *tellus quod dura creasset*  
 1215. 933 *Nec robustus erat curvi mode-*  
       *rator aratri Quisquam and*  
       *vi 1253*

## VIRGIL

- A ix 485 *praeda . . . iaces*  
 G iii 190 *tribus exactis*  
 G iii 205 *Tum demum and A vi 330*  
       573 ix 815 xii 6  
 A viii 160 *prima genas vestibat flore*  
       *iuventas*  
 A vii 162 *primaevo flore iuventus*  
 A x 324 *prima lanugine malas*  
 E vi 75 *succinctam latrantibus in-*  
       *guina monstis*  
 A i 200 *Scyllaeam rabiem*  
 A iii 432 *Scyllam et caeruleis cani-*  
       *bus*  
 G iv 408 *fulva cervice leaena*  
 A iv 159 *fulvum . . . leonem*  
 A viii 552 *fulva leonis*  
 A ii 722 *fulvique . . . leonis*  
 A iii 426 *Prima hominis facies*  
 G ii 297 *media ipsa*  
 A vi 288 *flamnisque armata Chimaera*  
 G iv 409 *acrem flammae*  
 G ii 165 *rivos . . . auro plurima fluxit*  
 G ii 479 *maria alta and A x 197*  
 G iv 15 *Et manibus*  
 E iv 19 *tellus Mixtaque . . . fundet*  
 G i 13 *Fudit equum . . . tellus*  
 G ii 460 *Fundit . . . tellus*  
 G iv 208 *At genus and A iii 675*  
 G i 63 *homines nati durum genus*  
 G ii 341 *virumque Ferrea progenies*  
       *duris caput extulit arvis*  
 A viii 316 *Quis neque mos neque cul-*  
       *tus erat nec iungere tauros*  
 E iii 42 *curvus arator*  
 E iv 41 *Robustus . . . tauris iuga sol-*  
       *vet arator*  
 G i 494 *Agricola incurvo terram*  
       *molitus aratro*  
 G i 170 *curvi . . . aratri*  
 G ii 189 *curvis . . . aratris*

## LUCRETIVS V

1216. 934 scibat ferro molirier arva  
 1217. 935 nova . . . virgulta  
 1218. 937 Quod sol atque imbres dede-  
 rant quod terra creatat  
 Sponte sua  
 1219. 939 Glandiferas . . . quercus  
 1220. 942 Plurima . . . tellus . . . ferebat  
 vi 663 tellus . . . fert  
 1221. 944 miseris mortalibus ampla  
 iii 60 miseros homines  
 1222. 945 sedare sitim fluvii fontesque  
 vocabant  
 1223. 947 Claru' citat  
 1224. 948 silvestria templa tenebant  
 Nympharum  
 1225. 951 viridi stillantia musco  
 1226. 955 cavos montis  
 1227. 958 Nec commune bonum poterant  
 spectare neque ullis  
 1228. 959 nec legibus uti  
 1229. 962 iungebat corpora amantum  
 1230. 969 Saetigeris . . . subus and vi  
 974 saetigeris subus  
 1231. 972 plangore . . . magno  
 per agros and 1102 1366 vi  
 642  
 1232. 980 terras aeterna teneret Nox  
 1233. 984 saxea tecta  
 1234. 985 Spumigeri suis adventu validi-  
 que leonis

## VIRGIL

- A vii 157 fossa Moliturque locum  
 G i 494 above  
 G ii 2 silvestria . . . Virgulta  
 G ii 500 Quos rami ructus quos ipsa  
 volentia rura Sponte tulere sua  
 G i 8 Chaoniam . . . glandem  
 G i 148 glandes atque arbuta  
 G i 127 tellus Omnia liberius . . .  
 ferebat  
 E iv 39 feret . . . tellus  
 A iii 95 tulit tellus  
 G iii 66 miseris mortalibus aevi  
 G iii 529 Pocula sunt fontes liquidi  
 atque . . . Flumina  
 A vii 141 Clarus ab alto Intonuit  
 E iii 9 Et quo sed faciles Nymphae  
 risere sacello  
 A i 168 Nympharum domus  
 G iii 16 templumque tenebit  
 G iv 18 stagna virentia musco  
 G ii 186 cava montis convalle  
 A viii 316 Quis neque mos neque cul-  
 tus erat nec iungere tauros  
 A vii 203 nec legibus aequam  
 A viii 485 iungebat corpora vivis  
 A xii 170 Saetigeras . . . suis  
 A vii 17 Saetigerasque sues  
 A xi 198 Saetigerosque sues  
 A iv 668 magnis plangoribus  
 G i 81 per agros and ii 54 346 iv 522  
 A iv 163 vii 551  
 A iv 461 nox . . . terras obscura te-  
 neret  
 G i 468 aeternam . . . noctem and A  
 x 746 xii 310  
 A iv 163 diversa . . . Tecta  
 A iv 158 Spumantemque . . . aprum  
 aut fulvum . . . leonem

## LUCRETIVS V

## VIRGIL

1235. 986	intempesta cedebant nocte	G i 247 intempesta . . . nox A iii 587 nox intempesta and xii 846 G iii 228 excessit
1236. 987	instrata cubilia fronde	G iii 230 instrato saxa cubili
1237. 989	Dulcia linquebant . . . lumina	A iii 140 Linquebant dulcis animas
1238. 992	Et nemora silvasque replebat	G ii 208 Et nemora A ii 679 omne replebat
1239. 1000	Una dies dabat exitio nec turbida ponti Aequora	G iii 480 neci . . . dedit A v 696 Turbidus imber aqua G i 130 pontumque moveri
1240. 1001	virosque	A ii 797 virosque and vi 336 ix 796 xii 688
1241. 1004	placidi pellacia ponti	A vi 848 salis placidi voltum
1242. 1005	in fraudem	A x 72 in fraudem
1243. 1007	penuria . . . cibi . . . dabat leto . . . dabat	A vii 113 penuria adegit edendi A v 806 daret leto A xi 172 dat . . . leto and xii 328
1244. 1012	coniuncta viro	E viii 32 coniuncta viro
1245. 1014	Tum genus	A v 737 Tum genus
1246. 1017	puerique parentum	A xi 216 puerique parentibus
1247. 1022	Vocibus et and 1044	A i 671 Vocibus et
1248. 1045	Tempore eodem	G i 483 tempore eodem
1249. 1046	vocibus usi	A i 64 vocibus usa est
1250. 1048	prima potestas	A x 100 prima potestas
1251. 1051	Non poterat	A xii 776 Non poterat
1252. 1057	Si genus humanum	A i 542 Si genus humanum
1253. 1064	duros nudantia dentes	G iii 514 nudis . . . dentibus artus G ii 378 durique . . . Dentes G i 261 durum . . . dentem
1254. 1074	florenti aetate	E vii 4 florentes aetatibus
1255. 1075	Pinnigeri . . . amoris saevit . . . fremitum . . . nari- bus edit	A i 663 aligerum . . . Amorem G iii 85 fremens volvit sub naribus
1256. 1076	patulis . . . naribus	G i 376 patulis . . . naribus
1257. 1080	Fluctibus in salso	A v 237 salsos . . . in fluctus and 775
1258. 1081	(volucres) iaciunt voces	G i 410 corvi . . . voces . . . ingemi- nant
1259. 1084	Raucisonos cantus	A ix 125 Rauca sonans

## LUCRETIVS V

1260. 1085 Corvorumque greges  
aquam dicuntur et imbres  
Poscere
1261. 1088 varias . . . voces
1262. 1092 detulit in terram
1263. 1096 Et ramosa
1264. 1098 viribus ignis
1265. 1106 et igni and vi 395
1266. 1107 corde vigeabant
1267. 1108 Condere . . . urbis  
arcemque locare
1268. 1123 ad summum succedere honorem
1269. 1125 fulmen deicit ictos
1270. 1128 regere imperio res  
regna tenere
1271. 1129 sanguine sudent
1272. 1130 Angustum per iter
1273. 1137 soliorum et scepra
1274. 1144 Iuraque constituere
1275. 1149 legibus aequis
1276. 1150 homines . . . colere aevom
1277. 1167 festis . . . celebrare diebus
1278. 1175 Aeternamque dabant vitam
1279. 1177 Et tamen omnino
1280. 1188 sedes . . . locarunt
1281. 1190 Luna dies et nox et noctis  
signa severa Noctivagaeque  
faces caeli
1282. 1197 minoribu' nostris
1283. 1198 velatum

## VIRGIL

- G i 382 Corvorum . . . exercitus  
G i 388 cornix plena pluviam vocat
- A vii 90 varias . . . voces
- A ix 19 Detulit in terras
- E vii 30 Et ramosa
- G iii 99 viribus ignis
- A ii 210 et igni and vii 577
- G i 123 mortalia corda
- A i 5 conderet urbem  
A i 522 condere . . . urbem  
A ii 33 arce locari  
A xi 246 urbem . . . condebat
- A xii 235 Succedet fama vivusque  
per ora feretur
- G i 333 Ceraunia . . . Deicit  
A vi 581 Fulmine deiecti
- A vi 851 regere imperio populos  
A i 230 regis imperiis  
A vii 735 regna teneret
- A ii 582 sudant sanguine
- G i 380 Angustum . . . terens iter  
A ii 332 angusta viarum
- A x 852 solio sceptrisque
- A i 426 Iura . . . legunt
- A vii 203 legibus aequam
- G ii 532 veteres vitam coluere
- G i 268 festis . . . exercere diebus  
G ii 527 dies agitat festos  
A vi 70 festosque dies
- A xii 879 vitam dedit aeternam
- A ix 248 Non tamen omnino
- A i 247 sedesque locavit  
A ii 525 sede locavit
- A x 215 dies . . . almaque curru Noctivago Phoebe  
A vii 138 noctisque orientia signa
- A i 733 nostros . . . minores
- A iii 405 velare comas

## LUCRETIVS V

1284. 1199 Vertier ad lapidem  
accedere ad aras
1285. 1200 pandere palmas
1286. 1205 stellisque micantibus aethera  
fixum
1287. 1206 Et venit
1288. 1207 in pectora cura
1289. 1210 sidera verset
1290. 1211 rationis egestas
1291. 1212 mundi genitalis origo
1292. 1214 possint ferre laborem
1293. 1220 tellus Contremittit et magnum  
percurrunt murmura caelum
1294. 1222 populi gentesque
1295. 1224 Ne quid
1296. 1227 aequora verrit
1297. 1229 divom pacem votis adit ac  
prece
1298. 1230 Ventorum . . . paces
1299. 1231 turbine . . . Corruptus
1300. 1242 argenti pondus
1301. 1243 Ignis ubi
1302. 1245 bellum . . . gerentes

## VIRGIL

- G i 274 lapidemque revertens  
A iv 56 delubra adeunt
- A iii 263 passis . . . palmis
- A i 90 micat ignibus aether  
A vi 797 stellis ardentibus aptum
- A v 504 Et venit and ix 412
- A i 227 pectore curas and iv 448 v  
701  
A vi 85 pectore curam
- A ix 93 torquet . . . sidera mundi
- A viii 299 rationis egentem
- G ii 336 crescentis origine mundi
- G ii 343 possent perferre laborem  
A iii 459 ferasque laborem  
A v 617 perferre laborem and 769  
A vi 892 feratque laborem  
A xii 177 potui perferre labores  
A xii 635 ferre labores
- G i 330 Terra tremittit  
A iv 160 magno . . . murmure caelum  
A ix 111 caelum transcurrere
- A vi 706 gentes populique
- A iv 415 Ne quid
- A iii 290 aequora verrunt and v 778  
A iv 583 caerulea verrunt  
A viii 674 Aequora verrebant
- A iii 370 Exorat pacem divom  
A xi 157 deorum Vota precesque  
A vi 51 vota precesque
- G i 318 ventorum . . . proelia
- A i 45 Turbine corripuit
- A i 359 argenti pondus
- G ii 528 Ignis ubi
- A i 48 Bella gero  
A i 263 Bellum . . . geret  
A vii 455 Bella . . . gero  
A vii 444 bella gerenda  
A ix 279 bella geram  
A xi 113 bellum . . . gero

LUCRETIVS V	VIRGIL
1303. 1248 agros pinguis	E v 33 pinguis arvis G iv 118 pinguis hortos G ii 274 pinguis agros
1304. 1251 saepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere	E x 57 canibus circumdare saltus and G i 140
1305. 1255 Manabat . . . argenti rivus et auri Aeris	G ii 165 argenti rivos aerisque A viii 445 Fluit aes rivis aurique
1306. 1262 liquefacta calore	G iv 36 calor liquefacta
1307. 1265 Mucronum duci procudendo	A xii 378 ducto mucrone G i 261 procudit
1308. 1276 tempora rerum	A vii 37 tempora rerum
1309. 1280 miro . . . honore	A iv 458 miro . . . honore
1310. 1288 facilis . . . natura	G ii 460 facilem victum
1311. 1293 ferreus ensis	G i 507 rigidum . . . ensem
1312. 1294 Versaque in opprobrium species est falcis ahenae	A vii 635 et falcis honos hue omnis aratri Cessit amor recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses A iv 513 Falcibus . . . aenis
1313. 1295 ferro . . . solum proscindere terrae	G iii 160 scindere terram G i 50 ferro . . . scindimus aequor G ii 399 solum scindendum
1314. 1297 in equi conscendere costas	A ii 15 equum . . . costas A xii 736 Conscendebat equos A ii 401 Scandunt . . . equum
1315. 1299 belli temptare pericla	A xi 505 temptare pericula belli
1316. 1309 in hostes and 1317 vi 399	A ii 377 in hostes and 511 ix 554 x 379 xii 266
1317. 1314 saevi nullo discrimine	A i 574 nullo discrimine and x 108 xii 770 A xii 498 saevam nullo discrimine
1318. 1317 Pectora mulcere	A i 153 pectora mulcet and 197 A v 816 permulsit pectora
1319. 1318 iaciebant corpora saltu	A ii 565 corpora saltu . . . misere A viii 257 iecit saltu
1320. 1319 adversum venientibus	A xii 446 adverso venientis
1321. 1321 vulnere victos	A x 842 vulnere victum and xii 640
1322. 1322 Morsibus adfixae	G iv 237 Morsibus . . . Adfixae



LUCRETIVS V	VIRGIL
1323. 1327 Tela infracta . . . tinguentes sanguine tela	A x 731 infractaque tela cruentat G iii 492 tinguuntur sanguine cultri A xi 484 Frange . . . telum A xii 8 frangit telum G iii 248 saevus aper
saeui	
1324. 1331 Iumenta . . . erecta	A x 892 arrectum quadrupes
1325. 1333 gravi terram consternere casu	A xii 543 late terram consternere tergo A iv 444 Consternunt terram
1326. 1336 clamore fuga	A xii 252 clamore fugam
1327. 1345 mundis varia ratione creatis	G ii 9 arboribus varia est natura creandis
1328. 1358 concedere vellent	A xi 111 concedere vellem
1329. 1359 duram . . . laborem	G iv 114 labore . . . duro
1330. 1360 Atque opere durarunt membra manusque	G iii 519 Atque opere G iv 114 manum . . . terat A x 868 Membra manusque
1331. 1368 fructusque feros mansuescere terra . . . colendo	G ii 36 fructusque feros mollite co- lendo G ii 239 mansuescit arando
1332. 1369 indulgendo	G ii 345 caeli indulgentia
1333. 1372 segetes . . . laeta	G i 1 laetas segetes
1334. 1374 plaga currere posset	A xi 320 plaga pinea montis
1335. 1377 pomis . . . dulcibus	E i 81 mitia poma
1336. 1379 liquidas avium voces	G i 410 liquidas corvi . . . voces
1337. 1383 cavas inflare cicutas	E ii 36 septem compacta cicutis E v 2 calamos inflare
1338. 1384 minutatim	G iii 485 minutatim
1339. 1386 silvas saltusque reperta Per loca pastorum deserta	G iii 476 desertaque regna Pastorum et longe saltus lateque vacantis G iii 40 silvas saltusque and iv 53 A iv 72 A ii 28 Desertosque . . . locos A xi 569 Pastorum . . . solis . . . montibus
1340. 1391 omnia cordi	A ix 775 carmina . . . cordi
1341. 1392 prostrati in gramine molli	E iii 55 in molli consedimus herba
1342. 1396 Tempora pingebant	E vi 22 tempora pingit
1343. 1398 agrestis . . . musa	E i 2 Silvestrem . . . Musam E vi 8 Agrestem . . . Musam

## LUCRETIVS V

1344. 1399 Tum caput atque umeros  
 1345. 1400 Floribus et foliis  
 1346. 1402 terram pede  
 1347. 1406 Ducere multimodis voces  
 1348. 1420 letum . . . gessit  
 1349. 1424 belloque fatigant  
 1350. 1427 Terrigenas  
       veste . . . Purpurea atque auro  
       signisque . . . apta  
 1351. 1429 defendere possit  
 1352. 1436 mundi . . . annorum tempora  
       verti  
 1353. 1442 Iam mare velivolis  
 1354. 1443 pacto foedere  
 1355. 1447 vestigia monstrat  
 1356. 1452 Usus et impigrae simul ex-  
       perientia mentis Paulatim  
       docuit  
 1357. 1454 protrahit aetas In medium  
 1358. 1455 in luminis erigit oras

## VIRGIL

- A ix 332 Tum caput and x 554  
 A xii 293 In caput inque humeros  
 A xii 413 foliis et flore  
 G iii 499 pede terram  
 A iv 463 longas . . . ducere voces  
 A vii 455 letumque gero  
 A xi 306 fatigant Proelia  
 A vii 582 Martemque fatigant  
 G ii 340 virumque Ferrea progenies  
 A i 648 pallam signis auroque rigen-  
       tem  
 A iv 139 Aurea purpuream . . . ves-  
       tem  
 A vi 221 Purpureasque . . . vestes  
 A xi 72 vestes auroque ostroque ri-  
       gentes  
 A xii 627 defendere possit  
 G i 6 mundi . . . caelo quae ducitis  
       annum  
 G iii 541 Iam maris  
 A i 224 mare velivolum  
 A x 902 pepigit . . . foedera  
 G iv 158 foedere pacto  
 A v 566 vestigia . . . ostentans  
 G i 133 Ut varios usus meditando  
       extunderet artis  
 G ii 22 ipse via sibi repperit usus  
 A ii 123 Protrahit in medios  
 G ii 47 se tollunt in luminis oras

## BOOK VI

	LUCRETIVS	VIRGIL
1359.	1 mortalibus aegris	G i 237 mortalibus aegris and A ii 268 x 274 xii 850
1360.	3 recreaverunt vitam	A vi 663 vitam excoluere
1361.	24 purgavit pectora dictis	A v 816 permulsit pectora dictis
1362.	27 viam monstravit	G ii 477 vias . . . monstrent A i 382 monstrante viam
1363.	28 contendere cursu	A v 291 contendere cursu A i 157 cursu Contendunt
1364.	34 Volvere curarum fluctus	A viii 19 magno curarum fluctuat aestu A i 86 volvunt fluctus A xii 831 volvis sub pectore fluctus
1365.	42 Quo magis inceptum	A iv 452 Quo magis inceptum
1366.	46 percipe porro	A ix 190 percipe porro
1367.	47 insignem . . . currum	A vii 655 insignem . . . currum
1368.	51 Mortales pavidis cum pendent mentibu' saepe Et faciunt animos humilis formidine divom	G i 330 mortalia corda Per gentis humilis stravit pavor
1369.	67 errantes caeca	A iii 200 caecis erramus
1370.	75 delubra . . . adibis	A iv 56 delubra adeunt
1371.	93 Currenti spatium	G ii 541 spatiis conficimus
1372.	95 Te duce ut insigni capiam cum laude coronam	E iv 13 Te duce A i 625 insigni laude ferebat A v 355 laude coronam
1373.	97 sublime volantes . . . nubes	G iii 107 volat vi fervidus axis
1374.	99 fit . . . sonitus caeli de parte serena	G iv 79 Fit sonitus and 188 A ii 209 A ix 630 de parte serena A viii 528 caeli in regione serena G i 35 caeli . . . parte and A xii 145
1375.	100 denso sunt agmine nubes	G i 322 inmensum . . . agmen aquarum A ii 450 agmine denso and ix 788 xii 442
1376.	104 nebulae fumique volantes	G ii 217 nebulam fumosque volueris

## LUCRETIVS VI

1377. 109 Carbasus . . . Dat crepitum
1378. 111 petulantibus auris
1379. 112 fragiles sonitus chartarum com-  
meditatur
1380. 115 venti . . . planguntque
1381. 116 concurrere nubes
1382. 117 Frontibus adversis
1383. 119 Aridus . . . sonus
1384. 124 Cum subito
1385. 131 torvum sonitum . . . repente
1386. 138 Perseindat nubem  
180 nubem . . . perscidit  
283 Perseindit . . . nubem
1387. 140 Hic ubi and 446 524 686 836  
in terra . . . alta Arbusta evol-  
vens radicibus haurit ab  
imis
1388. 142 qui quasi murmur
1389. 144 cum frangitur aestus
1390. 148 candens ferrum . . . stridit ubi  
in gelidum . . . demersimus  
imbrem
1391. 150 Aridior . . . nubes
1392. 151 ingenti sonitu and 442
1393. 153 Turbine ventorum
1394. 155 Terribili sonitu  
flamma crepitante crematur
1395. 159 nimborum . . . grandine mixti
1396. 160 ignis . . . semina
1397. 167 si quem
1398. 168 Ancipiti videas ferro
1399. 169 per aures Det sonitum
1400. 170 fulgorem

## VIRGIL

- A xi 775 sinusque crepantes Carba-  
seos
- A i 536 procacibus austris
- E viii 82 fragilis . . . laurus  
G iv 72 fractos sonitus imitatur
- G i 334 vento . . . plangunt
- G i 318 ventorum concurrere proelia
- A xii 716 conversis . . . Frontibus in-  
currunt
- G i 357 aridus . . . fragor
- A i 509 Cum subito and 535 iii 590
- A vii 399 torvumque repente
- A i 587 Scindit se nubes
- A ii 608 Hic ubi  
G i 319 segetem ab radicibus imis  
Sublimem . . . eruerent  
G ii 53 stirpibus . . . ab imis  
A vi 267 alta terra
- G i 359 increbescere murmur
- G iv 263 Aestuat . . . ignis
- G iv 172 stridentia tingunt Aera lacu  
G iv 262 mare sollicitum stridit
- G iii 197 arida . . . Nubila
- G ii 306 Ingentem . . . sonitum  
A xi 614 sonitu ingenti
- A ii 416 turbine venti and ix 91
- A ix 503 terribilem sonitum  
G i 85 crepitantibus urere flammis  
A vii 74 flamma crepitante cremari
- A iv 120 commixta grandine nimbum  
and 161 nimbus
- A vi 6 semina flammae
- G iv 6 si quem and A i 181
- A vii 525 ferro ancipiti
- A xi 799 sonitum dedit hasta per  
auras
- A viii 524 fulgor Cum sonitu venit

## LUCRETIVS VI

1401. 176 *cavam . . . nubem*  
272 *cavas nubes*
1402. 178 *plumbea vero Glans . . . lique-*  
*scit*
1403. 185 *densis . . . nubibus* and 248
1404. 189 *Contemplator enim cum*
1405. 190 *transversa per auras*
1406. 191 *Aut ubi*
1407. 194 *magnas moles*
1408. 195 *saxis pendentibus*
1409. 197 *magno indignantur murmure*  
*clausi . . . minantur*
1410. 205 *aureos ignis*
1411. 206 *Semina . . . ignis*
1412. 222 *neque imbris*
1413. 225 *Hunc tibi*
1414. 232 *omnia circum* and 686
1415. 234 *in ipsum*
1416. 242 *monumenta virum*
1417. 245 *Expeditam neque te in promissis*  
*plura morabor*
1418. 247 *caelo . . . sereno*
1419. 255 *commoliri . . . fulmina*
1420. 257 *in undas* and 435 1173
1421. 259 *tempestatem atque procellis*
1422. 265 *Multa forent*
1423. 267 *Flumina abundare*
1424. 283 *ferturque coruscis Omnia lu-*  
*minibus lustrans loca per-*  
*citus ardor*

## VIRGIL

- A v 810 *Nube cava*  
A i 516 *nube cava* and x 636 xi 593
- A ix 588 *liquefacto tempora plumbo*
- G i 445 *densa . . . nubila* and A vi 592
- G i 187 *Contemplator item cum*
- A vii 543 *conversa per auras*
- G i 445 *Aut ubi*
- A ix 711 *magnis . . . molibus*
- A i 166 *scopulis pendentibus*  
G iv 374 *pendentia pumice*
- A i 55 *indignantur magno cum murmure*  
*montis Circum claustra fremunt*
- A x 271 *aureos ignis*
- E vi 32 *Semina . . . ignis*
- G ii 293 *neque imbres*
- A viii 514 *Hunc tibi*
- A i 32 *omnia circum* and 667 viii 310 xi 824
- A ii 190 *in ipsum*
- A viii 312 *virum monumenta*  
A viii 356 *monumenta virorum*
- A vi 722 *Dicam equidem nec te suspensum nate tenebo*  
G ii 45 *non hic te . . . per . . . longa exorsa tenebo*
- G i 260 *caelo . . . sereno* and 487 A iii 518
- G i 329 *Fulmina molitur*
- E viii 59 *in undas* and G i 386 438 iv 235 A v 859 xii 204
- G i 323 *tempestatem imbribus atris*
- G i 260 *Multa forent*
- G i 115 *amnis abundans*
- A viii 391 *tonitru cum rupta corusco Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos*

## LUCRETIVS VI

1425. 285 *gravis . . . sonitus*  
 1426. 287 *tremor terras . . . pertemptat*  
 1427. 291 *in imbrem vertier aether At-  
 que . . . praecipitans*  
 1428. 297 *Quam cum* and 436  
 1429. 301 *in spatio*  
 1430. 308 *ignem concepit*  
 1431. 309 *excitet ignem*  
 1432. 323 *gravis ictus*  
 1433. 329 *de tormentis missa*  
 1434. 340 *sumere debet Mobilitatem  
 . . . quae crescit eundo*  
 1435. 347 *incendunt mobilitatem*  
 1436. 352 *Dissoluit . . . facile aes*  
 1437. 356 *nodos omnis et vincla relaxant*  
 1438. 357 *stellis fulgentibus apta*  
 1439. 362 *caeli tempora*  
 1440. 363 *Tum variae*  
 1441. 366 *magnoque tumultu*  
 1442. 376 *turbida caelo*  
 1443. 388 *Terrifico quatiunt sonitu*  
 1444. 391 *flammas . . . habent Pectore  
 perfixo*  
 1445. 394 *Volvitur in*  
 1446. 395 *Turbine . . . correptus*  
 1447. 404 *In mare* and 425 427 433  
 1448. 405 *camposque natantis*  
 1449. 415 *cadere imbris*  
 1450. 418 *infesto . . . fulmine*  
 1451. 422 *Montibus in summis*

## VIRGIL

- G iv 260 *sonus . . . gravior*  
 G iii 250 *tremor pertemptet equorum  
 Corpora*  
 G i 324 *ruit arduus aether Et pluvia*  
 G i 333 *densissimus imber*  
 A v 695 *ruit aethere toto . . . imber.*  
 A viii 703 *Quam cum*  
 G i 513 *Addunt in spatia*  
 A i 175 *Sucecepitque ignem*  
 A viii 410 *suscitat ignis*  
 A v 274 *gravis ictu*  
 A xii 921 *concita . . . Tormento*  
 A xi 616 *tormento . . . acti*  
 A iv 175 *Mobilitate viget virisque  
 acquirit eundo*  
 A v 455 *incendit vires*  
 G iii 363 *Aeraque dissiliunt volgo*  
 A v 510 *nodos et vincula linea rupit*  
 A iv 482 *stellis ardentibus aptum  
 and A vi 797 xi 202*  
 G iv 100 *caeli tempore*  
 G i 145 *Tum variae* and 181 A v 822  
 A ii 122 *magno . . . tumultu*  
 A xi 662 *magnoque . . . tumultu*  
 A xii 283 *turbida caelo*  
 A viii 431 *terrificos . . . sonitum*  
 A viii 596 *sonitu quatit*  
 A i 44 *expirantem transfixo pectore  
 flammas*  
 A i 116 *Volvitur in*  
 A i 45 *Turbine corripuit*  
 G iv 373 *In mare* and A v 175 808  
 vii 32  
 A vi 724 *camposque liquentis*  
 E vi 38 *cadant . . . imbres*  
 A v 691 *infesto fulmine*  
 A ii 626 *summis . . . in montibus*  
 A x 766 *summis . . . montibus*  
 A xii 113 *summos . . . montes*

## LUCRETIVS VI

1452. 427 de caelo descendat  
 1453. 428 Fervescunt . . . spirantibus . . .  
     flabris  
 1454. 429 deprensa . . . Navigia  
 1455. 432 Rumpere . . . nubem  
  
 1456. 436 prorumpitur in mare  
 1457. 440 Quam simul  
 1458. 447 Turbinis immanem  
 1458a. 450 caeloque patenti  
 1459. 452 caeli spatio  
 1460. 454 compresa teneri  
 1461. 458 tempestas saeva coortast  
  
 1462. 459 montis . . . cacumina  
 1463. 461 furvae nubis caligine crassa  
  
 1464. 464 summa cacumina  
 1465. 465 Hic demum  
 1466. 467 Vertice de montis  
  
 1467. 469 montis . . . altos  
  
 1468. 477 nebulas aestumque  
 1469. 479 Suffunduntque sua caelum ca-  
     ligine and 482 subtexit cae-  
     rula nimbis  
 1470. 493 spiracula mundi  
  
 1471. 496 demissus . . . imber and 509  
     imbris demittere  
 1472. 498 Multa simul  
 1473. 504 vellere lanae  
 1474. 516 Cera . . . liquescat

## VIRGIL

- A viii 423 caelo descendit ab alto  
 G i 327 fervetque fretis spirantibus  
 A vii 753 graviter spirantibus  
 G iv 421 Deprensus . . . nautis  
 A i 580 erumpere nubem  
 A ix 671 nubila rumpit  
 G i 445 nubila . . . rumpent  
 A iii 199 abruptis nubibus  
 A vii 32 In mare prorumpit  
 A iv 90 Quam simul  
 A vi 594 inmani turbine  
 G iv 77 camposque patennis  
 E iii 105 caeli spatium  
 A xi 723 Compreramque tenet  
 G iii 478 miseranda coorta est Tem-  
     pestatas  
 A iii 274 cacumina montis  
 G ii 309 crassus caligine nubem  
 A xii 792 fulva . . . nube  
 A vi 678 summa cacumina  
 G iii 280 Hic demum  
 A v 35 vertice montis and vii 674  
     xi 526  
 G iii 412 montesque per altos and  
     535  
 A i 61 montes . . . altos and xi 810  
 A ii 635 in altos . . . montis  
 A viii 692 montibus altos  
 A viii 258 nebulaque . . . aestuat  
 A iii 582 caelum subtexere fumo  
 A xi 187 caligine caelum  
  
 A vii 568 spiracula Ditis  
 G i 90 Spiramenta  
 G i 23 demittitis imbrem  
  
 A xi 222 Multa simul  
 G i 397 lanae . . . vellera  
 E viii 80 cera liquescit

## LUCRETIVS VI

1475. 524 *inter opacam*  
 1476. 525 *Adversa fulgit*  
 1477. 526 *nubibus arqui*  
 1478. 530 *duramen aquarum*  
 1479. 531 *fluvios . . . refrenat euntis*  
 1480. 544 *Terra superne tremit*  
 1481. 551 *Ferratos . . . rotarum . . . orbes*  
  
 1482. 554 *iactetur . . . fluctu*  
 1483. 564 *ire paratae*  
 1484. 577 *causa tremoris*  
 1485. 580 *ibique*  
 1486. 583 *altam . . . terram*  
  
 1487. 586 *exitus hic animai*  
 1488. 588 *moenia magnis*  
 1489. 626 *concreescere crustas*  
 1490. 629 *Et passim*  
 1491. 630 *Cum pluit in terris*  
 1492. 631 *corpore tellus*  
 1493. 637 *agmine dulci*  
  
 1494. 640 *Expirent ignes*  
  
 1495. 655 *artus Accepit calido febrim*  
           *fervore*  
  
 1496. 658 *arripit acer*  
 1497. 660 *sacer ignis*  
 1498. 669 *flammescere caelum*  
 1499. 674 *qui visus*  
 1500. 675 *et ingens*  
  
 1501. 681 *Flamma . . . vastis Aetnae*  
           *fornacibus efflet*

## VIRGIL

- A viii 107 *inter opacam*  
 A ix 374 *adversa refulsit*  
 A v 88 *nubibus arcus*  
 A ix 604 *duramen et undis*  
 G iv 136 *cursus frenaret aquarum*  
 G i 330 *Terra tremit*  
 G iii 173 *iunctos . . . orbis*  
 G iii 361 *ferratos . . . orbis*  
 G iv 195 *fluctu iactante*  
 A i 678 *ire parat*  
 G ii 479 *tremor terris*  
 A ix 412 *ibique*  
 A vi 267 *alta terra*  
 A xii 883 *alta . . . Terra*  
 A ii 554 *hic exitus illum*  
 A iii 159 *moenia magnis*  
 G iii 360 *Concreescunt . . . crustae*  
 G i 132 *Et passim*  
 A x 807 *Dum pluit in terris*  
 A xii 900 *corpora tellus*  
 G i 322 *agmen aquarum*  
 A ii 782 *leni . . . agmine Thybris*  
 A i 44 *expirantem . . . flammam*  
 A iii 580 *flammam expirare*  
 G iii 458 *artus depascitur arida febris*  
           *. . . incensus aestus*  
 A viii 389 *Accepit solitam flammam*  
 A x 308 *rapit acer*  
 G iii 566 *artus sacer ignis*  
 A iii 574 *flammarum et sidera lambit*  
 G iv 89 *qui visus*  
 G ii 65 *et ingens* and 80 iv 210 A ii  
           325 iii 62 570 vi 64 426 ix 110  
 G i 472 *undantia ruptis fornacibus*  
           *Aetnam Flammarumque*  
 A vii 786 *Aetnaeos efflantem fauci-*  
           *bus ignis*  
 A viii 446 *vasta fornace*



## LUCRETIUS VI

## VIRGIL

1502. 684 Omnibus est and 1036	A x 468 Omnibus est
1503. 689 Tollit se ac rectis	A x 892 Tollit se arrectum
1504. 690 longaeque favillam Differt	A iii 573 candente favilla G iii 197 differt Nubila
1505. 691 crassa volvit caligine fumum	G ii 309 crassus caligine nubem A iii 206 volvere fumum A ix 36 caligine volvitur atra A xi 876 volvitur . . . caligine turbidus atra
1506. 695 aestumque resorbet	A xi 627 aestu . . . resorbens
1507. 700 Saxaque subiectare et arenae . . . nimbos	A xi 131 Saxaque G iii 110 nimbus harenae G iii 241 subiectat harenam
1508. 702 et ora	G ii 246 et ora and A v 340 vi 108 x 821 xi 39
1509. 705 Corpus ut exanimum	A xi 30 Corpus ubi exanimi
1510. 714 medium per . . . calorem	G i 297 medio . . . aestu
1511. 717 et undas	A iii 413 et undas
1512. 719 adverso . . . Flumine	G i 201 adverso . . . flumine
1513. 720 gelidis ab stellis	G iv 509 gelidis . . . sub antris
1514. 726 ruit intus arenam	G i 105 cumulosque ruit . . . arenae
1515. 736 in campos . . . descendere	A xi 450 descendere campis
1516. 737 radiis sol omnia lustrans	A iv 607 Sol . . . flammis . . . omnia lustras A vi 887 omnia lustrant
1517. 738 cumque lacusque	A viii 74 cumque lacus
1518. 740 Avena vocantur nomine	A vi 242 dixerunt nomine Aornon
1519. 741 avibus contraria cunctis	G iii 546 aer avibus non aequus G i 286 contraria furtis
1520. 742 loca cum venere volantes and 833 volantes . . . pennarum	A ii 781 terram Hesperiam venies E i 66 veniemus Oaxen A ii 742 sedemque sacratam Venimus A vi 191 venere volantes A vi 239 volantes . . . pennis
1521. 743 Remigi oblita pennarum	G iv 59 Nare per aestatem A i 301 Remigium alarum and vi 19
1522. 744 Praecipitesque cadunt . . .ervice profusae In terram	G iv 80 Praecipitesque cadunt G iii 524 Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix

## LUCRETIVS VI

1523. 747 *Is locus*  
 1524. 752 *fumant altaria*  
 1525. 762 *Ianua . . . Orci regionibus esse*  
       *Credatur*  
 1526. 763 *post hinc*  
 1527. 780 *saporeque tristia*  
 1528. 783 *gravis umbra*  
 1529. 785 *iacuit prostratus in herbis*  
 1530. 791 *Nocturnumque . . . lumen and*  
       *900 nocturna ad lumina ii*  
       *26 Lumina nocturnis*  
 1531. 801 *Quam facile and 803*  
 1532. 802 *gravis . . . odor*  
 1533. 811 *aurata metalla*  
 1534. 813 *vides audisve*  
 1535. 815 *opere in tali*  
 1536. 828 *vita vomenda*  
 1537. 830 *aestus Averni*  
 1538. 837 *in terram delabi pondere cogit*  
 1539. 839 *Dispergunt animas*  
 1540. 842 *dimittit in auras*  
 1541. 852 *terras caligine textit*  
 1542. 856 *superum lumen . . . fruatur*  
 1543. 864 *roriferis terram nox obruit*  
       *umbris*  
 1544. 869 *terram dimovit obortus*  
 1545. 880 *iacit flammam*  
 1546. 881 *per undas*  
 1547. 890 *dulcis aquai*

## VIRGIL.

- A iii 393 *Is locus*  
 E i 44 *altaria fumant*  
 A vi 106 *infernus ianua regis Dicitur*  
 A viii 546 *Post hinc*  
 G ii 126 *tristis . . . saporem*  
 E x 75 *gravis . . . umbra*  
 E x 76 *gravis umbra*  
 G iii 436 *iacuisse per herbas*  
 G ii 527 *fusisque per herbam*  
 A i 214 *fusisque per herbam and v*  
       *102 ix 164*  
 A ix 316 *per herbam . . . fusa*  
 A vii 13 *nocturna in lumina*  
 A xi 721 *Quam facile*  
 G iv 49 *odor . . . gravis*  
 A vii 445 *auroque metallum*  
 A iv 83 *auditque videtque*  
 A vi 31 *opere in tanto*  
 A ix 349 *vomit ille animam*  
 G ii 164 *aestus Avernis*  
 G iii 524 *Ad terramque fuit devexo*  
       *pondere cervix*  
 A xi 617 *vitam dispergit*  
 A ix 52 *emittit in auras*  
 A vi 267 *terra et caligine mersas*  
 A vi 680 *superumque ad lumen*  
 A iv 351 *humentibus umbris Nox*  
       *operit terras*  
 G ii 513 *terram dimovit aratro*  
 A ii 478 *flammas . . . iactant*  
 A i 119 *per undas and iv 381 v 595*  
       *796 vi 370 vii 299 x 247 650*  
 E v 47 *Dulcis aquae*  
 G iv 61 *aquas dulces*  
 A i 167 *aquae dulces*

## LUCRETIVS. VI

1548. 894 dulcis . . . undas  
 1549. 909 patriis in finibus  
 1550. 917 prius quam  
 1551. 919 longis ambagibus  
 1552. 923 visumque lacessant  
 1553. 934 tangit amaror  
 1554. 936 Nunc omnis  
 1555. 943 Sudent umore  
 1556. 944 Manat . . . e toto corpore sudor  
 1557. 962 terram sol excoquit  
 1558. 967 carnem trahit  
 1559. 1011 frigidus horror  
 1560. 1013 Corpora si  
 1561. 1014 In vacuum ferri  
 1562. 1030 Hic tibi  
 1563. 1038 Sollicito motu  
 1564. 1045 furere intus ahenis  
 1565. 1049 aestus . . . Praecepit  
 1566. 1055 Atque per  
 1567. 1068 Saxa vides  
 1568. 1072 latices . . . fontibus  
 1569. 1077 omnibus undis  
 1570. 1081 Nec tibi  
 longis . . . ambagibus  
 1571. 1104 procul a patria  
 1572. 1108 Gadibus atque  
 1573. 1109 Usque ad  
 1574. 1111 Quattuor a ventis  
 1575. 1114 flumina Nili  
 1576. 1116 temptantur gressus

## VIRGIL

- G ii 243 dulcesque . . . undae  
 A i 620 Finibus . . . patriis  
 G iii 468 prius quam and A i 472  
 A i 341 longae Ambages  
 G ii 46 per ambages  
 A vii 527 Sole lacessita  
 G ii 247 sensu torquebit amaro  
 A ii 728 Nunc omnes  
 G i 117 sudant humore  
 A iii 175 toto manabat corpore sudor  
 A vii 459 promptus corpore sudor  
 A ix 812 toto corpore sudor Liquitur  
 G ii 259 terram . . . Excoquere  
 G iv 117 Vela traham  
 A iii 29 frigidus horror  
 G iii 251 Corpora si  
 G iii 109 per vacuum ferri  
 G ii 190 Hic tibi and iv 396 A i 261  
 iii 453 viii 39 xii 546  
 G iv 262 mare sollicitum  
 A vii 464 furit intus aquai  
 E iii 98 lac praeceperit aestus  
 G ii 46 Atque per  
 A ii 609 Saxa vides  
 A iv 512 latices . . . fontis  
 G i 31 omnibus undis  
 G i 37 Nec tibi and ii 315 iii 404  
 A iv 365 xi 843  
 A i 341 longae Ambages  
 E x 46 procul a patria  
 A xii 355 desilit atque  
 A xii 615 segnior atque  
 E ix 9 Usque ad  
 G iv 298 Quattuor a ventis  
 A viii 207 Quattuor a  
 G iv 288 flumine Nilum  
 A ix 31 flumine Nilus  
 G ii 94 Temptatura pedes

## LUCRETIVS VI

1577. 1123 caelum Corruptat  
 1578. 1126 in aquas . . . persidit in ipsas  
 1579. 1129 spirantes . . . auras  
 1580. 1132 pestilitas et iam pigris balan-  
 tibus  
 1581. 1138 Haec ratio quondam morborum  
 1582. 1139 agros Vastavitque  
 1583. 1140 exhausit civibus urbem  
 1584. 1142 camposque natantis  
 1585. 1143 Incubuit . . . populo  
 1586. 1144 Inde catervatim  
 morbo mortique dabantur  
 1587. 1145 caput . . . gerebant  
 1588. 1146 duplicis oculos suffusa luce  
 rubentes  
 1589. 1148 Sanguine et ulceribus vocis  
 via saepta coibat  
 1149 manabat lingua cruore  
 1590. 1151 et ipsum  
 1591. 1153 Omnia tum  
 1592. 1154 taetrumolvebat odorem  
 1593. 1156 animi . . . vires  
 1594. 1157 Languebat corpus . . . limine  
 in ipso  
 1595. 1159 gemitu  
 1596. 1160 Singultusque  
 noctem . . . diemque  
 1597. 1167 sacer cum didit ignis  
 1598. 1168 flagrabat ad ossa  
 1599. 1171 Vertere in

## VIRGIL

- A iii 138 Corrupto caeli  
 G iii 441 imber Altius ad vivum per-  
 sedit  
 G iv 417 spiravit . . . aura  
 A v 844 spirant auras  
 G i 272 Balantumque gregem  
 G iii 457 dolor balantum  
 G iii 554 Balatu pecorum  
 G iii 478 Hic quondam morbo  
 A viii 8 vastant . . . agros  
 A viii 571 viduasset civibus urbem  
 A v 631 civibus urbem  
 G i 372 Rura natant  
 G iii 198 campique natantes  
 G ii 377 incumbens scopulis  
 A i 84 Incubere mari  
 G iii 556 Iamque catervatim  
 G iii 480 genus omne neci . . . dedit  
 A i 567 gestamus pectora  
 G iii 505 ardentes oculi  
 A i 93 duplicis . . . palmas  
 A i 228 oculos suffusa nitentes  
 G iii 508 Sanguis et obsessas fauces  
 premit aspera lingua  
 A vii 534 Vocis iter  
 E i 9 et ipsum and A viii 161 xi 494  
 G i 455 Omnia tum  
 A xii 591 Volvitur ater odor  
 A ix 611 viris animi  
 G iv 252 languebunt corpora  
 E viii 92 limine in ipso and A x 355  
 xi 881  
 G iii 506 gemitu  
 G iii 507 singultu  
 G iii 341 diem noctemque  
 G iii 566 sacer ignis edebat  
 G iii 457 lapsus ad ossa  
 G ii 33 Vertere in

## LUCRETIVS VI

1600. 1177 *Nec requies*  
 1601. 1178 *defessa iacebant*  
 1602. 1182 *signa dabantur*  
 1603. 1187 *sudoris . . . umor . . . salsaque*  
 1604. 1189 *per fauces . . . tussi*  
 1605. 1191 *minutatim*  
 1606. 1194 *cava tempora*  
 1607. *pellis Duraque*  
 1608. 1197 *Octavoque fere . . . lumine solis*  
 1609. 1198 *reddebant . . . vitam*  
 1610. 1200 *proluvie alvi*  
 1611. 1203 *Corruptus sanguis expletis naribus ibat*  
 1612. 1204 *vires corpusque fluebat*  
 1613. 1205 *taetri sanguinis*  
 1614. 1212 *metus . . . acer*  
 1615. 1214 *se possent cognoscere*  
 1616. 1215 *humi . . . inhumata . . . corpora*  
 1617. 1219 *Nec tamen omnino illis solibus*  
 1618. 1221 *languebant . . . morbo*  
 1619. 1222 *canum vis*  
 1620. 1223 *animam ponebat*  
 1621. 1227 *auras Volvere*  
 1622. 1228 *caeli templa tueri*

## VIRGIL

- G ii 516 *Nec requies*  
 A vii 298 *Fessa iacent*  
 G i 463 *signa dabit*  
 G i 471 *Signa dabant*  
 G iii 503 *dant signa and A x 265*  
 A iii 239 *dat signum and xi 474*  
 A iii 519 *Dat . . . signum*  
 A iv 167 *Dant signum*  
 A v 578 *signum . . . dedit*  
 A vii 519 *signum . . . dedit*  
 A viii 523 *signum . . . dedisset*  
 A xii 129 *dato signo*  
 A xii 245 *Dat signum*  
 A xii 171 *signa dedit*  
 A ii 173 *salsusque . . . Sudor iit*  
 G iii 497 *Tussi . . . faucibus*  
 G iii 485 *minutatim*  
 A ix 633 *cava tempora and 808 x 891*  
 G iii 502 *Pellis . . . dura*  
 A vi 356 *lumine quarto*  
 G iii 495 *animas . . . reddunt*  
 A iii 216 *ventris Proluvies*  
 G iii 507 *it naribus ater Sanguis*  
 G iii 484 *abundabat fluidus liquor*  
 A x 727 *taeter . . . cruor*  
 A i 362 *metus acer and iii 682*  
 A xii 903 *se nec cognoscit*  
 A xi 22 *inhumataque corpora terrae*  
 A ix 248 *Non tamen omnino*  
 A iii 203 *Tres . . . soles*  
 G iv 252 *languebunt . . . morbo*  
 G iii 496 *canibus*  
 A ix 687 *animam ponebat*  
 G iv 238 *animasque . . . ponunt*  
 G iii 85 *volvit . . . ignem*  
 A iv 451 *caeli convexa tueri*  
 A vii 443 *templa tueri*

## LUCRETIVS VI

1623. 1229 erat exitio  
 1624. 1238 Nam quicumque  
 1625. 1244 Blandaue . . . vox  
 1626. 1247 sepelire suorum  
  
 1627. 1252 Praeterea iam  
 1628. 1259 in urbem  
 1629. 1264 Multa siti  
 1630. 1265 Corpora . . . strata iacebant  
  
 1631. 1276 Nec iam  
 1632. 1278 Nec mos  
           in urbe  
 1633. 1281 Quisque suum  
           pro re  
 1634. 1284 ingenti clamore  
  
 1635. 1285 Subdebantque . . . faces

## VIRGIL

- G iii 511 erat hoc ipsum exitio  
 A xi 848 Nam quicumque  
 A i 670 blandisque . . . Vocibus  
 A xi 185 huc corpora quisque suorum  
           More tulere patrum  
  
 G iii 548 Praeterea iam  
 E ix 1 in urbem and A ii 192 vii 573  
 G iii 483 acta sitis  
 A ii 364 sternuntur . . . Corpora  
 E vii 54 Strata iacent  
  
 A vii 466 Nec iam and ix 515 x 510  
 G iii 224 Nec mos  
 A ii 327 in urbe and 439  
  
 A xii 525 Quisque suum  
 A iv 337 Pro re  
  
 G iii 43 ingenti clamore and A ix 38  
 G iii 413 Ingentem clamore  
 A xii 268 ingens clamor  
  
 A vi 223 subiectam . . . facem

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES

E.	I	1 495	E.	III	71 1033
		2 898 1343			83 421
		8 425			96 742
		9 1590			98 1565
		12 175			105 558 1459
		19 252	IV	1 349	
		21 902		7 560	
		27 72		13 1372	
		44 1524		19 1194 1212	
		45 234		20 452	
		47 712		21 119	
		58 141		23 522	
		60 304 1152		34 791	
		61 727		36 734	
		65 752		37 722	
		66 1520		39 89	
		67 534		41 1215	
		80 233		42 513	
		81 1335		43 324	
		83 362		45 104	
		84 132		50 1054	
	II	5 1072		51 155	
		8 211 1163		60 409	
		10 1150	V	1 756	
		34 880		2 1337	
		35 626		9 1061	
		36 1337		28 894 1072	
		43 925		33 1303	
		50 426		39 1220	
		57 166		45 231	
		59 1100		55 925	
		65 382		57 590	
	III	9 85 1224		62 891	
		15 733		64 1023	
		27 517		65 1013	
		35 320		68 433	
		40 989		69 359	
		42 1215		81 365	
		55 1341		82 28	
		56 115 735		87 626	
		60 163	VI	6 1111	
		68 1005		8 1343	
		69 11		12 631	

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

E.	VI	22	1342	E. VIII	57	735
		30	1032		59	1420
		31	290 307 1133		63	89
		32	94 201 223 1411		64	1013
		33	34 404 592 824		80	1474
		34	222		86	414 1038
		35	1132		87	321
		36	809		88	916
		38	692 1449		91	651
		40	554 1195		92	58 536 1594
		47	1547		105	852
		49	447		106	104
		51	609		108	60
		61	1033	IX	1	1628
		72	329 817		5	528
		75	1205		9	1573
		76	1120		13	720
		82	394		14	161
		84	400 892		31	119
	VII	2	167		35	28
		4	991 1254		39	860
		10	733		40	272
		18	205		44	80 828
		28	484		51	108
		30	1263		52	794
		35	490		55	252
		45	618		56	168
		46	72		57	533 1304
		49	1103	X	4	459
		50	335		11	28
		52	989		17	880
		54	1630		23	699
		62	235		24	897
		64	235		25	897
		66	132		46	1571
		70	714		54	115
		79	400		65	166
	VIII	6	946		67	166
		9	1178		73	1099
		12	1174		75	1528
		14	881		76	1528
		15	119 421	G. I	1	13 102 1333
		29	155		5	31
		32	1244		6	2 1352
		52	249 1033		8	1219
		55	581		13	1194 1212



## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	I	19	148	G.	I	145	1440
		23	560 1471			147	102 1025
		29	464			148	1219
		31	1569			149	8
		35	1374			156	520
		37	983 1570			158	312
		43	1080			162	257 444
		44	1062 1076			167	394
		45	1076			169	1049
		46	149			170	1215
		50	1313			175	11 803
		53	212			176	169
		56	370 518			177	173
		63	606 1213			180	679
		66	1181			181	1440
		67	670			182	1176
		74	268			187	342 1404
		79	252			191	670
		80	465			196	432
		81	1231			197	1078
		85	1394			198	1075
		89	653			200	240 453 842 1095
		90	1470			201	857 1512
		93	197 430			206	662
		94	260			209	848
		97	221 1076			219	670
		98	1050			222	657
		105	1514			229	258
		112	120			231	1175
		114	427 974			232	241 1148
		115	131 1113 1423			234	1160
		117	1555			235	837
		118	141			236	587
		119	102			237	1359
		122	936			238	1098
		123	801 1266			243	590
		125	103			247	1235
		127	570 1220			248	335
		130	1239			249	146 772
		132	1490			251	310
		133	1356			254	457 510
		134	1078			260	1418 1422
		135	559			261	1253 1307
		139	744			266	909
		140	1304			267	257
		143	195 439			268	1277

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	I	272	1580	G.	I	409	1139
		274	1284			410	1258 1336
		280	437			413	111
		286	1519			417	625
		297	92 1510			418	347
		301	335			430	670
		302	945			438	861.1420
		318	1298 1381			440	72
		319	160 1387			445	1166 1406 1403 1455
		320	127 1081			450	345
		322	215 1375 1493			451	511
		323	819 1421			452	513
		324	1427			455	325 903 1591
		327	1453			458	670
		328	820			461	792
		329	1419			463	1602
		330	1293 1368 1480			468	17 1232
		331	67			471	1602
		333	1269 1427			472	1501
		334	1380			474	330
		337	1164			476	895
		350	246			477	69
		353	1184			482	1125
		355	88			483	1248
		357	1363			485	259
		359	1388			487	1108 1188 1418
		365	2 373 374			491	932
		366	373 376 881			493	243
		367	374			494	1215
		371	163			497	568
		372	1144 1584			503	925
		376	1256			505	90 1178
		378	885			507	1311
		380	1272			513	1429
		382	1260		II	2	1217
		383	213			4	163
		385	198			9	1070 1327
		386	1420			11	104
		388	1260			22	1356
		393	410			23	721
		395	28			32	609
		397	1473			33	1599
		400	815 916			35	17
		404	1077 1145			36	1331
		406	1139			37	266
		407	371			45	930 1417

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	II	46	1551	1566	G.	II	221	876
		47	18	104 1077 1185 1358			237	1076
		49	640				239	1331
		52	375				241	829 1070
		53	1387				243	1548
		54	1231				245	243
		61	533				246	435 1508
		65	1500				247	436 1553
		74	536				250	147
		75	58				257	660
		80	1500				259	1557
		83	405				263	1080
		94	1576				265	670
		97	564				269	146
		100	1044				274	1303
		103	336 549 654				279	390 395 396 397 512
		107	1166				280	397 401 402 403
		108	279				281	392 394 398
		109	89				282	399
		118	755				283	401
		122	224				284	525
		126	1527				285	24
		132	521 733				286	199
		136	549 992				287	391
		140	893 1031				290	667
		144	406 1073				293	1412
		149	97				295	100 760
		151	649 718 1199b				297	1207
		155	161				303	390
		157	2				304	952
		161	102				305	252
		164	1537				306	137 1392
		165	626 1209 1305				307	1122
		167	1199b				308	125
		171	282				309	1134 1463 1505
		175	266				310	882
		177	366				311	686
		184	357				312	843
		186	1226				315	1570
		189	1215				324	10 1198
		190	1562				325	112 1126
		200	1101				326	113 533 540 543
		208	292 1238				327	115 542 545
		209	16				328	11
		217	1088 1137 1388				329	13
		220	963				331	243 1191

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	II	332	1186	G.	II	476	263
		336	1154 1193 1291			477	1362
		340	827 1350			478	1182 1581
		341	1214			479	1210 1484
		343	94 203 766 1292			482	1177
		344	93			483	42
		345	1196 1332			490	301
		346	29 1231			491	46 585 593
		351	746			492	589
		353	843			493	520
		354	1076			495	768
		356	103 1069 1076			496	607
		360	443 1489			500	1218
		362	676			501	104
		363	1187			503	138
		367	675 1035			508	1589
		376	587 1101			510	607
		377	1585			513	1544
		378	1253			516	1600
		390	115			523	748
		391	1038			524	118
		392	600			525	119
		397	641			526	111
		399	102 260 1313			527	120 1227 1529
		411	1075			528	1301
		412	769			529	337
		416	438			532	1015 1276
		419	362			534	243
		420	886			536	953
		422	170			538	788
		423	148			541	1371
		424	340			542	362
		428	491		III	3	29 524
		429	115 410			4	705
		432	342 845			10	36
		434	871			11	66
		437	267 311			12	65 268
		453	437			16	989 1224
		457	1580			40	265 1339
		460	1212 1310			43	1634
		461	93 318 1003			47	1053
		463	319			66	1221
		464	995			70	814
		465	507			76	23
		467	757			83	137
		470	322 618			84	684

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	III	85	1031	1255	1621	G.	III	243	544
		90	250	468				245	649
		97	988					247	137
		99	1264					248	1323
		103	370	384				250	370 1071 1426
		104	385					251	1560
		105	623					254	137
		107	1131	1373				255	1029
		109	352	1561				259	1147
		110	833	1507				260	309 867
		111	144					264	195 213 344 351 1199b
		114	1128					268	488
		123	533					269	14
		124	117					270	12
		127	981					271	982
		130	538	981	1016	1068		274	632
		136	1019					277	103
		137	981					280	1465
		142	15	1113				287	494 1199b
		149	1034					288	263
		154	1079	1127				289	76 77 262 270 1055
		159	246						1056 1180
		161	260					290	269 271
		162	120					291	262 265
		164	171					292	264 265 266 268
		170	781	1114				305	634
		173	1481					310	119
		178	748					311	410
		190	1203					326	119
		195	580					327	675
		197	125	499	1391	1504		339	755
		198	1144	1584				341	1596
		199	137					343	636
		201	1093					349	447
		203	684					357	841 1163
		205	1204					358	367
		210	740	980				359	1300
		212	298					361	1481
		214	107					363	194 1436
		223	319	884				364	1020
		224	1632					365	1189
		228	1235					377	1136
		230	1236					382	1362
		235	562	677				384	275
		238	826					385	13
		241	1507					397	687

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	III	399	846	G.	III	517	685
		404	1570			518	419
		411	277			519	1330
		412	1467			520	416 418 420
		413	1634			521	420 422 423 424 919
		419	225			522	414
		425	641			523	416
		435	618			524	1522 1538
		436	120 1529			525	102
		438	1190			526	420
		439	704			527	420 659
		441	145 1578			528	418 421
		452	766			529	938 1101 1222
		454	976			530	422
		457	146 1598			532	687
		458	1495			535	1467
		459	142			536	151
		468	1550			538	681
		469	531			539	719
		470	157			541	4 252 405 464 1353
		472	627			546	1519
		476	1339			547	1045
		478	1461			548	1627
		480	88 1053 1239 1586			553	977
		482	530			554	1580
		483	1629			556	137 1586
		484	230 1612			559	28
		485	562 1338 1605			560	196
		486	52 57			566	1497 1597
		487	51	IV	6	1397	
		488	53		9	68 1037	
		492	1323		10	425	
		495	1609		15	1211	
		496	960 1619		16	500 555	
		497	1604		18	1101 1225	
		499	1346		25	297	
		500	418 964		29	450	
		502	1607		36	1306	
		503	1602		37	886	
		505	1588		49	888 892 1166 1532	
		506	1595		50	838	
		507	1596 1611		51	29 1135	
		511	1623		52	84	
		512	417		53	414 1339	
		514	1253		54	583	
		516	684 686		58	241 700	

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	IV	59	1521	G.	IV	215	533
		61	1547			217	609
		64	476			220	584
		71	761			221	1125
		72	1379			222	155
		73	393			223	88
		74	931			227	183
		76	965			229	446
		77	1458a			235	1420
		78	726			237	1322
		79	1374			238	1620
		80	1522			248	20
		84	175			252	1594 1618
		86	978			255	798
		88	625			256	607
		89	1499			258	107
		100	300 383 1086 1439			260	691 878 1425
		101	273			262	158 262 509 1390
		108	778				1563
		112	132 966			263	1389
		114	769 1329 1330			266	117
		117	1558			270	810
		118	1303			271	641
		120	802			284	31
		121	120			285	715
		134	92			286	334
		136	1091 1479			287	536
		149	122 907			288	1575
		150	334			292	267
		151	487			297	979
		158	1354			298	514 1574
		159	193 904			300	25
		166	6			309	69 146
		172	1390			310	1197
		174	926			311	667
		179	7			314	216
		181	583			316	1110
		187	323			318	717 764
		188	1374			319	762 1096
		189	677			322	1097
		195	1482			330	739
		198	287 1140			333	414 886
		199	1082			345	619
		206	577			349	143
		208	1053 1213			357	121
		210	1500			358	790

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

G.	IV	360	912	G.	IV	553	601
		366	422 928			556	532
		368	993 1158			561	781
		373	1447	A.	I	5	1267
		374	1408			9	723
		379	440 1013			15	497
		385	368			28	544
		391	551			31	1053
		394	83			32	1414
		396	1562			35	863
		398	663			36	489
		403	225			38	1044
		405	625			43	311 1093
		407	1029			44	501 1444 1494
		408	1206			45	1299 1446
		409	137 1208			48	1302
		416	832			50	637
		417	1579			55	128 1409
		421	1454			58	84 129 155 1052
		425	989			59	371
		431	561 863			60	1126
		440	165			61	1467
		443	625			62	212 1043
		452	236			64	1249
		457	445			74	180
		460	126 965			78	946
		465	636			83	130
		472	798			84	1585
		475	763			86	1364
		477	745 1010			88	105
		481	596			90	1286
		492	381			92	948
		496	683			93	1588
		499	678			95	1087
		506	445			98	672
		509	1513			100	137
		515	352			114	35
		518	1197			116	964 1445
		522	23 508 1231			119	1546
		530	447			120	849
		531	945			121	333
		533	245			124	779
		535	27			129	306
		544	677			133	84
		546	601			135	19
		552	677			144	856



## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	I	148	776	A.	I	347	1060
		153	1318			349	52
		157	1363			352	986 990
		158	279			353	70
		162	1073			354	69
		166	1408			362	1614
		167	1547			370	32
		168	1224			372	238 658
		175	1430			375	178
		179	257 745			387	667 1199
		180	389			402	23
		181	1397			405	608
		190	389			408	990
		194	277			409	891 987
		197	611 1318			410	1162
		199	1118			411	285
		200	1205			412	359
		205	586			417	440
		209	707			422	150 854
		214	120			423	961
		221	636			426	1274
		223	362			429	958
		224	1353			445	996
		225	377			447	479
		227	1288			457	1129 1178
		228	1588			464	24 441
		230	1270			465	294
		236	129			472	1550
		238	190			485	602
		241	759 1118 1529			494	228
		243	137			495	927
		246	248			502	749
		247	233 1280			509	1384
		249	27 187			513	121
		261	728 997 1562			516	1401
		263	1302			522	1267
		271	229			529	72
		274	568			530	616
		280	3 129 155 575			535	1384
		301	1521			536	1378
		302	362			539	369 650
		304	614			542	363 1252
		317	288			546	667 1004 1199
		331	85 224			547	1119
		334	52 1059			567	1587
		341	1551 1570			568	712 1128

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	I	574	716	1317	A.	II	26	751
		580	1455				28	1339
		582	674				33	1267
		587	689	1386			35	674
		588	514	1024			49	622
		596	225				50	136 281
		598	33	731			54	733
		602	1178				65	124
		604	774				73	305
		608	110				75	723 792
		611	837				78	317
		618	2				85	696 844 1179
		620	1549				88	1001
		625	1372				93	737
		633	410				98	999
		648	1350				102	723
		663	1255				117	279
		667	1414				122	1441
		670	1625				123	361 1357
		671	1247				134	612
		678	1483				138	748
		680	671	866			141	581
		682	123				151	723
		683	853				154	1127
		684	486				163	616
		685	747				169	858
		686	1026				171	1602
		687	748	1003			173	386 1143 1603
		691	187	944			177	1044
		722	925				180	735
		725	343				188	1050
		726	1102				189	86
		727	196				190	1415
		729	533				192	1628
		731	899				202	412
		733	1282				207	624
		737	274				209	1374
		743	223	650 1151			210	1265
		751	944				211	704
		752	1031				214	1035
II		12	1063				222	964
		13	31				228	1047
		14	50				232	479
		15	1314				248	411
		18	50				249	480
		19	331				251	841

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	II	254	362	A.	II	540	447
		255	481 895			552	837
		262	560			554	1487
		265	73			565	1319
		268	1359			567	567
		270	35 954			577	834
		271	91			582	1271
		299	256			583	479
		305	131			590	514
		306	126			595	972
		307	133			596	578 724
		310	565			608	812 1387
		311	1123			609	1567
		325	1500			623	361
		327	1632			625	1065
		332	1272			626	1451
		336	361			635	1467
		344	789			639	562
		355	729			641	546
		363	1053			647	925
		364	1630			650	697
		377	1316			651	54
		390	1199a			652	636
		397	309 939			655	1050
		401	1314			656	448
		416	1393			659	673
		420	881			661	308 605 1115
		439	1632			679	204 1238
		443	936			681	52
		445	367			682	770
		450	1375			683	9
		474	804			684	368
		475	704			687	1126
		478	1545			694	1171
		490	1003 1107			701	747
		495	204			712	345 597
		496	1113			715	292 1053
		497	136			722	1206
		498	1125			728	1554
		504	1002			732	399
		506	1057			737	276
		511	1316			742	1520
		517	1048			753	912
		525	1280			755	81
		531	35			761	362
		534	766			768	146

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	II	773	35	A.	III	208	1093	1121
		777	361			210	483	
		781	1520			216	922	1610
		782	1097 1493			220	406	
		790	1041			221	120	
		792	272			223	427	
		797	1240			228	698	
	III	16	427			232	172	
		27	697			236	120	
		29	643 1559			238	137	
		32	1153			239	1602	
		49	633			258	715	
		57	620			263	1285	
		62	1500			274	1462	
		68	890			284	292	
		69	181 675 677			290	1296	
		75	832			295	480	
		86	544			296	783	
		88	284			298	264	
		93	55			308	620	
		95	747 1220			312	54 389	
		102	1109			313	204 1083	
		111	467 487			315	546 793	
		112	481			322	1087	
		113	469			339	1199	
		116	1166			347	1192	
		117	224			348	54 951	
		138	1577			363	479	
		140	701 1237			368	723	
		141	835			370	1297	
		150	35			374	778	
		151	342 954			379	334 1059	
		154	153			388	462	
		159	1488			389	294	
		160	1313			390	1029	
		175	1596			393	1523	
		176	627 961			405	1283	
		182	938			406	123	
		185	609			408	473	
		194	762			413	1511	
		199	379 1455			424	172	
		200	860 1369			426	985 1207	
		201	314			427	1034	
		203	648 1617			432	1205	
		204	299			433	278	
		206	1505			435	217	

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A. III 453	1562	A. III 682	1614
458	876	694	764
459	85 1292	716	217
478	81 296	718	759 796
482	410	767	682
483	915	IV 1	22 969
491	735	2	489 949 950
498	428	3	39
508	889	6	1161
509	426	18	93
511	323 944	25	1126
513	533	27	590
515	2	33	748 750
518	1418	54	1067
519	1602	56	1284 1370
520	850	67	489
537	493	71	280
543	442	72	414 1339
545	52	79	25 887
552	37	80	677
561	942	83	1534
570	1500	90	1457
572	630	93	44
573	1504	96	76
574	1498	99	242
578	764	104	120
580	501 1494	119	1094
582	1138 1469	120	1395
584	137	132	582 912
585	28	139	1350
586	6	153	401
587	1235	156	856
590	1384	158	1234
610	168	159	1206
630	10	160	1293
642	391	161	1395
644	132 738	163	1231 1233
646	1072	167	1602
648	399	168	770
658	780	173	480
660	391	175	1434
668	1093	184	1172
670	625	204	52 361
671	1179	209	379 950
672	533 964	210	72
675	132 1213	215	735

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	IV	219	933	A.	IV	463	1347
		226	371			464	169
		242	549			466	954
		245	822			470	836
		249	223			482	1438
		253	967			489	853
		254	832			490	901
		256	84			491	590
		269	84			492	11
		277	435			500	766
		284	82			511	48
		285	348			512	988 1568
		286	528			513	1312
		307	880			525	406
		310	778			526	550
		323	621			529	447
		327	1014			532	645
		329	214 1011			533	637
		337	1633			550	655
		340	546			551	1017
		345	179			561	185
		351	1543			564	645
		356	211 536			572	627 961
		357	371			581	138
		365	1570			583	1296
		368	253			584	350 362
		368	253			596	47
		374	615			607	1516
		377	536			609	480
		378	371			613	81
		379	1066			614	45
		381	1546			616	599
		390	552			622	88
		394	423			630	277
		409	328			636	1007
		411	35			654	735
		415	1295			668	1231
		422	875			680	915
		444	463 1325			689	489
		445	667			695	535
		448	797 1288			701	513
		451	1622			702	762
		452	20 693 1365			704	295
		453	412		V	5	680
		458	1309			10	762
		461	1232			14	723

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	V	27	840	A.	V	355	1372
		29	32			357	114
		30	75 519			362	677
		35	1466			368	136 833
		43	182			372	1034
		47	1027			376	926 929
		54	1013			381	1051
		56	361			392	460
		64	278			401	297
		65	1094			407	1069
		72	268			410	1061
		83	880			428	338
		84	804			435	137
		88	1477			445	635
		89	513			453	447
		102	120 291 529 1529			455	1433
		109	35			458	833
		110	989			476	333
		111	516			482	176
		124	825			502	846
		139	137 675			503	356
		144	157			504	1287
		146	547			510	612 1437
		154	1173			517	1045
		156	735			520	237 356
		175	1447			523	851
		182	1018			524	59 632
		220	1104			527	373 376
		226	1009			528	373 374 376
		231	656			540	1104
		237	52 1257			545	1126
		246	268			556	355
		268	567			566	1355
		274	1432			569	486
		276	706			578	1602
		291	1363			583	813
		304	597			585	326 397
		306	935			586	735
		308	560			595	1546
		319	378			606	560
		326	999			617	766 1292
		327	724			623	315
		332	58			628	311 777
		334	766			631	1583
		340	805 806 1508			655	981
		341	352 965			660	206

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	V	662	1187	A.	VI	13	319
		674	326			14	764
		691	1450			16	700
		695	1427			19	1521
		696	1239			20	1060
		698	533 1118			31	1535
		700	1126			50	299
		701	348 1288			51	1297
		706	234			55	602
		737	4 1245			64	1500
		740	678			69	1026
		748	674			70	1277
		763	509 1093			76	800
		766	314			82	104 371
		769	766 1292			85	1288
		775	1257			106	1525
		778	1296			108	1508
		782	277			124	933
		786	460			127	314
		789	860			133	96
		790	155			136	124
		796	29 1546			148	444
		802	1130			153	601
		806	1243			157	637
		808	1447			159	580
		810	594 1401			167	956
		816	1318 1361			175	527
		817	1128			185	637
		822	1440			191	1520
		834	1162			194	371
		836	187 944			197	415
		839	841			198	840 1149
		842	26 1085			200	914
		844	1579			201	675
		848	458 1241			206	114
		849	457			210	831
		850	457			212	410
		852	1041			214	1103
		859	1420			221	1350
		864	567			223	1635
		866	152			237	1116
		867	787			239	1520
		868	53 860			240	773
VI		1	1187			242	1518
		6	1396			246	745
		11	43			255	5



## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	VI	256	590			A.	VI	471	209
		265	868					475	410
		267	1165	1387	1486	1541		477	387 778
		268	881					486	837
		269	699					494	617
		273	773					502	1084
		276	593	603				514	81
		278	504					516	190
		282	989					526	164
		284	702					535	1169
		285	169					538	665
		286	921					545	454
		288	501	1207				550	12 140 745
		289	1030					551	137
		293	807					566	314
		294	356					573	1204
		296	64					576	855
		297	773					580	576
		306	763					581	1269
		308	745	1010				592	1126 1403
		310	1120					593	647
		319	723					594	1458
		329	832					595	502 1090
		330	1204					596	764
		331	415					598	493
		336	1240					600	283
		339	860					608	666
		356	1608					612	1117
		363	581					628	1041
		368	361					633	343
		370	1546					639	354 586
		373	983					640	588
		374	1036					656	120 837
		378	480					661	666
		391	527					663	936 1360
		417	1030					671	12
		426	1500					675	598
		428	546	604				677	912
		434	611					678	1464
		435	610					679	1126
		436	726					680	1542
		437	249	769				689	891
		462	900					693	316
		464	766					700	272
		467	1034					706	1294
		470	638					707	583

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	VI	712	215	A.	VII	33	407
		714	294			35	808
		717	925			37	122 1308
		718	20			40	334
		721	346 983			51	923
		722	1417			58	515
		724	84 1046 1144 1448			60	292
		726	386			65	1145
		728	555 962			71	1013
		729	8 72			74	1042 1394
		733	506			89	69 156 811 920
		735	208 1045			90	1261
		736	191 766			100	928
		737	81			102	234
		738	69			104	480
		746	595			108	118 322
		748	292			109	120
		756	122 186			113	1243
		759	334 1059			114	874
		761	667			118	887
		772	482 754			130	5
		785	469 471 480			131	1039
		786	467			138	1281
		797	1286 1438			141	1126 1223
		804	905			157	1216
		818	768			162	1204
		828	109 722			176	859
		833	210			177	146
		842	781			179	574
		849	71			183	169
		851	1270			185	40
		865	58			192	984
		882	381			196	544
		887	1516			203	1228 1275
		892	1292			204	104
		894	918			215	380
		897	591			226	1142
		899	1098			281	1031
	VII	3	735			291	769 917
		9	852			292	572 947
		13	1530			298	1601
		15	644			299	146 1546
		17	1230			301	994 1130
		19	865			302	226
		32	213 406 1106 1447			309	1146
			1456			363	447

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A. VII 379	461	A. VII 591	625
380	769	595	1060
385	146	596	315
399	1385	604	934
407	61	609	444
420	35	635	1312
421	573	643	397
437	455	644	541
443	1622	655	1367
444	1302	660	18 475
445	1533	674	1466
446	684	692	38
448	908	693	925
455	1302 1348	703	303
459	1556	704	1120
464	1564	724	1128
466	1631	735	1270
471	1041	740	246
480	910	753	1453
493	505	767	510
499	699	770	1126
502	204	771	109
515	1038	775	702
519	1602	778	466
525	1398	781	771
527	1156 1552	786	773 1167 1501
531	443	787	207
534	1589	795	215
540	839	804	864
541	1041	VIII 2	477
543	371 1405	3	856
548	345	4	730
551	1231	8	1582
557	667	19	1364
563	132	20	348
564	224	21	528
567	139	22	830
568	1470	25	319
571	84	26	1125
572	410	30	944
573	1628	39	1562
575	821	42	47
577	1265	47	146 1027
580	351	50	200
582	1349	58	857
584	361	62	1089

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A. VIII 65	1096	A. VIII 325	27
68	5 786	330	1034
74	1517	356	1416
82	1379	378	573 1126
94	314	389	1495
95	1187	391	1424
98	367	394	22
107	1475	399	292
111	784	400	646 735
114	785	401	174
129	50	402	710
131	78	406	866
137	1164	407	675
139	1194	409	577
143	936	410	1431
149	1074	415	937
160	1170 1204	423	1452
161	1590	431	1443
183	859	440	973
184	940	445	1305
199	227	446	1501
202	1030	452	926
207	1574	465	410
212	1149	485	146 1229
213	1008	498	1149
215	417	508	177
235	16	514	1413
236	857	523	1602
238	697	524	1400
239	1140	525	877
251	725	526	883
253	648 867	528	1374
257	1319	535	371
258	1468	540	381
298	880	542	239
299	872 1290	545	327
300	1028	546	1526
304	1031	548	624
310	1414	552	1206
311	492	554	1129
312	1416	557	816
314	893	561	443
315	444	567	137
316	1215 1227	571	1583
321	132	576	167
323	224	577	79

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A. VIII	581	1	A. IX	93	241	1289
	585	567		110	1500	
	587	775 813		111	1293	
	588	989		112	371	
	593	1088		113	215	
	596	402		115	483	
	600	764		125	477 1259	
	607	323		126	447	
	628	4		140	1112	
	633	23		141	4	
	636	805		145	902	
	640	52		149	869	
	651	612		157	29 33 323	
	655	913		164	120 1529	
	660	18		185	983	
	672	510		187	783	
	674	1093 1296		190	1366	
	675	989		191	674	
	676	313		194	275	
	677	325		197	263	
	686	54		201	192	
	687	636		208	1064	
	689	171		225	945	
	692	132 966 1467		226	50	
	694	280		230	295	
	703	1428		248	766 1279 1617	
	709	741		252	1021	
	718	355		267	783	
	719	52		277	277	
	726	426		279	1302	
IX	1	839		281	753	
	2	560		301	365	
	19	818 1262		302	626	
	31	1575		314	881	
	36	1505		316	120 1529	
	38	1125 1634		321	917	
	40	711		332	1344	
	44	934		341	55	
	52	1540		342	551	
	54	1058		349	255 1536	
	60	223		362	140	
	63	940		368	313	
	80	360 474		373	881	
	85	1053		374	1476	
	89	767		377	32 840	
	91	1393		385	276	

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	IX	409	371	A.	IX	671	1455
		410	167			677	837
		411	841			680	968
		412	1287 1485			687	1620
		414	413			689	362
		426	447 766			690	934
		431	629 1041			699	101 352
		432	644			711	1407
		438	1125			717	21
		442	434			720	1159
		447	753			722	159 628
		459	350			723	85
		475	620			733	557
		482	220			741	39
		485	1202			747	447
		488	314			752	896
		492	731			757	733
		498	1125			775	782 1340
		503	1394			788	1375
		509	157			792	649
		510	87			794	1034
		512	943			795	840
		515	1631			796	1240
		516	138			799	146
		531	1009			801	167
		534	699			802	526
		538	537			803	560
		539	388			805	1087
		554	1316			808	1606
		557	558			811	551
		588	1402			812	1556
		595	443			815	1204
		604	1478			817	426
		609	460	X	10	563	
		611	1593			21	550
		614	451			23	963
		615	1040			28	734
		622	964			39	211
		627	52			41	480
		630	1374			48	860
		633	699 1606			49	339
		641	74			53	1012
		644	880			63	895
		651	330			64	613
		667	137			65	1
		670	113			66	1201

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	X	69	1186	A.	X	379	1316
		72	1242			383	302
		98	883			393	91
		100	1126 1250			394	30
		103	8			410	167
		108	1317			426	447
		122	470			465	54
		125	443			468	639 1502
		128	664 1157			469	1087
		135	936			477	1168
		145	971			484	106
		146	189 934			488	137 330 970
		150	723			500	472
		152	1006			502	975
		162	731			509	247
		175	1			510	1631
		177	431			516	1200
		197	1210			522	57
		201	217			538	51
		214	863			543	232
		215	1281			552	784
		217	944			554	1344
		233	612			570	293
		235	137 1012			572	1114
		247	1546			581	1031
		249	743 813			600	1041
		253	469			633	1041
		254	946			634	371
		265	822 823 1602			636	1401
		271	227 1410			640	137
		274	1359			641	429 764 799
		275	9			642	1000
		280	930			650	1546
		283	652			664	373
		291	862			665	311
		306	456			669	1060
		307	1098			674	735
		308	1496			679	68 1037
		320	134			680	348
		323	434			695	1130
		324	1204			707	132
		332	2			717	277
		340	906			720	36
		355	58 536 1594			726	668
		363	133			727	1613
		366	286			731	1323

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	X	746	1232	A.	XI	78	169
		756	327			81	601
		766	1451			90	261
		772	924			99	912
		783	1178			111	1328
		787	484			113	1302
		802	202			131	1507
		804	1063			139	362
		805	219			148	447
		807	1491			157	1297
		812	795			160	100
		816	302			172	1243
		819	371 1045			176	462
		821	1508			181	1064
		822	69			183	759
		825	755			185	1626
		829	364			187	1469
		832	49			191	539
		833	294			198	1230
		842	1321			200	752
		852	1273			202	1438
		855	1119			203	410
		864	162			210	1163
		868	1330			216	1246
		873	915			222	1472
		876	934			246	1267
		883	813			257	1178
		888	675			258	1060
		891	1606			271	211
		892	1324 1503			274	352
		898	14			303	93 353
		899	688			306	1349
		902	1354			311	35 341
		908	672			314	674 907
	XI	3	646			315	29 334 548
		15	29			320	1334
		19	123			344	870
		22	1616			357	81 180
		30	738 1509			358	536
		39	1508			363	738
		40	489			371	941
		49	735			374	608
		50	1013			377	602
		71	566			379	708
		72	1350			396	709
		74	491			397	246



## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A.	XI	401	62	A.	XI	638	959
		403	249			650	735
		404	249			662	1441
		413	218			665	780
		422	1125			676	873
		424	684			683	510
		432	449			694	1178
		434	96			703	1105
		450	1515			705	582
		451	478			709	917
		453	137			721	665 720 1531
		458	137			723	1460
		474	1602			725	447
		475	470			736	447
		484	1323 1590			737	1166
		487	567			741	551
		488	995			745	1092
		495	496			775	1377
		505	1315			780	934
		508	579			795	694
		509	98			799	137 873 1399
		512	401			802	523
		513	402			810	1467
		523	132			824	1414
		526	1466			829	244 713
		528	837			831	758
		529	137			836	473
		530	276			840	602
		538	423 919			843	1570
		550	636			845	766
		558	371 580			847	67
		560	1186			848	1624
		562	12			861	111
		565	123			872	303
		569	1012 1339			875	402
		573	171			876	1505
		593	1401			878	964
		595	371			881	58 254 536 736 1594
		613	565			884	162
		614	137 1392			887	35
		615	664			893	444
		616	1433			912	344
		617	1539	XII		5	489
		627	1506			6	1204
		634	703			8	1323
		637	253			9	188

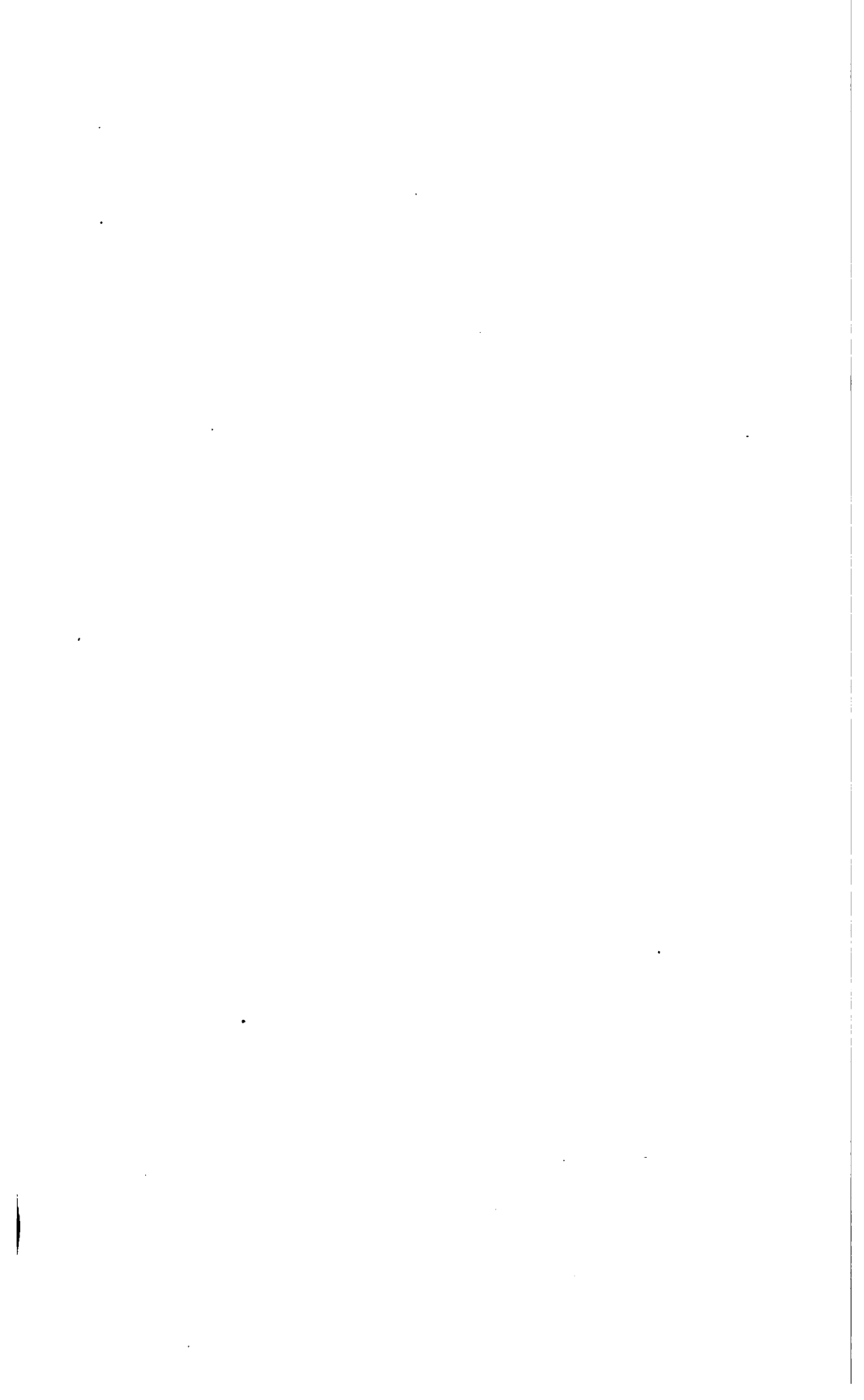
## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Continued)

A. XII	20	690	A. XII	293	1344
	28	1		305	443
	30	612		310	1232
	39	756		314	533
	43	332		315	955
	62	693		318	879
	67	324		328	1243
	77	1136		335	821
	81	1041		344	327
	96	154		345	934
	101	887		355	1572
	102	642		370	485
	107	410		378	1307
	113	350 1451		383	839
	114	1120		398	1034
	115	1124		413	1345
	118	989		421	503
	127	544		430	995
	129	1602		438	676
	132	367		441	1041
	145	1374		442	1375
	170	1230		445	399
	172	5		446	1320
	177	1292		453	137 565
	178	1126		462	964 1092
	188	99		468	625
	197	626 1046		476	735
	202	381 753		480	934
	204	732 1420		498	1317
	210	995		523	132 1166
	216	611		524	136 137
	217	337		525	1633
	235	1268		527	644
	236	556		530	4
	239	661		543	1325
	245	1602		546	1562
	252	1326		553	833
	253	371		556	673
	254	695		575	800
	257	1178		582	381
	262	964		591	911 1592
	266	1316		598	934
	267	137		601	939
	268	533 1634		615	1572
	283	819 1442		621	1022
	287	1155		627	1351

## TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(Concluded)

A. XII 628	963	A. XII 776	1251
632	936	784	1050
634	735	787	697
635	1292	792	1463
638	35 915	794	870
640	1321	801	880
646	175	804	189
669	841	815	455
670	669	818	735
676	747	821	957
678	934	831	645 1364
682	699	834	251
685	135	846	1235
688	1240	850	1359
697	1126	860	55
704	533	862	423
705	1087	875	747
708	553	879	1278
709	111	883	1486
710	771 1114	889	571
714	167	894	572
716	1382	900	1492
718	55	903	549 1615
728	617	906	184 358 371
735	764 1128	908	865
736	1314	909	1162
742	771	912	879
743	735	920	617
745	1073	921	1433
746	410	926	302
755	744	935	844 847
756	408	940	362
763	396	951	948
770	1317	952	758

*Transmitted June 15, 1917.*



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS—(Continued)

Vol. 3.	1. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part I, Books I-III, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-46. January, 1916	.45
	2. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part II, Books IV-VI, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 47-183. April, 1916	.85
	3. Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Virgil, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 135-247. March, 1918	1.25
Vol. 4 (completed).	Lucretius, edited by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-258. November, 1917	2.50
Vol. 5.	1. Caesar's Use of Past Tenses in Cum-Clauses, by H. C. Nutting. Pp. 1-53. January, 1918	.55
<b>ODERN PHILOLOGY.</b> —Charles M. Gayley, Hugo K. Schilling and Rudolph Schevill, Editors. Price per volume, \$3.50.		
Vol. 1.	1. Der Junge Goethe und das Publikum, von W. E. E. Pinger. Pp. 1-67. May, 1909	\$0.50
	2. Studies in the Marvellans, by Benjamin P. Kurtz. Pp. 69-244. March, 1910	2.00
	3. Introduction to the Philosophy of Art, by Arthur Weiss. Pp. 245-302. January, 1910	.50
	4. The Old English Christian Epic: a Study in the Plot-technique of the <i>Juliana</i> , the <i>Elene</i> , the <i>Andreas</i> , and the <i>Christ</i> , in Comparison with the <i>Beowulf</i> and with the Latin Literature of the Middle Ages, by George Arnold Smithson. Pp. 303-400. September, 1910	1.00
Vol. 2.	1. Wilhelm Busch als Dichter, Künstler, Psychologe, und Philosoph, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 1-79. September, 1910	.75
	2. The Critics of Edmund Spenser, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 81-182. June, 1911	1.00
	3. Some Forms of the Riddle Question and the Exercise of the Wits in Popular Fiction and Formal Literature, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 183-237. November, 1911	.50
	4. Histrionics in the Dramas of Franz Grillparzer, by Elizabeth A. Herrmann. Pp. 239-309. June, 1912	.75
	5. Spenser, the School of the Fletchers, and Milton, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 311-373. June, 1912	.75
Vol. 3.	1. Rousseaus Einfluss auf Klinger, von Friedrich A. Wyncken. Pp. 1-85. September, 1912	1.00
	2. Das Gerettete Venedig, Eine vergleichende Studie, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 87-246. February, 1914	1.50
	3. A Neglected Aspect of the English Romantic Revolt, by G. F. Richardson. Pp. 247-360. May, 1915	1.00
	4. Layamon's Brut: A Comparative Study in Narrative Art, by Frances Lytle Gillespy. Pp. 361-510. November, 1916	1.50
Vol. 4.	1. Ovid and the Renaissance in Spain, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 1-263. November, 1913	2.50
	2. Notes sur le Voyage de Chateaubriand en Amérique (Juillet-Décembre, 1791), par Gilbert Chinard. Pp. 269-349. November, 1915	.80
	3. Du Transcendantalisme considéré dans sa Définition et dans ses Origines Françaises, par William Girard. Pp. 351-498. October, 1916	1.50
Vol. 5.	Edmund Spenser, A Critical Study, by Herbert Ellsworth Cory. Pp. 1-478. December, 1917. In paper cover, \$2.50; in cloth	3.50



MAR 27 1918

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS  
IN  
CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 249-264

March 15, 1918

APR 1 1918

UNIV. OF CALIF.  
LIBRARY

PARALLELISMS AND COINCIDENCES  
IN LUCRETIVS AND ENNIUS

BY  
WILLIAM A. MERRILL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS  
BERKELEY

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS.

**Note.**—The University of California Publications are offered in exchange for the publications of learned societies and institutions, universities, and libraries. Complete lists of all the publications of the University will be sent upon request. For sample copies, lists of publications or other information, address the **MANAGER OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.** All matter sent in exchange should be addressed to **THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.**

Cited as Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Philol.

**CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.**—William A. Merrill, Herbert C. Nutting, James T. Allen, Editors. Price per volume \$2.50.

- Vol. 1.**
1. **Hiatus in Greek Melic Poetry**, by Edward Bull Clapp. Pp. 1-34. June, 1904
  2. **Studies in the Si-Clause. I. Concessive Si-Clauses in Plautus. II. Subjunctive Protasis and Indicative Apodosis in Plautus.** By Herbert C. Nutting. Pp. 35-94. January, 1905
  3. **The Whence and Whither of the Modern Science of Language**, by Benj. Ide Wheeler. Pp. 95-109. May, 1905
  4. **On the Relation of Horace to Lucretius**, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 111-129. October, 1905
  5. **The Priests of Asklepios, a New Method of Dating Athenian Archons**, by William Scott Ferguson. Pp. 131-173. April 14, 1906 (reprinted September, 1907)
  6. **Horace's Alcaic Strophe**, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 175-201. March, 1907
  7. **Some Phases of the Relation of Thought to Verse in Plautus**, by Henry Washington Prescott. Pp. 205-262. June, 1907  
Index, pp. 263-270.

- Vol. 2.**
1. **Some Textual Criticisms on the Eighth Book of the De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius**, by William Hardy Alexander. Pp. 1-33. November, 1908
  2. **Cicero's Knowledge of Lucretius's Poem**, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 35-42. September, 1909
  3. **The Conspiracy at Rome in 68-65 B. C.**, by H. C. Nutting. January, 1910
  4. **On the Contracted Genitive in I in Latin**, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 57-79. February, 1910
  5. **Epaphos and the Egyptian Apis**, by Ivan M. Lankforth. Pp. 81-92. August, 1910
  6. **Studies in the Text of Lucretius**, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 93-149. June, 1911
  7. **The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus**, by Winthrop L. Keep. Pp. 151-164. June, 1911
  8. **The 'Oapiois' of Theocritus**, by Edward B. Clapp. Pp. 165-171. October, 1911
  9. **Notes on the Text of the Corpus Tibullianum**, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 173-226. June, 1912
  10. **The Archetype of Lucretius**, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 227-235. November, 1913
  11. **Corruption in the Manuscripts of Lucretius**, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 237-253. August, 1914
  12. **Proposed Emendations of Lucretius**, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 253-256. December, 1914
  13. **Greek and Latin Glyconics**, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 267-266. September, 1915
  14. **The Plot to Murder Caesar on the Bridge**, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 267-278. January, 1916
  15. **Greek Acting in the Fifth Century**, by James Turney Allen. Pp. 279-289. March, 1916
  16. **On Terence, Adalphos 511-516**, by Clinton C. Conrad. Pp. 291-303. May, 1916

Index, pp. 305-312.



PARALLELISMS AND COINCIDENCES IN  
LUCRETIVS AND ENNIUS

BY

W. A. MERRILL

	LUCRETIVS	ENNIUS
I.	1 Aeneadum genetriv hominum divomque voluptas *	A 52 Venus et genetriv A 249 divomque hominumque and 580 581
	2 caeli . . . signa *	Sc 242 signa in caelo
	3 terras frugiferentis	A 489 terrai frugiferai
	5 lumina solis *	A 283 lumina solis
	7 daedala	I 46 daedala
	8 aequora ponti *	A 137 aequora campi A 478 per aequora cana Sc 367 aequora salsa
	9 nitet . . . caelum	Sc 151 caelum nitescere
	11 reserata	A 217 reserare
	22 in luminis oras *	A 131 in luminis oras A 114 intra luminis oras
	25 pangere conor	A 279 pangit melos
	28 da dictis . . . 103 victus dietis ii 987 doctis . . . dietis	A 216 dicti studiosus A 529 memorare . . . cata dicta
	32 mortalis *	A 23 mortales *
	Mavors	A 104 Mavortis
	33 armipotens	Ennian ?
	34 vulnera amoris	Sc 254 amore saevo saucia
	35 cervice	A 472 cervice
	reposta	I 23 reposta
	36 visus	?

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated. Many of the repetitions may be found above, page 135.

	LUCRETIVS		ENNIIVS
I.	38 corpore sancto		A 93 corpora sancta
	40 petens . . . pacem		Sc 40 pacem petens
	41 Nam neque *		Sc 106 Nam neque
	42 propago		?
	50 vacuas auris		?
	58 genitalia		A 115 dis genitalibus
	60 eadem usurpare *		Sc 156 nomen . . . usurpat
	62 humana vita *		Sc 365 humana vita
	66 Graius homo		A 177 Graius homo
	68 minitanti murmure compressit caelum		?
	70 arta . . . portarum claustra		?
	74 mente animoque *		Sc 237 mentem atque animum
	81 elementa *		?
	83 scelerosa		?
	84 quo pacto *		Sc 163 ullo . . . pacto
	aram . . . turparunt sanguine		Sc 99 aram sanguine turpari
	86 ductores		?
	delecti		Sc 250 delecti viri
	87 comptus		?
	92 terram genibus		A 351 terram genibus
	95 tremibunda		Sat 32 tremibundi
	96 sollemni		?
	98 inceste		?
	99 hostia		Sc 39 hostiis
	100 felix faustus		?
	101 tantum . . . suadere malorum		A 243 malum . . . suadet
	102 vatam and 109		Sc 319 superstitiosi vates
			A 214 vatesque canebant
	103 terriloquis . . . dictis		?
	105 somnia		Sc 42 sortes somnium
	106 fortunasque tuas		A 538 fortunasque suas
	108 aerumnarum		A 45 gerendae aerumnae
	iii 50 omnibus aerumnis		A 55 aerumnas tetulisti
	iv 1069 aerumna gravescit		Sc 102 quantis cum aerumnis
	114 Et simul *		A 91 Et simul and 128 352
	115 tenebras Orci		Sc 109 leti . . . tenebris
	vastasque lacunas		Sc 193 inferum vastos specus
	116 divinitus . . . insinuet se		A 11 venit divinitus pullis . . . anima
	150 gigni divinitus *		
	117 Ennius and 121		
	119 per gentis clara clueret		A 3 poemata nostra cluebant
			Sc 366 per gentes cluebat
	120 Acherusia templa		Sc 107 Acherusia templa

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETIVS	ENNIUS
I. 122 Quo neque permaneant animae neque corpora nostra sed quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris unde sibi exortam semper flo- rentis Homeri commemorat speciem lacrimas effundere salsas coepisse et rerum naturam ex- pandere dictis	A 6 visus Homerus adesse poeta
133 somnoque sepultis *	A 292 somnoque sepulti
135 tellus amplectitur ossa	?
141 efferre laborem	A 425 sufferre laborem
iii 999 sufferre laborem *	
142 noctes . . . serenas	A 396 in nocte serena
147 lucida tela diei	?
149 exordia sumet	Sc 248 exordium coepisset
151 mortales . . . omnes	A 560 Omnes mortales
162 squamigerum genus	?
184 usus *	?
190 genus servant	A 81 servat genus
191 grandescere	?
193 laetificos	A 574 laetificum Sc 152 laetificae
207 aeris in teneras . . . auras *	A 21 per teneras . . . auras
212 terraique solum and v 211 ii 592 sola terrae	A 455 sola terrarum
214 multo . . . meliora	Sc 56 multo . . . melior
217 Nam si *	Sc 318 Nam si
233 aetas consumpse . . . diesque	A 413 dies confecerit aetas
240 Inter se *	A 539 Inter se
250 pater aether	?
251 in gremium matris terrai	?
255 laetas urbis . . . florere	?
256 frondiferas . . . silvas	?
257 pabula laeta	?
261 mentis percussa	Sc 37 mentis . . . perculsus
271 venti vis verberat	?
272 ruit navis	?
275 silvifragis vexat flabris perfurit	A 594 furentibus ventis
276 cum fremitu saevitque minaci murmure	?
278 mare . . . verrunt	A 384 verrunt . . . mare

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETIVS	ENNIVS
I. 285 aquai vim	A 379 aquae vis
287 validis cum viribus *	A 300 validis cum viribus
288 sonitu magno	A 485 sonitu magno
290 venti flamina	A 444 aquilo suo cum flamine
293 vertice torto	?
301 usurpare	Sc 156 usurpat
308 fluctifrago	?
311 solis redeuntibus annis	?
326 vesco sale saxa peresa	?
328 gerit res	A 268 vi geritur res
340 maria ac terras sublimaue caeli *	Sc 285 mare terram caelum
351 fetus . . . fundunt	?
372 squamigeris *	?
402 animo . . . vestigia parva sagaci	A 341 nare sagaci
404 montivagae . . . naribus	?
414 tarda . . . senectus	Sc 348 tarda in senectute
415 vitai claustra	?
416 Quam tibi *	Sc 306 Quam tibi
418 coeptum pertexere	Sc 248 exordium coepisset
429 paulo ante *	Sc 55 paulo ante
434 augmine	?
449 cluent *	A 4 cluebant
	Sc 366 cluebat
467 saecla hominum	?
474 gliscens	?
476 Pergama partu . . . equos	Sc 76 equus . . . suo partu ardua perdat Pergama
478 res gestas	A 547 res bene gesta
	V 2 res tuas gestas
489 saepta domorum *	Sc 92 domus saeptum . . . templum
525 naviter	?
541 Antehac	A 203 Antehac
557 longa diei infinita aetas	A 413 longinqua dies confecerit aetas
564 aevi contingere florem	?
576 validas . . . vires *	A 300 validis . . . viribus
589 variae . . . volucres *	?
611 Non ex *	A 611 Non ex
612 pollentia	?
619 escit	A 494 superescit
631 partibus aucta	?
643 tangere . . . auris	Sc 230 tetigit aures
644 fucata sonore	?
651 disque sipatis	(A 381 de me horitatur)

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETIVS	ENNIUS
I. 665 potesse	A 222 potesseset
672 ollis *	A 306 ollis
707 Et qui	A 157 Et qui
713 aera iungentes igni terramque liquori	V 47 aqua terra anima sol
720 rapidum mare dividit undis	A 302 rapax ubi dividit unda
722 Hic est	V 19 Hic est
728 virum vi *	A 276 virum vis
731 divini pectoris	A 19 divinum pectus
732 praeclara reperta	?
736 Quamquam multa	A 49 Quamquam multa
747 fragori	?
751 non quis	Sc 273 non quit
784 imbrem . . . terram . . . aera . . . calorem	A 522 imber et ignis spiritus et gravis terra V 55 aerem . . . imber postea, atque ex imbri frigus, ventus post fit, aer denuo
789 ullo . . . pacto *	Sc 163 ullo . . . pacto
820 caelum mare terras	A 543 terram mare caelum Sc 285 mare terram caelum
831 Graii memorant . . . lingua	A 356 Graios memorare . . . lingua
849 multumque laborant	A 406 multumque laborat
850 Et pereunt	A 520 Et pereunte
866 sanieque et sanguine	A 363 sanie et sanguine
882 mittere signum	A 84 mittere signum
887 lanigerae *	Sat 66 lanigerum
900 flammai . . . flore	(A 323 florebant flammis)
923 meum cor	A 382 meum cor
931 magnis de rebus *	A 555 magnis de rebus
933 pango carmina	A 299 pangit melos
945 suaviloquenti	A 303 suaviloquenti
954 evolvamus	A 174 evolvere
971 validis . . . contortum viribus	A 486 magna contorsit . . . vi
987 sub caeli tegmine	?
1003 clara . . . fulmina	A 542 fulmine claro
1004 aevi labentia tractu	?
1014 caeli lucida templa *	A 49 caeli caerulea templa A 65 in caerulea caeli templa Sc 380 templa caeli
1015 corpora sancta	A 93 corpora sancta
1029 magnos . . . annos *	Sc 64 multos annos
1032 vapore	?
1033 gens animantium floreat	?

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETIVS	ENNIIVS
I. 1045 queatur	†
1050 suppetere	Sc 170 suppetit
	Sc 355 suppetebat
1067 agitare diebus	A 307 aevum agitabant
1077 Nec quisquam *	A 218 Nec quisquam
1089 tremere aethera signis	†
1090 Cf. 1014	
1092 arboribus . . . frondescere	Sc 151 arbores frondescere
1093 cibatum	†
1107 ruinas	A 254 ruinas
1157 accendent lumina	Sc 399 lumina accendat
II. 1 mari magno	Sc 65 mari magno and A 445 V 27 mari . . . magno
aequora ventis	Sc 367 aequora . . . ventis
2 magnum . . . laborem	I 7 maximo labore
6 belli certamina	†
12 noctes atque dies *	A 334 noctesque diesque
niti . . . labore	A 446 labore nixi
13 rerumque potiri	Sc 416 pacis potiri
16 degitur hoc aevi	A 115 aevum degit
iii 509 aetatem degere	
17 naturam latrare	A 584 animus . . . latrat
28 laqueata aurataque tecta	Sc 95 tectis caelatis laqueatis auro ebore instructam
31 corpora curant *	A 368 vino curatos
32 tempestas arridet	†
anni tempora	†
40 tuas legiones	A 136 tuas . . . legiones
46 curaue solutum	†
49 sonitus armorum	A 415 sonitum . . . arma dederunt
fera tela	A 183 feroque . . . ferro
50 rerumque potentis	†
92 sine fine modoque	Sat 1 sine modo
103 fera ferri	A 183 feroque . . . ferro
109 per inane vagantur	A 531 per aethera vagit
114 lumina . . . fundunt	A 600 funduntque . . . lucem
119 dare pausam	V 10 pausam dedit
125 animum te advertere *	Sc 2 animum advertite
	Sc 397 advortere animum
131 nunc huc nunc illuc	Sc 240 imus huc hinc illuc
144 spargit lumine	†
174 genus humanum *	Sc 317 sed eos non curare opinor
quorum omnia causa constitu-	quid agat humanum genus
isse deos cum fingunt	

---

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETIVS	ENNIUS
II. 182 Quae tibi	Sc 207 Quae tibi
191 Nec cum	A 359 Nec cum
194 missus . . . sanguis	Sc 20 misso sanguine
198 vi magna	A 232 vi magna
	A 486 magna . . . vi
203 per auras *	A 21 per . . . auras
206 faces caeli	Sc 280 caelo . . . facem
211 lumine conserit arva	?
265 mens avet	Sc 47 animus . . . avent
325 ad caelum . . . tollit	A 65 tolles in caerula caeli
	A 442 tollitur in caelum
	?
328 sidera mundi	?
330 quatientes impete campos	A 277 quatit ungula terram
344 laetantia quae loca aquarum concelebrant	?
346 pervolgant nemora avia	?
353 turicremas	?
359 frondiferum nemus	?
365 curaque levare	A 335 curamve levasso
369 Balantum pecudes	A 186 Balantum pecudes
375 pingere telluris gremium	?
376 pavit aequor harenam	?
383 fuat *	Sc 177 fuat
408 bona . . . et mala tactu	A 240 malaque et bona dictu
420 lacrimareque cogunt	A 171 cogeabant hostes lacrimantes
434 pro divina numina	Sat 18 pro divum fidem
500 barbaricae vestes	Sc 94 ope barbarica
517 calor ac frigus	V 46 frigori miscet calorem
537 anguimanus *	?
539 tanta . . . vis	Sc 351 tanta vis
552 Sed quasi *	Sc 104 Sed quasi
554 tonsas	A 227 tonsas and 231
	A 230 tonsis
	V 27 tonsam
555 aplustra *	A 602 aplustria
570 sepelire salutem	?
597 montivago generi . . . ferarum	?
608 Quo nunc	Sc 276 Quo nunc
609 horrifce	?
610 antiquo more	Sc 315 More antiquo
	A 500 moribus antiquis
619 raucisono	A 520 raucum sonus
629 armata manus	Sc 275 armatae manus
630 quos memorant	A 2 quas memorant

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	LUCRETII	ENNIUS
		A 178 uti memorant
II.	665 mores . . . imitantur	A 248 mores . . . tenentem
	705 flammam . . . spirantis	Sc 184 flammam halitantes
	709 conservare genus	A 81 servat genus
	741 Nam cum *	Sc 200 Nam cum
	766 magni commorunt aequora venti	Sc 367 aequora salsa vege <i>s</i> ingenti- bus ventis
	767 canos . . . fluctus	A 478 aequora cana
	878 pennipotentum	?
	917 leti vias	?
	950 vitalis animai nodos a corpore solvit	?
	960 leti . . . limine	?
	962 siet *	A 281 siet and Sc 289
	968 ex se	A 30 ex se
	991 semine oriundi	A 113 dis oriundum
		A 220 Sarra oriundos
		A 290 Didone oriundos
	993 terra receipt	A 34 terra receipt
	1000 aetheris oris *	Sat 4 aetheris oras
	1081 montivagum	?
	1083 squamigerum	?
	1089 quam genus	Sc 354 quam genus
	1094 degunt aevum	A 115 aevum degit
	1096 indu *	A 238 indu and 445
	potis est	A 429 potis sunt
		Sc 163 potis est
	1097 caelos . . . convertere	A 29 caelum versat
		A 211 vertitur . . . caelum
	1100 caelique serena concutiat sonitu	Sc 380 templa caeli . . . sonitu con- cutit
	1110 caeli domus	A 575 divom domus altisonum cael
	1122 hilaro grandescere adauctu	?
	1127 dispendi faciant	A 14 dispendi facit
	1150 Iamque *	A 282 Iamque and 593 Sc 65
	1160 Quae nunc *	A 336 Quae nunc and Sc 233
III.	7 tremulis . . . artubus	A 35 tremulis . . . artubus
	8 fortis equi vis *	A 374 fortis equus
		A 486 equos vi
	11 floriferis . . . libant	A 308 flos delibatus
	13 dignissima vita	A 622 vita . . . dignus
	38 humanam . . . vitam	Sc 365 humana vita
	49 foedati	Sc 174 foedati

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.



	LUCRETIVS	ENNIUS
III.	50 aerumnis	A 46 aerumnae
	60 miseris homines	A 138 miserum . . . hominem
	70 rem confiant	†
	78 statuarum et nominis	A 411 statuas . . . quaerunt aedificant nomen
	95 regimen	A 423 regimen and Sc 224
	99 habitum . . . vitalem	Sc 347 vitalem habitum
	105 errare videntur	A 41 errare videbar
	112 molli . . . somno	A 368 somnus . . . mollissimus
	132 alto delatum	A 365 alte delata
	139 animum mentemque *	Sc 237 mentem atque animum
	140 media regione *	A 505 media regione
		A 481 mediis regionibus
	146 Cum neque	A 215 Cum neque
	170 vis horrida teli	†
	178 rationem reddere	†
	188 momine *	A 595 momine
	211 leti segura quies	†
	259 aventem	Sc 47 avent
	289 ex oculis micat	A 473 micant oculi
	296 vis . . . violenta	†
	324 corporis . . . custos	Sc 255 custos corporis
	339 Non enim	A 371 Non enim
	346 reposta and 857 posta 871 posto	I 23 repostus
	356 dimissa anima corpus	A 210 animam de corpore mitto
	420 digna . . . vita	A 622 vita . . . dignus
	460 durumque dolorem	A 345 duri . . . laboris
	463 morbis in . . . errat animus	Sc 241 errat animus
		Sc 392 animus aeger . . . errat
	489 Concidit et	A 415 Concidit et
	spumas agit	A 518 spumas agit
	493 aequore salso	Sc 367 aequora salsa
		A 142 mare salsum
	521 animus . . . aegrescit	Sc 392 animus aeger
	529 post inde	A 11 post inde
	542 lumina qui linquant *	A 149 lumina . . . reliquit
	554 non quit *	Sc 273 non quit
	587 Perque *	A 556 Perque
	659 partes discidere ferro	A 404 corpus discernere ferro
	661 conspergere tabo	Sc 363 spargere tabo
	681 Tum cum	A 175 Tum cum
	730 laborent *	A 406 laborat
	784 in alto *	A 378 in alto and 80
	835 horrida contremuere	A 310 tremit horrida

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETIVS	ENNIVS
III. 983 cuique ferat fors	A 197 quidve ferat fors
996 saevasque secures *	?
999 durum . . . laborem *	A 345 duri . . . laboris
1002 aequora campi	A 137 aequora campi
1010 potestur	A 611 potestur
1014 pro male factis	Sc 226 pro malefactis
	V 20 pro factis
1025 Lumina sis oculis etiam bonus	A 149 Postquam lumina sis oculis
Ancu' reliquit	bonus Ancus reliquit
1027 reges rerumque potentes	?
1028 magnis . . . gentibus	A 151 magnae gentes
1029 ipse viam qui quondam per	A 378 isque Hellesponto pontem
mare magnum stravit	contendit in alto
1030 per altum	A 616 per altum
1031 salsas . . . lacunas	A 606 salsas lamas
v 794 salsis . . . lacunis	
1033 animam . . . corpore fudit	A 210 animam de corpore mitto
1035 famul infimus esset	A 313 famul infimus esset
1044 exortus . . . sol	A 92 exoritur sol
	V 21 sole exoriente
1057 vitam agerent	Sc 261 aetatem agerent
1058 quid . . . velit nescire *	Sc 238 nescit quid velit
1064 auxilium . . . ferre	Sc 29 fer . . . auxilium
1076 dubiis . . . periculis	?
1079 pote	A 174 pote
1086 quidve ferat	A 197 quidve ferat
1090 condere saecla	?
IV. 38 umbras inter vivos volitare	V 18 volito vivos per ora virum
73 ex alto *	A 91 ex alto and Sc 79 310
97 in promptu . . . locata	Sat 57 in promptum situm
125 tristia centaurea	Sat 12 triste . . . sinapi
134 mundi speciem	V 9 mundi caeli
136 aera mulcentes	A 225 mulserat . . . navem
147 aspera saxa	Sc 430 aspera saxa
	Sc 362 saxis . . . asperis
168 liquidissima caeli tempestas	A 457 tempestatesque serenae
171 caeli complesse cavernas	A 545 complere cohum . . . caeli
223 contra . . . tuimur	A 463 contra tueri
248 Isque	A 141 Isque
276 dextra laevaue 430 dextera	?
laevis	
330 Omnia per	A 543 Omnia per
334 inde . . . redit	A 301 inde redit

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETIVS	ENNIUS
IV. 369 perhibere iv 650 vi 702 per- hibemus iii 597 perhibetur	A 218 perhibetur A 148 perhibent A 409 perhibentur
375 lumina fundunt	A 600 fundunt . . . lucem
409 cursus quingentos saepe veruti	A 353 cursus quingentos saepe veruti
410 immania ponti aequora	?
411 ingentibus oris	A 174 ingentis oras
417 caeli patet altus hiatus	V 24 caeli maxima porta patet
433 condere lumen	A 139 condebat membra
450 bina lucernarum florentia lu- mina flammis	A 323 <florebant flammis> lych- norum lumina bis sex
453 suavi devinxit membra sopore somnia 1027 somno devincti	A 5 somno leni . . . revinctus
456 caligine caeca	?
460 severa silentia noctis	?
461 undique cum constant	V 9 mundus caeli vastus constitit silentio
462 mirande	?
487 arguet	Sc 225 arguet
506 nixatur vita salusque	?
538 ab exoriente nitore	V 21 a sole exoriente
543 tuba . . . mugit	I 7 tibicina . . . mugit
546 raucum . . . bombum	A 520 raucum sonus I 50 bombum
548 liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam	?
571 frustratur	Sat 60 frustratur and 62
582 noctivago strepitu ludoque iocanti	?
583 taciturna silentia rumpi	?
584 dulcisque querelas	?
612 dum transit	A 364 dum transit
637 Ut quod	Sc 309 Ut quod
710 explaudentibus alis	Sc 220 plausuque premunt alas
711 voce vocare	A 50 voce vocabam
734 quorum morte obita tellus amplectitur ossa	?
749 haec . . . memoro	A 314 haec memoro
819 fuit ante	A 377 fuimus ante
825 proferre . . . passus *	Sc 213 gradum proferre pedum
880 percipe dicta	A 198 accipe dictum
908 curas e pectore solvat	?
909 suavidicis	A 303 suaviloquenti
912 mihi da . . . auris	Sc 315 auris tibi . . . dabo

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	LUCRETIUS		ENNIUS
IV.	917 eiecta recessit		?
	924 aeterno corpus perfusum frigore leti		?
	965 In somnis *		A 219 In somnis Sc 36 visa est in somnis
	967 Induperatores v 1227 Induperatorem		A 347 Induperator
	968 duellum ?		A 559 duellis
	970 exponere chartis		A 564 edere chartis
	973 dederunt operas		A 78 dant operam
	1009 somno in leni		A 5 somno leni
	1014 tollunt clamorem		A 5 Tollitur . . . clamor
	1017 clamoribus omnia complent *		?
	1022 exterruntur . . . ex somno		A 36 exterrita somno
	1048 saucia amore		Sc 254 amore . . . saucia
	1136 agere aetatem		A 380 aetate in agunda Sc 261 aetatem agerent
	1138 cupido . . . cordi		Sc 279 cupido corde
	1213 vulta		A 464 vulta
	1282 degere vitam		A 115 aevum degit
V.	1 Quis potis pollenti		A 174 Quis potis ?
	10 appellatur sapientia		A 218 sapientia quae perhibetur
	18 puro pectore		Sc 302 pectus purum
	20 magnas . . . gentes *		A 151 magnae gentes
	33 asper acerba tuens immani corpore serpens		?
	63 quem vita reliquit		?
	82 deos securum agere aevum		Sc 317 eos non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus
	104 dictis dabit		Sc 306 dictis dedit
	109 horrisono . . . fragore		?
	113 doctis . . . dictis		A 270 doctis dictis
	121 immortalia mortali sermone notantes		?
	212 liquidas . . . auras		Sat 4 liquidas . . . aetheris oras
	214 omnia florent		Sc 154 florere omnia
	226 ut aequumst		Sc 160 aequum est
	230 blanda . . . loquela		A 50 blanda voce
	252 pulsata pedum vi		A 1 pedibus . . . pulsatis
	262 Semper abundare latices perennis		A 405 Semper abundantes V 12 amnes perennes
	265 Tollitur in *		A 442 Tollitur in

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

## LUCRETIUS

V. 266 verrentes aequora \*  
 271 fluit agmine dulci  
 301 origine flammae  
 318 iam tuere hoc  
 319 continet . . . terram  
 331 exordia cepit  
 341 rapaces . . . amnes  
 347 darent . . . cladem magnasque  
       ruinas  
 359 fit copia \*  
 373 leti . . . ianua caelo  
 392 aequo certamine bellum  
 415 Constiterunt imbres  
 432 solis rota \*  
 433 altivolans  
 437 inde loci  
 462 rubent . . . lumina  
 463 fluviique perennes  
 481 ponti plaga caerula  
  
 482 salso gurgite  
 487 de corpore sudor  
  
 488 manando camposque natantes \*  
 490 caeli . . . fulgentia templa  
  
 500 liquidissimus aether  
 514 volvenda  
       micant aeterni sidera mundi  
 551 concutit . . . motu  
 572 plus aut minus  
 598 fontem scatere  
 600 Undique conveniunt  
 697 iubar  
 705 radiis percussa  
 743 inde autumnus adit  
 745 altitonans  
       auster fulmine pollens  
 747 hiemps sequitur  
 783-1457  
 787 magnum inmissis certamen  
       habenis

## ENNIUS

A 384 Verrunt . . . mare  
 A 173 leni fluit agmine flumen  
 Sc 27 flamma oritur  
 Sc 345 aspice hoc  
 Sc 285 terram . . . contines  
 Sc 248 exordium cepisset  
 A 302 rapax . . . unda  
 A 254 reddit . . . ruinas  
  
 A 407 fit copia  
 A 614 porta . . . caeli  
 A 167 bellum aequis manibus  
 V 12 Constitere amnes  
 A 558 radiis rota  
 A 81 altivolantum  
 A 530 inde loci and Sat 4  
 A 435 rubra . . . aethra  
 V 12 amnes perennes  
 Sat 65 marinas . . . plagas  
 A 143 caerula plaga  
 A 384 caeruleum spumat  
 A 142 mare salsum  
 A 418 corpore sudor  
 A 406 sudor habet corpus  
 A 418 manat . . . sudor  
 A 596 fluctusque natantes  
 A 29 stellis fulgentibus and 159  
 A 49 caeli . . . templa and Sc 380  
 Sat 4 liquidas . . . aetheris oras  
 A 531 volvendus  
 ?  
 Sc 380 summa sonitu concutit  
 A 501 plus aut minus  
 Sc 155 fontes scatere  
 A 401 Undique conveniunt  
 A 557 iubar  
 A 90 radiis . . . icta  
 A 424 aestatem autumnus sequitur  
 A 541 altitonantis  
 ?  
 A 424 post acer hiemps it  
 ???  
 ?

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

LUCRETII	ENNIUS
V. 789 pennipotentum	?
809 Quos ubi	A 421 Quos ubi
820 robora sumunt *	?
857 vesci vitalibus auris	?
885 ubera . . . lactantia	A 264 lactantes ubere toto
956 condebant . . . membra	A 139 condebat membra
976 face sol inferret lumina caelo	Sc 280 sol in caelo sublimat facem
986 intempesta . . . nocte	A 102 nox intempesta and 167
996 horrifera accibant vocibus	?
Orcum	
1007 leto . . . dabat	Sc 334 leto dati
1080 in salso victum vitamque petentes	A 145 mari quaesentibus vitam
1084 raucisonos	A 520 raucum sonus
1108 condere . . . urbes arcemque	A 502 condita Roma Sc 88 arce et urbe
1111 pro . . . viribus	Sc 145 pro viribus
1114 dempsit honorem *	?
1200 pandere palmas	A 350 passis palmis
1210 candida sidera	A 156 candida lumina
1214 ferre laborem	A 425 sufferre laborem
1228 cum . . . legionibus atque elephantis	A 565 cum legionibus A 232 atque elephantis
1245 bellum . . . gerentes	Sc 81 bellum gerentes
1302 boves lucas . . . taetras	A 607 tetros elephantos
1305 discordia tristis	A 266 discordia taetra
1306 in armis	A 222 in armis
1372 prata . . . laeta	A 516 laetaque prata
1429 defendere possit	A 525 defendere possit
1436 mundi magnum . . . templum	A 541 templum magnum Iovis
1440 degebant . . . aevum	A 115 aevum degit
1442 velivolis . . . <navibus>	A 388 navibus velivolis Sc 79 naves velivolas
VI. 27 viam monstravit	Sc 321 monstrant viam Sc 398 monstrat viam
58 deos securum agere aevom	Sc 317 eos <deos> non curare
84 fulmina clara	A 542 fulmine claro
108 dant . . . sonitum	A 415 sonitum . . . dederunt A 459 sonitum dare
140 alta arbusta	A 187 arbusta per alta
148 ferrum . . . stridit	A 363 ferri stridit acumen
155 terribili sonitu	A 140 terribili sonitu

---

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

## LUCRETIVS

VI. 162 lapis aut ferrum

167 caedere . . . ferro

195 speluncasque velut saxis  
pendentibu' structas

197 magno indignantur murmure  
clausi

231 vasis . . . vina

288 fere tum

314 ferro cum caedimus

328 volat impete \*

357 stellis fulgentibus apta

358 concutitur caeli domus

371 calor . . . cum frigore mixtus

373 hiemes . . . acres

388 quatiunt sonitu caelestia templa

391 flammas . . . halent

392 pectore perfixo

401 sonitusque profudit

405 camposque natantes

509 mittere certant

517 imber fit

583 simul altam

672 tetulerunt

685 ventus . . . furens

708 vincere possis

723 media . . . regione

728 impetus undis

747 Cumas apud

819 mortiferam

824 Quo cum

856 Cum superum

890 fons . . . scatit

894 intervomit undas

944 manat . . . e toto corpore sudor

954 caeli lorica

1041 iam semel

1076 Non si

1104 procul a patria

## ENNIUS

Sc 104 ferrum aut lapis

A 398 ferroque lapique

A 127 caedimus ferro

?

?

A 536 vas vini

A 332 fere tum

A 127 caedimus ferro

A 386 volat super impetus

A 29 stellis fulgentibus aptum and  
159

A 339 stellis ardentibus apta

Sc 380 caeli . . . concutit

A 575 domus altisonum cael

V 46 frigori miscet calorem

A 424 acer hiemps

Sc 380 templa caeli summa sonitu  
concutit

Sc 184 flammam halitantes

A 336 in pectore fixa

A 530 sonitus effudit

A 596 fluctusque natantes

A 485 mittere certant

A 284 fit . . . imber

A 517 simul altam

A 55 tetulisti

A 594 furentibus ventis

A 179 vincere posse

A 105 media regione

A 386 impetus undis

V 39 apud Cumas

Sc 314 mortiferum

A 242 Quocum

A 102 Cum superum

Sc 155 fontes scatere

A 142 flumen vomit

A 418 manat ex omni corpore sudor

Sc 216 caeli clipeo

A 535 iam semel

A 561 Non si

Sc 260 patria procul

\* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

## LUCRETIVS

- VI. 1140 vastavitque vias  
 1142 permensus  
 1160 noctem . . . diemque  
 1169 flagrabat . . . flamma  
 1182 signa dabantur  
 1222 fida canum vis  
 1229 exitio letumque parabat  
 1244 blanda . . . vox  
 1251 temptaret tempore tali

## ENNIUS

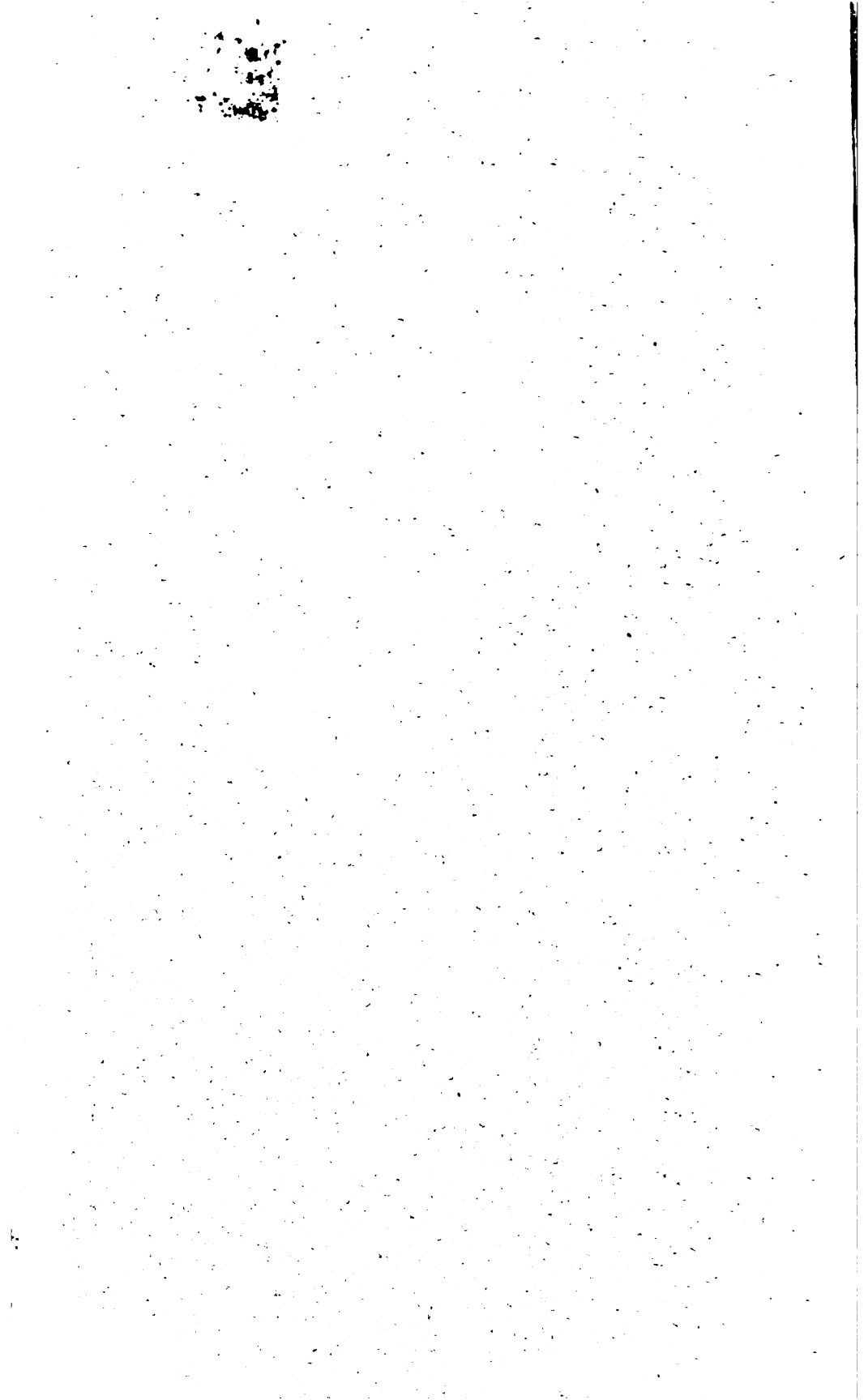
- ‡  
 A 71 permensa  
 A 334 noctesque diesque  
 Sc 90 flamma deflagrata  
 A 146 dedit . . . signum  
 ‡  
 Sc 167 exitium parat  
 A 50 blanda voce  
 ‡

*Transmitted November 19, 1917.*



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS—(Continued)

Vol. 3.	1. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part I, Books I-III, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-46. January, 1916 .....	.45
	2. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part II, Books IV-VI, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 47-133. April, 1916 .....	.85
	3. Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Virgil, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 135-247. March, 1918 .....	1.25
	4. Parallelisms and Coincidences in Lucretius and Ennius, by W. A. Merrill. Pp. 249-264. March, 1918 .....	.20
Vol. 4 (completed).	Lucretius, edited by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-258. November, 1917 .....	2.50
Vol. 5.	1. Caesar's Use of Past Tenses in Cum-Clauses, by H. C. Nutting. Pp. 1-53. January, 1918 .....	.55
<b>DEBN PHILOLOGY</b> —Charles M. Gayley, Hugo K. Schiffling and Rudolph Schevill, Editors. Price per volume, \$3.50.		
Vol. 1.	1. Der Junge Goethe und das Publikum, von W. E. R. Pinger. Pp. 1-97. May, 1909 .....	\$0.50
	2. Studies in the Marvellous, by Benjamin P. Kurtz. Pp. 69-244. March, 1910 .....	2.00
	3. Introduction to the Philosophy of Art, by Arthur Weiss. Pp. 245-302. January, 1910 .....	.50
	4. The Old English Christian Epic: a Study in the Plot-technique of the <i>Juliana</i> , the <i>Elene</i> , the <i>Andreas</i> , and the <i>Christ</i> , in Comparison with the <i>Beowulf</i> and with the Latin Literature of the Middle Ages, by George Arnold Smithson. Pp. 303-400. September, 1910 .....	1.00
Vol. 2.	1. Wilhelm Busch als Dichter, Künstler, Psychologe, und Philosoph, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 1-79. September, 1910 .....	.75
	2. The Critics of Edmund Spenser, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 81-182. June, 1911 .....	1.00
	3. Some Forms of the Riddle Question and the Exercise of the Wits in Popular Fiction and Formal Literature, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 183-237. November, 1911 .....	.50
	4. Histrionics in the Dramas of Franz Grillparzer, by Elizabeth A. Herrmann. Pp. 239-309. June, 1912 .....	.75
	5. Spenser, the School of the Fletchers, and Milton, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 311-373. June, 1912 .....	.75
Vol. 3.	1. Rousseaus Einfluss auf Klinger, von Friedrich A. Wyneken. Pp. 1-65. September, 1912 .....	1.00
	2. Das Gerettete Venedig. Eine vergleichende Studie, von Fritz Winther. Pp. 87-246. February, 1914 .....	1.50
	3. A Neglected Aspect of the English Romantic Revolt, by G. F. Richardson. Pp. 247-360. May, 1915 .....	1.00
	4. Layamon's Brut: A Comparative Study in Narrative Art, by Frances Lytle Gillespy. Pp. 361-510. November, 1916 .....	1.50
Vol. 4.	1. Ovid and the Renaissance in Spain, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 1-268. November, 1913 .....	2.50
	2. Notes sur le Voyage de Chateaubriand en Amérique (Juillet-Décembre, 1791), par Gilbert Chénard. Pp. 269-349. November, 1915 .....	.80
	3. Du Transcendantalisme considéré dans sa Définition et dans ses Origines Françaises, par William Girard. Pp. 351-498. October, 1916 .....	1.50
Vol. 5.	Edmund Spenser, A Critical Study, by Herbert Ellsworth Cory. Pp. 1-478. December, 1917. In paper cover, \$2.50; in cloth .....	3.50



15  
610

SEP 27 1918

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS  
IN  
CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 265-316

August 24, 1918

GENERAL LIBRARY  
SEP 30 1918  
UNIV. OF MICH.

NOTES ON LUCRETIIUS

BY

WILLIAM A. MERRILL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS  
BERKELEY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS.

**Note.**—The University of California Publications are offered in exchange for the publications of learned societies and institutions, universities, and libraries. Complete lists of all the publications of the University will be sent upon request. For sample copies, lists of publications or other information, address the **MANAGER OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.** All matter sent in exchange should be addressed to **THE EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.**

**CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.**—William A. Merrill, Herbert C. Nutting, James T. Allen, Editors. Price per volume \$2.50. Volumes 1, 2, and 4 completed.

Cited as Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Philol.

<b>Vol. 1.</b>	1. Hiatus in Greek Metric Poetry, by Edward Bull Clapp. Pp. 1-34. June, 1904	\$0.50
	2. Studies in the Si-Clause. I. Concessive Si-Clauses in Plautus. II. Subjunctive Prothesis and Indicative Apodosis in Plautus. By Herbert C. Nutting. Pp. 35-84. January, 1905.	.60
	3. The Whence and Whither of the Modern Science of Language, by Benj. Ide Wheeler. Pp. 95-109. May, 1905.	.25
	4. On the Relation of Horace to Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 111-129. October, 1905.	.25
	5. The Priests of Asklepios, a New Method of Dating Athenian Archons, by William Scott Ferguson. Pp. 131-173. April 14, 1906 (reprinted September, 1907)	.50
	6. Horace's Alcaic Strophe, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 175-201. March, 1907	.25
	7. Some Phases of the Relation of Thought to Verse in Plautus, by Henry Washington Prescott. Pp. 205-282. June, 1907.	.50
	Index, pp. 283-270.	
<b>Vol. 2.</b>	1. Some Textual Criticism of the Eighth Book of the De Vita Caesarum of Suetonius, by William Hardy Alexander. Pp. 1-33. November, 1908	.30
	2. Cicero's Knowledge of Lucretius's Poem, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 35-42. September, 1909	.10
	3. The Conspiracy at Rome in 68-65 B.C., by H. C. Nutting. Pp. 43-55. January, 1910	.10
	4. On the Contracted Genitive in -i in Latin, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 57-79. February, 1910	.25
	5. Epaphos and the Egyptian Apis, by Ivan M. Linforth. Pp. 81-92. August, 1910	.10
	6. Studies in the Text of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 93-149. June, 1911	.50
	7. The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus, by Winthrop L. Keep. Pp. 151-164. June, 1911	.15
	8. The <i>Opuscula</i> of Theocritus, by Edward B. Clapp. Pp. 165-171. October, 1911	.15
	9. Notes on the Text of the Corpus Tibullianum, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 173-226. June, 1912	.50
	10. The Archetype of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 227-235. November, 1913	.10
	11. Corruption in the Manuscripts of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 237-253. August, 1914	.15
	12. Proposed Emendations of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 255-256. December, 1914	.05
	13. Greek and Latin Glyconics, by Leon Josiah Richardson. Pp. 257-265. September, 1915	.10
	14. The Plot to Murder Caesar on the Bridge, by Monroe E. Deutsch. Pp. 267-278. January, 1916	.10
	15. Greek Acting in the Fifth Century, by James Turney Allen. Pp. 279-283. March, 1916	.10
	16. On Terence, <i>Adelphoe</i> 511-516, by Clinton C. Conrad. Pp. 291-303. May, 1916	.15
	Index, pp. 305-312.	

## NOTES ON LUCRETIVS

BY

W. A. MERRILL

THESE NOTES ARE ADDITIONAL TO THE INTRODUCTION AND  
COMMENTARY CONTAINED IN THE EDITION OF 1907

---

### INTRODUCTION

- Page 10. Ov. M. xv 64 quae natura negabat visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris haurit.
11. Isidor. Chron. 69 Poeta quoque Lucretius nascitur [anno mundi 5110] qui postea se furore amatorio interfecit.—In Donatus' life read evenitque eo ipso die.
12. "Ut alii opinantur": so Petrarch, Rem. Utr. Fort. ii 121.—On the Borgian Vita see Radinger, Academy, June 23, 1894.
14. The name Lucretius is common in inscriptions in Italy, Gallia Narbonensis, Illyricum, and Africa: Otto, Jahrb. Suppl. xxiv 894.
15. J. W. Beach in School Review xii 377 suggests from i 323-332, v 564-591 that Lucretius was near-sighted, and from i 120-135, iv 26-41, 722-748, v 1161-1178 that waking visions may have been due to eyestrain that may have finally resulted in insanity.
16. He was a victim of alternating or circular delirium: Ferrero, Rome, i 274.—See Ellis, Littell's Living Age, 279, 454.
17. The letter Valerius Rufino etc. is attributed to Walter Map, and may be found in Wright's edition by the Camden Society, Vol. 50, p. 149.—Tolkiehn, Woch. Klass. Phil. xxix 1356, thinks that Suetonius' De viris illustr. was not known to Arnobius and Lactantius, and that Jerome's account is credible. Pichon, Journ. des Savants, 1900, 70, suspects the entire account.

18. On the relation of Ennius to Lucretius and Cicero see Wresch-niok, Wratislaw dissertation 1907.—Cic. 2 Verr. iv 87 opus est non solum ingenio sed artificio quodam singulari.—Digest xlii 3, 31 inter artifices longa differentia est et ingenii et naturae et doctrinae et institutionis.—Maguire's article is in *Hermathena* iv 419. For tamen 'after all,' see Ashmore on Terence Andr. 94. See also Tyrrel in *Herm.* ix 171.—Masson maintains that ars means 'science': "Lucretius" ii 186; Strong, *Cl. R.* xxviii 142, that it means 'method,' 'treatise.'—In my paper on Cicero's Knowledge of Lucretius' Poem (Vol. ii 42 of this series) I express a doubt as to whether Cicero ever read the poem.—Simylus in *Stob. Fl.* ii 352, οὐτε φύσις ἰκανῆ γίνεται, τέχνης ἄτερ πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐπιτήδευμα παράπαν οὐδενί.—Litchfield, *Harv. Stud.* xxiv 156, connects the story with the tradition of insanity.
19. The word poemata suggests appearance in parts to Garrod, *Journ. Phil.* xxxi 77. It may mean 'verses' only: Blass, *Hermes* xxx 314.—Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1 perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria. Prop. ii 24, 23 contendat mecum ingenio, contendat et arte. *Tac. Hist.* i 5 arte magis . . . quam suo ingenio. Castellani 8 makes artis = praeceptionis. See also my note in *Class. Phil.* x 217.—For Cicero's attitude towards Epicureanism see *Fam.* xiii 1, 2.
20. Garrod, *J. Phil.* xxxi 61, thinks that Q fell out before the word Cicero and that Q, Cicero emended the poem in Britain; cf. *Q. F.* iii 6 and *Fam.* vii 12. Tyrrel, *Cicero's Correspondence* ii 106, says Cicero's philosophical works undoubtedly show acquaintance with the *De Rerum Natura*. See also Brieger in *Phil.* lxxvii 279—Bücheler, *Q. Cicero Rel.* 23: certe nihil amplius quam extremis ea digitis attigit . . . emendatorem Marcum fuisse.—In *Amer. J. Phil.* xxxiv 496 I incline to Tiro as the editor.
23. Sonnenburg, *Rh. M.* lxxii 44, thinks that all the proemia were written after the books were composed, and that each one embraced the arguments of the preceding and following books.—Pichon, *Lactance* 61, shows that the *De Opificio Dei* is an attack on Epicurean pessimism. Arneth, *Class. Heiden.* u. *Christ. Relig.* i 198, finds the pessimistic principle of painlessness in *Diog. Laert.* x 139 128 131 144 and in *Cic. Fin.* i 37.
25. Bachman, *Sokrates* 1915, 27, maintains that Book iii was written after Book iv.—Giri, *Bull. Fil. Cl.* xvii 182, considers the general public as well as Memmius addressed from the first.—Curcio, *De conversationibus L.* confuses the address to the reader with the address to Memmius; he would have Memmius addressed everywhere. In *Am. Ph. Ass.* 35 lxxii, I

- suggested that the dedication to Memmius was an afterthought and that the text was changed accordingly.
26. Hirzel, according to Merbach, *De Epicuri canonica* 7, was wrong in making *Φυσιολογία* include the entire system.
  29. The developments and modifications of the Atomic Theory in recent years are summarized in Cox, *Beyond the Atom*, which contains a bibliography.
  30. Seneca *Dial.* ix 2, 3 *ego tranquillitatem voco.*
  31. St. Ambrose, *De Abraham* ii 85: *Epicurei traxerunt summum bonum voluptatem esse, sed eam corporis magis inquinamento quam sobrietate mentis aestimaverunt.*
  32. Lucretius' attitude was anti-clerical.
  33. Hadzits, *Worship and Prayer among the Epicureans*, *Amer. Phil. Ass.* xxxix 73.
  34. Isidorus, *Etym.* viii 6, 15: *Epicurei dicti ab Epicuro quodam philosopho amatore vanitatis, non sapientiae.*
  38. Lactantius quotes Lucretius 62 times according to Brandt's index.—See Pichon, *Lactance* 162.
  39. It was a nephew of Lemaire who states that he knew of but one MS. of Lucretius in Paris.
  40. Swinborne, *Giordano Bruno*, makes Bruno meet Lucretius in the next world.—See Jobst, *Ueber das Verhältniss zwischen L. und Empedocles*, 1907.
  41. Gleichen-Russwurm, *Epikur's Lehre*, 1909, has a good sketch of modern Epicureanism.—For Lucretius and Virgil see my collection of parallel passages in this series, Vol. iii 135, and for Lucretius and Ennius, id. 249. Wreschniok, *De Cicerone Lucret. Enn. imit.*, 1907. Thume, *Die Quellen des L.*, Reichenberg 1907.—Guendel, *De Ciceronis Poetae arte*, 1907, 51, argues that L. does not imitate Cicero at all, but that Ennius is their common source.
  44. Hartmann, *Das Verhältniss L. C. zur Musik*, *Phil.* lxxviii 529.—Biese, *Naturgefühls bei Römern* 21. Bertrand, *Lucrèce—Un peintre de la Nature*.
  46. See Sylla, *Qua ratione poetae veteres Romani in hex. sensus interstit. collocaverunt*, *Wratzslaw* 1906.—Hultgren, *Jahrb.* 107, 749, finds spondees in all four feet, 57.4%; dactyls 42.6%. First foot, dactyls 60.7%; spondees 39.3%; an advance over Cicero and Ennius; second foot, dactyls 50%, spondees 50%; third foot, dactyls 37%, spondees 63%; fourth foot, dactyls 22.7%, spondees 77.3%.

47. Details of incompleteness in Brieger, *Phil.* lxxvii 279.—Pascal, *Riv. Fil.* xxxiv 257, gives some citations from the ancients that belong (as he thinks) to a lost continuation of the poem.
49. Aristotle refused the name of poet to Empedocles: *Saintsbury, Criticism*, i 32.
50. There are many quotations in Isidorus: 14 in the *Origines*.—*C. I. L.* vi 27383 = *Anth.* ii 1061, was probably influenced by L.: *Woch. Klass. Phil.* xxix 1245.—*Petronius, Fragm.* xxvii xxix xxx are imitations of L.: *Collignon* 56.—See my paper on the Influence of L. on Horace in this series, i 111.—Against Lucretian influence on Catullus, *Bignone, Riv. Fil.* xli 230, 234.—For Lactantius see *Pichon, Lact.* 238.—For Vitruvius and L. see my paper in *Am. Phil. Ass.* 35 xvi.—*Woll, De Poetis Latinis Lucreti Imitatoribus*, Freiburg diss. 1907.
51. On Lucretius in the early middle ages see *Manitius, Gesch. Litt.* 296. Isidorus did not know him at first hand; *Aldheim* quotes a verse; *Hrabanus* knew him.—*Regel, De Vergilio Poetarum imitatore Testimonia*, Gött. 1907, 39: Virgil did not borrow any one entire verse unchanged. See my paper on Lucretius and Virgil in this series, iii 135. Petrarch's knowledge was limited to quotations in *Macrobius: Nolhac. P. et L'Humanisme* 134.—For *Boccaccio* see *Hortis, Stud.* 392 and *Novati, Gior. stor.* x 120.
52. *Rösch, Manilius and Lucrez*, Kiel 1911.
54. My reconstruction of the Archetype in this series, ii 227.—*Hosius, Zur Ital. Ueberlief. d. L.: Rh. M.* lxxix 109.—My list of corruptions in the *Oblongus* and *Quadratus*, in this series ii 237.
55. *Paulson, Index Lucretianus*, Gotob. 1911.
56. *Ernout* has published an excellent edition of Book iv in *Rev. Phil.* xxxix 82 and also separately; see *Class. Phil.* xi 479. I have lately printed a new text of the poem in Vol. iv of this series, reprinting the capitula and marking off the stages of the argumentation with some modification of the text.—See *Munro, J. Class. and Sacred Phil.* iv 121, on *Mrs. Hutchinson's* translation. An excellent prose translation was published in 1910 at Oxford by *Cyril Bailey*.—*Baring's* translation is called *The Scheme of Epicurus*.—A metrical translation that surpasses all other English verse translations was issued by *W. E. Leonard* in 1916 at London: see *Class. Phil.* xliii 105, *A. J. P.* xxxix 81.
58. *Diogenes of Oenoanda*, ed. *William*, Berlin 1907.



59. Jenkin, Lucretius and the Atomic Theory, North Brit. Rev. = Papers Literary and Scientific, i 177.
60. Masson, Lucretius, 1907.
61. Santayana, Three Philosophical Poets, 1910.

## NOTES. BOOK I

- General.** Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 39: Epicurus freed men (Proem. i) which made men happy (ii); this doctrine he gave to all (iii), which L. published (iv); by these merits the divine Epicurus surpassed others (v), for he completed the desire of men for the happy life (vi).—Balsamo, Riv. F. xxxv 502, thinks that the proemia are patchwork due to an editor. Giri, Riv. F. xl 87, discusses them at length.—Mussehl, De L. libri primi condicione ac retractatione, Tempelhof 1912; see *Class. Phil.* ix 216.—The proemium was translated into Greek by Munro, *Translations into Greek and Latin Verse* 22 (also contains a portrait of Munro).
- Verse** 1. Cf. Statius *Sil.* i 2, 183; Virg. *G.* i 5-7, 27, 40.—Cut of Venus Genetrix in Clarac, *Musée*, Plates iii 339.—The Mars and Venus of L. are not moral forces, incompatible with the mechanism of atoms; they are the mechanism itself in so far as it now produces and now destroys life: Santayana 40.—Many examples of the genitive in -om in Nonius 495 M.; Nonius calls the form accusative.—Hadsitz, *Cl. Phil.* ii 187, sees here a genuine Epicurean prayer.—Pliny Jr. viii 4, 5 iure vatum invocatis deis.—Giri, Riv. xliii 37, makes Venus equal Natura.—Venus was originally the goddess of kitchen gardens, a function not shared by Aphrodite: Aust, *Rel. d. Rom.* 144.
2. The Basis Capitolina may be found in Gruter's *Inscriptions*, p. 251. For Laevius, see Le Ville de Mirmont, *Anc. Poes. Lat.* 302 for various readings.
  4. Concelebare = commovere, Nonius 274, 32.—MS. O has temperas as a gloss on concelebras.—The Poaticon is printed in *Anth.* L. ii 176 R.
  6. *Apul. M.* vi 6, aves melleis modulis suave resonantes adventum deae praenuntiant. Cedunt nubes et caelum filiae panditur et summus aether cum gaudio suscipit deam.
  7. This is paraphrased by Thackeray, *Newcomes*, ch. 22.—*Aen.* xii 900 hominum producit corpora tellus.
  10. " 'Tis advertised in the sky that spring has come," Masson, *Lucr.* 259.

11. Anth. i p. 101, 35, 1 R.: genitalibus auris.
14. Cf. Hor. Ep. i 13, 8.—*Laeta* means *schwellen*, Schmidt, Berl. Ph. W. 1909, 917.
25. Cic. Fam. xvi 18, 3, *pango* aliquid *Sophocleum*; Gell. xxi 1, *versum pangis* aut orationem solutam struis.—Conor, think, begin, in Prop. i 3, 12 *conor adire*; Germ. Phaen. 15 *Latiis conor praedicere musis (alii cogor)*.
26. *Ad* is postpositive after noun with no adjective, only in ii 776, iv 294, vi 1265.
27. Adjective and substantive at the ends of the verse occur in only three cases in the first 900 lines: Norden, Verg. 382.
28. For *da Reid*, Harv. Stud. xxii 1, would write *des*, but cf. vi 93.
29. Cf. 25.—Varro Sat. 224, 225, *fera militia munera belli*.—Exon, Herm. xiii 61, would have *viai = viajji*, like *eius*. The *i* of the ending *-ai* is always omitted in MS. O.
35. Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse 945: *Hir throte as I have now memoire Seemed a round towr of yvoire Of goode gretenesse and nought too grete*.
36. Apul. M. v 23, *prona in eum . . . inhians*.—Reposianus is in Anth. Lat. i p. 202 R.
37. For *eque* cf. Stat. Sil. iii 3, 214: *Rutil. Nam. i 57*; C. E. 1347, 29 *eque tuo semper dilectus pendeat ore*, and Friedr. Catull. 341.
43. "1-43 a reliquis proemii seiungamus" Mussehl 141.—*Communi saluti deerat*, Caesar B. G. v 33, 2.
50. *Quod superest* either indicates degree, or adds something: it means *quod addendum est* or *id quod plus valet*. It indicates degree in ii 491, iv 195, ii 39 546; in all other cases it indicates transition, being equivalent to *porro*: Mussehl, 149.
55. Statistics of *incipio* in Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 286. For *incipio* in periphrasis see Rothstein, Prop. Vol. ii 26.
58. *Materies* and *mater* are doubtless connected in the poet's thought.—Ov. M. xv 239 *genitalia corpora*.
62. Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 37, thinks also that the original prooemium began here.
63. Isid. Etym. viii 3, 7 *Lucretius autem superstitionem dicit superstantium rerum, id est caelestium et divinorum quae super nos stant; sed male dicit. Cic. N. D. i 117, non modo superstitionem tollunt in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem quae deorum cultu pio continetur. Otto, Relig.wissensch. xii 533, makes religio mean 'gottesdienst,'*

superstitio, *δεισιδαιμονία*; Cicero's derivation is accepted. "Religion is the feeling of awe and anxiety about that which is mysterious and unknown," Fowler, *Religious Experience of Roman People*, 223.

68. In Prop. ii 19, 10 codd. have fama, Hertzberg fana.
71. For cuperet see this series, ii 95.
74. Sen. D. viii 5, 6 cogitatio nostra caeli munimenta perrupit; see Reid, *Harv. St.* xxii 2. Apul. *De Mundo*, Praef.: peregrinari ausi per caeli plagas. Paulinus of Nola, *Ep.* xvi 10, cum se frustra caelo terraque regionibus pervagata cogitatione distraxerit.
90. Cf. variant in v 301.
92. Bergk read petivit.
98. Read casta inceste.
102. Giri, *Bull. Fil. Cl.* xvii 206: tutemet means in opposition to any other reader: persino tu, cioè tu che vai bello di tutti i pregi e hai virtù singolare.—On iam see this series iii 1.—Ov. *Am.* iii 6, 17 prodigiosa loquor veterum mendacia vatum. The word suggests "preachers."
103. Desciscere of philosophical revolt; see Cic. *Acad.* ii 46 and Reid *l.c.* 3.
104. Quippe occurs 45 times in L.: W. K. P. xxvii 1121.—Bergk reads tibimet . . . possis.—The emendation should start from me: *Havet Crit. Verb.* §1334.
111. I support timendum in this series, ii 95. Marouzeau, *Mem. Soc. Ling.* xv 232, says that usage approves servos bonust but not servost bonus. Diehl, *De m finali epigraphica*, 118, says that no example of -umst is found in the inscriptions. Servius quotes without the st.
113. Read vi-|surine.
122. Matus, *Iliad Fr.* 4: an maneat specie simulacrum in nocte silentum.—Quo in 42 other places means "whither"; there is no case of quo local. Cf. vi 751.
126. I propose pandere in this series, iii 2.
132. Mussehl, 141, thinks this was written first in Book iv.
135. Reid would put 136-145 after 79.
136. For elision of se cf. iii 77, iv 804 961 1115.
139. Elision of dative -ae in vi 331. See *Havet, l.c.* §993.
140. Giri, *Bull. Fil. Cl.* xvii 182: "hoped for satisfaction of sweet friendship."

141. *Sufferre* was first read by Faber. Lachmann proposed it in his *Propertius*, 1816, p. 317. Friedrich, *Catull.* 302, explains "bis zu ende ertragen."
145. *Convisere* is not used after *L*. See *C. I. L.* vi 27, 383.
149. *Sonnenburg*, *Rh. M.* lxi 40, refers *cuius* to 59.
- 165-168. Reid places after 173, *H. S.* xxii 3.
167. *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 52 *quippe*; *qui*.
175. *St. Ambr. Hex.* iii 51, 15: *reciduntur <sarmenta vitis> quae inani effusione luxuriant. Gell. xix 12, 7: suboles vitium e radicibus caudicum super terram fusas. St. Hilary, Comm. Matt. xiv 12: inesse uvas vitibus et uvis vina diffundi.—Bergk read suoque in.*
181. *Capit. Verus* 5: *alieni temporis floribus*.
182. Bergk reads *qui*.
184. For *usus* see Schoell, *Archiv* ii 207.
185. *Giussani* is opposed by Reid, *H. S.* xxii 4.—Hey, *Semas. Stud.* 154, *coetum*; but cf. *semine coire* iii 393-395.—*Sil. Ital. x* 601 *si ad*.
189. The solecism is accepted by Mussehl, 93.
197. *Elementa* means *alimenta* according to Birt, *Archiv* xv 153.
199. *L.* has *parere* in i 220, iv 1255, not *parire*.
200. *Per* occurs 313 times according to Paulson's Index.
203. *Reddita* occurs 17 times, *id.*
205. Read "the argument of 208 is" etc.
207. For *possent* see this series, ii 96.
219. Reid would have *nullam vim*.—*Enim* occurs 179 times: in the second place in the verse 112 times, in third 44, fourth 7 but the second word after a pause; fifth 6 times but thrice the second word; in the sixth twice, both times the second word; seventh but once.
230. *Firm. Matern.* 28, *fontes ingenuos . . . puros liquores*. The contrast is almost between 'inside' fountains and 'outside' rivers.—Reid approves *aeternaque* and *large*.
231. Reid denies that *suppeditant* is transitive; cf. v 261.
240. For *nexus* see this series, ii 96.
242. *Quippe ubi*, "in a world in which": *Hardie Cl. Q.* v 104.
257. *Pinguis* is defended in this series, ii 96.
271. Cf. v 957 *verbera ventorum*.—I proposed *fluctus* in this series, iii 2. But *incitacortus* may point to *incitat ortus*.

276. Pontus may be supported by v 1003.
277. Venti is probably genitive.—Numerum occurs 32 times according to Paulson.
279. Vulg. Ierem. xiii 24, stipulam quae vento raptatur.
281. MS. O has the gloss ac on et.
292. Se is inserted by the gloss of O.
294. Rapide is read by Bailey and rapido approved by Paulson, Lund, 22. Rotantes was read by Marullus.
295. Etiam atque etiam occurs 14 times by Paulson.
304. Just. Inst. ii 2, 1, corporales eae sunt quae sui natura tangi possunt, from Gaius.
306. Cf. ii 1126, vi 472.
309. O has humor here; in O humor occurs 4 times, umor 65.
312. Sulpicius is in the Anthology, 648.
313. The first four words are quoted by Seneca N. Q. iv 3, 4. Cf. Bion xv.
314. Isidorus quotes also with arvo, but L. does not use either occulto or arvo.—The first attempt quoted by Lachmann is by Bergk.
315. Q has vulgum in ii 920 and vulgo in iii 266.
321. Cf. 270 295 300 310 324. Speciem videndi means 'sight' with reference to the etymology.—Atoms are actually the smallest parts that Nature uses, not theoretically: Gilbert, Meteorologischen Theorien 207.—St. Hilary Tract. in Psalm. lv 5, naturam videndi caecis ab utero. Macrob. vii 14, 3, videndi naturam . . . introscepit Epicurus.
326. On vescu see Gronov. on Livy xxix 48, 7, and Gell. xvi 5, 7.
331. Cic. Rep. i 45, quos cum cognosse sapientis est, tum vero . . .
334. The Saxon (or Irish) hand did the most valuable part of the correcting in O.
349. Havet, Rev. d. Phil. 1891 8, maintains that liquidus means clear and liquidus liquid; but cf. iv 1257 and Rev. Phil. 1896 78.
352. Lamb. wrote tota . . . vel.
356. Quod means 'which sort of thing,' Reid, H. S. xxii 6. See Friedrich, Catull. 107.
360. Garrod, J. Phil. xxxi 81, would read lanae in glomeramine previously suggested by Quicherat and approved by Reid, 7. L. does not use glomeramen analogously to lanae.

363. *Sil. Ital.* xii 116. Weyman in *Archiv* xv 382.
367. Read 449 for 339.
373. *Quia* occurs 113 times, twice with subjunctive—here and in i 392.
378. *O* has a gloss 'ad quem locum.'
384. *Plaut. Most.* 697, non bonust somnus de prandio.
393. *Sylla*, *Wratislaw diss.* 1906, thinks that the punctuation after first foot marks *Lucretius'* scorn.
398. Reid makes *multa* object of *moreris*.
404. *Ov. H.* iv. 42, *A. A.* iii 427.
405. *Bährens*, *F. L. P.* 289, attributes it to *Laevius*, *Ino*. Cf. *De la Ville de Mirmont, Poesie Latine* 173 273. See notes in *Keil Gram. Lat.* vi 383.
409. Cf. *ἀνάπαυλα*, Reid.
411. "As an amateur and not as an expert," Reid, *Companion to Latin Studies* 332. "Outside of the tribunal," *Dig.* xlviii 5, 11, 6. *Pro tribunali, non de plano*, *Dig.* xlviii 16, 8. *Non solum pro tribunali sed et de plano audiri possunt*, *Dig.* xlviii 18, 10.—Cf. iv. 778 and corr., vi 269.
424. *Epic.* 38 ἐφ' ὃ ἀνάξομεν.
434. *Mussehl*, 53, makes no transfer.
442. Can *ut* be locative? Cf. *Cic. Arat.* 236.
447. οὐτ' αἰσθητὸν οὔτε νοητόν.
453. There is no other case of *saxis*, *dat.*, in *L. Q* has *aquai*; *O aquae*, *O* corr. *aquai*. For datives in *-ai* see *Kuehner* i 258 and *Garrod*, *Cl. R.* xxviii 265.
465. Cf. *Plato Tim.* 38, *Plutarch Moralia* 1116 b.
466. *Dig.* 50, 16, 123, cum ita loquimur Troia capta est; non enim ad praesentis facti demonstrationem refertur is sermo, sed ad praeteritum.
469. I proposed per res, this series, iii 3. Reid, hesitatingly, bellantibus and aliter . . . aliter; he thinks that 469–470 should precede 467 with erat for erit. *Postgate*, *Camb. Phil. Proc.* 1887, 21, agrees with *Stürenberg*. *Dunbarton*, *Cl. Q.* xi 135, agrees with *Everett*; cf. *Aen.* i 460.
470. *Eventus* is usually masculine: *Nonius* 204, 4.
473. *Formae* . . . *amore* is due to the *Itali* .
476. Reid denies that *clam* is a preposition here.
478. *Paulson* has *funditus omnis* 20 times.
479. For *ita* cf. i 539.

481. Merito is not moral, Prop. ii 12, 9.
491. Fere by Preiger is approved by Reid. Ferventia is by Pius. Reid would keep ferventi. I proposed fere ferventi in this series, iii 3.
492. For the retention of cum, this series, iii 3.—Rigor, "frosty nature," Reid.
512. Circum, round about the void. Cf. iii 814.
515. Nisi means "except": Bailey.—This verse is no part of the conclusion: Mussehl, 69.
517. Tectum is by Marullus.
519. Potest, i.e. ut in aeternum manere possit: Valk, Mussehl, 69.
531. Ostendimus = pronuntiavimus, Mussehl, 34.
538. Solida is conditional, Mussehl, 69.
539. Haec sc. primordia, Mussehl, 69.
541. Redisset, Reid II. S. xxii 10.
554. In this text a occurs 73 times: before c 10, f 6, gn 1, m 6, n 8, p 12, s 2, t 12, v 15, l 1; ab 103 times: before d 3, h 3, l 1, n 7, r 24, s 21; before a vowel 44 times.
555. Summum . . . florem is by Marullus. Lotze's suggestion is approved by Reid. See this series, iii 4. Conceptum summam . . . pervadere finem, Susemihl, app. Mussehl, 68.
566. Reid approves Munro's reading.
568. Lamb. has genantur.
570. Reid would have mollia before rerum.
571. Silices is usually feminine: Nonius 235, 19.
577. Si = etiam si, Mussehl, 70.
585. See this series ii 96, and cf. Juv. vii 59, Lucr. i 257 ii 577, 909 iii 532 817 v 142 vi 40; Roby Latin Gram. ii lxxviii.
589. Claud. Ep. Seren. 3 picturatae volucres.
591. The primordia are aeterna, Mussehl, 70.
598. Motus = motus animi, Reid.
599. See "Epikur's Lehre von Minimum," by Arnim, Wien 1907; W. T. L. in Cl. R. xxii 261, and this series, iii 4.
600. Cf. iv 317, 113.—Mussehl, 69, proposes corporibus minus hoc quod.
608. See this series, iii 5.
611. Illorum is supported by Reid; see also this series, ii 96.—Harum is found in O Q in iv 118 where horum is due to Nonius.

615. Parvissima occurs also in Caelius Aurel. Acut. Morb. ii 37 fin.
626. Constant is due to Marullus; see this series. iii 6.
628. Si is read by Giussani.
631. Nullis is read by Giussani.
632. See Pascal, Graecia Capta 50.
634. Cf. also ii 727. Quos is read by the Itali and Wakefield. See this series, iii 6.
635. Quapropter refers to all the teachings de atomis from 483 to 634: Mussehl, 96.
646. Cf. 691, ii 782 777.
655. Cf. Reid, l. c.
657. Mire, Bignone, Riv. F. xxxviii 402. Mussant is approved by Mussehl, 73 (cf. Aen. xi 345); mutant, Reid; in usu, Palmer, Herm. iv 264; sumi, Mooney, Herm. xv 162. I had thought of quae sint; cf. iv 509.
660. Rursum is continuative: Reid 37.
665. Marull. ulla. See this series, iii 6.
666. Cf. v 992, vi 290.—See Schmidt B. P. W. 1909, 918.
678. Reid writes ut: H. S. xxii 12.
680. Discedere is the reading of O corr. and Marullus. See this series, iii 6.
683. Id. ii 97.
703. Ignem is the reading of O corr.; aliam of Q corr.; id. iii 7.
708. Auson. Lud. Sept. Sap. Thales: aquam qui principem Rebus creandis dixi. See this series, iii 7.
711. Id. ii 97 and Gronov. Diatr. i 316.—Cf. iv 1176.
714. The Lucilian passage is 787, Marx, who reads adfuerit for ad superat.
723. Drak. on Sil. Ital. vii 355 reads rursus sui colligat iras . . . sive evomet iras.
724. Bignone, Riv. F. xliii 96, reads ut ciat.
725. In Q que is frequently joined to ad but corrected—Fulgura flammae, vi 182.
739. Tripode in v 112.
744. Aer, sol, ignis are never grouped together in L. Paleographically solem for rorem is unexampled. See this series, iii 7.—Reid, 7, keeps solem; cf. 820–821.
747. See this series, ii 97.



748. A good abstract of Giussani's discussion of the cacumen is in Cl. R. xxii 261; see also xxiii 62.—L. does not have quire or require.—Quicquam at the end of the verse in i 23, ii 1028, iii 225, i 487, iii 985, vi 331; cf. i 1072, iii 243.
752. Bignone, Riv. xxxviii 404, demum. I proposed posse in this series, iii 7.—C. B., in Cl. R. xxiii 62, says quod is parallel to 750.
758. Reid, H. S. xxii 13, habeto; cf. ii 465.
759. Reid, venenum, and editor in this series, iii 8. S. Ambrose De Noe 49 venena mentis, 57 venena serpentum.
761. Cf. this series, iii 8.
772. Cf. 677, 686, 768.
774. Q has animas in iii 573.
775. Cf. this series, ii 98.
777. Id. iii 9.
778. Oportet of logical necessity; Madvig Emend. Liv. 100.—Cf. Prop. iii 7, 72.
780. Demineat OQ; emineat vulg., but there is no case of omission or insertion of initial d; should deveniat be written?—Q has nequit; O has t before q except in vi 1136.
784. Catull. lxii 7, and see this series, ii 98.
806. Id. id. iii 9.
834. Id. id. 10.
835. O corr. has e
837. Charisius, 90 K., quotes sanguem (if the reading is correct).
841. Ignis is a true plural: Mussehl, 157.
843. Ulla parte idem is read by Niccoli and Bergk. See this series, l. c.
846. Supra refers to 705-721; Mussehl, 35.
853. Ossa occurs at the end of the line in i 135 355 860, iv 732, vi 1168. See this series, iii 10.
858. Testor refers to i 149-264; Mussehl.—Cic. Q. F. i 3, 2, sed testor omnes deos me hac una voce a morte esse revocatum.
860. See this series, iii 11.
864. Arist. Ethics 1118 b 10, ξηρᾶς ἢ ὑγρᾶς τροφῆς.
866. See this series, l. c.—Reid, H. S. xxii 15, mixto; OQ corr. mixti; Q mixta in iii 566.
870. Item = enim, Reid.
873. Reid, propterea.—Mussehl, 96, would have no lacuna.

874. Mussehl follows Lachmann. See this series, iii 11. Reid: quae lignis cumque oriuntur.
882. Paulson, Lund, i 23, si lapidem in lapide teramus, ut ex lapide trito manet velut cruor, expectare licere apparet. P. keeps to the MSS. in 882; in robore saxi = in duro saxo. Mussehl, 94, retains cum in. Saxum is mortar and pestle to Kelsey. Am. Phil. Assn. 40 li; cf. Moretum 92.
884. Mussehl, 53, 94, would make no transfer; cf. ii 560, v 297.—Mussehl, 95, makes herbis dative with decet.—Reid keeps MS. order and inserts atque oleas ratione pari persaepe decebat.
885. Reid has herbas.
887. Fay, Cl. Ph. ii 461, makes lanigeræ dative.—Reid: quales <guttae> sunt lanigeræ <in> ubere lactis.
890. For inter cf. v. 649. Reid, intus terra.
906. See this series, iii 12.
911. Mutata = mota, Gronov.; cf. ii 488.
918. Reid would transfer to follow 921.
921. Lachenbacher, Wien. Stud. xxxii 208, maintains that the proemium of Book iv was written first; also Mussehl, 139.—Against Lachenbacher's general position see Moricca, Riv. F. xli 106.
927. Cf. Manil. i 13.
935. Paulson has ratione 223 times, ratio 47, ratione 144.
936. Halm reads in Quintilian inspergunt after Haupt.—Cf. also Jerome Epist. 123, 1030 M., 128, 961; Lact. Inst. v 1. Phoebadius p. 39 M.; Ausonius Paulinus xi 7, Diog. in Orelli Sent. ii 60, 10.
942. He has pacto 34 times; quo 20, ullo 2, tali 2, hoc 3, nullo 3. alio 2, eodem 1, iam 1.—Potu has been conjectured.
944. The number of real adherents of Epicurus was small: Reid.
948. Tibi = tuum; cf. Catull. lxiii 6 and Friedrich there.
951. Lachenbacher, Wien. Stud. xxxii 208, thinks that this section was taken from Book ii, and that it originally followed ii 332 and preceded ii 1050.
952. Reid, perpetuom; cf. v 161, i 1004.
954. Friedrich, Catull. 386, would have evoluamus. The only verse with five dactyls is iii 470.
958. Maguire, Herm. iv 417, keeps the MS. order.—Mussehl, 81: omne, omne quod est = summa atomorum et inanis spatii. Spatium = locus extentus. Inane = spatium quatenus qualitates. Locus = spatium quatenus rebus praebet ubi versentur.

961. Fay, Cl. Ph. ii 461, makes ut concessive.
962. See Reid, H. S. xxii 18.
967. Dunbarton, Cl. Q. v 135, would have infinitum the subject.
969. Cf. Diog. Oen., ed. William, 77.
971. Invalidis is impossible.
974. Fatearis for fateare is the only occurrence in the poem. The only other instances of this termination are iacteris quam ii 36, and moreris Esse i 398-399.
977. I would now read officiatque.
978. Parté is the reading of O corr. at v 511, vi 694 721; párti i 1111, iii 611, iv 515; but pártě in vi 604 is the correction of O; in v 734, pártě, there are no variants.
995. Reid would have enim for in.
996. Reid translates "in all directions." The preposition e is omitted in i 217 669, iii 1001, iv 91 157 325, v 833 1278, vi 201. E occurs with partbus in i 217 664, ii 159 485, iii 545, v 615 637 645.—Cf. forte et vi 318, et inde v 1040, et nisi i 805 809. et unde i 157, ii 1109, iii 77 874 1053, iv 720 926, v 1040 1046, atque unde iii 718, v 1151.—Leo, Archiv x 431, denied that infernus is Lucretian, but cf. v 647; Reid H. S. xxii 19.
1012. Against the lacuna see this series, iii 12.
1014. Cf. also C. E. 1109, 28.
1021. Read consilio.
1025. Q has finita.
1026. Omne genus was originally an appositive: Schmalz B. P. W. 1908, 496; Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 293.
1033. Submittere is used by L. of flores, lumen, vim, poplites. Iphigenia, corpora, fetus, but not of animals. Reid suppleta.
1041. Reid, aliquo regione; and viarum in Masson, 'Lucretius' ii 188.—Cf. ii 480, v 81 160.
1048. Paulson has a and ab 180 times.
1058. Sint is the reading of the Bodl. MS. Cf. i 442, ii 615 765 814 979, iv 496, vi 244.
1061. Cf. for simili ratione ii 857, iv 542, v 897 1260.
1070. In my text edition of 1917 the comma after constant should be removed.
- 1072 sq. Mussehl, 84, objects to some of the words in Munro's stop-gap.
1076. Reid approves Lohmann's reading. See for aequis this series, ii 98.

1082. There is no example in O and Q of -um preceding initial m as a corruption of -om.—Lachmann reads vectae. I now read victae: this series, ii 98. In iv 1202, O has vi\*xit.
1091. OQ sibi, vulg. ibi, Wakef. se ibi; see this series, ii 98.
1094. See Mussehl, 87, 89.
1105. Tonitralis, βρονταῖος C. G. L. iii 290, 18.—See Reid, and this series, ii 99, iii 13.
1106. Bailey takes omnis with ruinas, Munro with terra.
1108. Abeat goes back to Basil. 1531.
1114. See this series, iii 13.—Cic. N. D. ii 48, pisciculi parvi.
1115. For nec cf. Cat. lxvi 73.

## BOOK II

- Verse 1. Calverley has a good translation of this prooemium.—Markland, maris.—Gnomolog. Vat. in Wien St. xi 199 from Plato Rep. 496 d, ἐν εὐδία ἐστὼς βλέπειν ἄλλους χειμαζόμενους. Caec. Stat. Syn. 199, in amore suave est . . . Cic. Fam. xvi 9, 4, mare magnum et difficile; Pliny Ep. xxiii 10, magno mari . . . amplissimo.
4. Cf. Cic. Fin. i 62.
- 5, 6. See this series, iii 14.
8. For edita Reid would have tutaque, but cf. v 1132, vi 460 562.
9. Cf. Hor. C. iii 4, 37, Ov. M. xiv 147, Ciris 14, Cons. Liv. 61, Sen. Thy. 365, Sil. Ital. xv 106, Sid. Ap. ii 173, Claud. Pan. Th. 6, Carlyle, Reminiscences, ed. Irving, 227.
14. Caeca is the opposite of purgatum v 43: Reid, H. S. xxii 22.
16. For the infinitive see Anderson, Cl. J. ix 71.
17. Cf. Diog. Oen. 88 W.
18. See this series, iii 14, and Sommer, Krit. Erl. 92. The e in tempore is not elided in ii 263.
20. "Few things I own—and yet am satisfied For Nature gives to beggars as to kings," Dorothy M. Lees "Compensations," Littell's Living Age, 259, 578.
22. Reid would remove the stop after dolorem and read cuique and possit, gratis, with a pause after interdum.—Democ. Frag. Mor. ed Orelli, 124 No. 162, ὁ κατὰ φύσιν πλοῦτος ἀργῶ καὶ ὕδατι καὶ τῇ τυχεύσει τοῦ σώματος, σκέπη συμπεπλήρωται · ὁ δὲ περιττὸς καὶ ψυχὴν ἀπέραντον ἔχει καὶ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας βάσανον. 163, ὅσα μὲν ἐπὶ γῆ φύσει πάντες ἴσμεν πλοῦσιαι · ὅσα δὲ ἐφ' ἡμῶν, πάντες πένητες.
23. Cf. vi 1043.

28. For the confusion of c and p see Friedrich, Catull. lxiv 75 and Garrod, J. Phil. xxxi 81.
32. Cf. 363, v 1393, i 138, vi 859.
41. Capit. Max. Duo vi 2, simulacra bellorum agere.
42. Garrod, Oxford Book of Latin Verse, improbably, Epidauri. Reid, equitum vi. See this series, iii 14.
43. Reid, spectes pariterque and ornatusque. Bignone, Bull. Fil. Cl. xvi 60, ornatasque armis per aquas. Garrod, improbably, stlattas.—Liv. xlv 29, 6, lemborum passim per Cycladas atque Aegaeum vagantium mare.
- 43b. Bignone compares Herod. vii 44.—Reid thinks that classem refers to cavalry.
45. Cf. v 973.
46. See this series, ii 99.
85. Cum is omitted in iii 411 854.
88. See this series, iii 15.
- 98–99. This is the only place in the poem where pars takes a plural verb.—Aen. xii 278, pars stringunt.—Democ. 20 M. ἐκ μεγάλων διαστημάτων, Reid.
- 105–106. Bignone, Riv. xxxv 95, keeps the MS. reading. Cf. Reid, and this series, iii 16.—Cf. vi 304–305.
112. See this series, ii 99, iii 16.
114. Reid would have se olim for solis. I proposed seque in this series, iii 16.—Manilius has fundo absolute, e.g. ii 232.
159. See Reid.
160. For connexa see this series, ii 99. Primordia connexa corresponds to corpuscula complexa.
165. Mussehl, 107, makes primordia subject.
167. See my 1917 text.
168. Reid, reddunt. See this series, iii 17.
178. Ausis occurs four times, ausim twice.
181. Cf. Sallust Jug. xxxi 22 and Reid; also this series, iii 17.
189. Pascal, Atti Cong. Intern. 1903 vol. ii 346, shows that Aristotle De Plantis ii 1 and elsewhere infers three δυνάμεις to plants: earth, air, and fire.
193. See Reid and this series, ii 99, iii 17.
197. The perfect of urgeo is rare: once in Claud. Quad. and once in Cic. Q. F. iii 9, 1. There are only five occurrences in all Latinity: Schmalz, Asin. Pollio 12.

198. Reid would have *moliti* and *recta*.
199. *Revomit* is by Naug.
205. Cf. v 1047 and ii 477. Reid, *descendere*.
210. There is a lacuna before *dissipat* in O.
215. *Vergitur* "poured out," cf. v 1010: Reid.
218. Reid also inserts *se*.
249. Reid, *quoquam*: H. S. xxii 20, 32.
252. Reid inserts *porro*.
257. Reid approves *potestas*.—For the confusion of *voluntas* and *voluptas* see Keller *Epil. Horat.* i 94. In *Juv.* xiii 208, P has *voluptas* for *voluntas*.
268. See this series, ii 97.
272. See Reid.
279. Reid, *nobis*.
281. *Arbitrium* is constant in St. Augustine and the Latin Fathers for "will."
289. For *res* see this series, ii 100.
299. For *posthac* see i 603 and this series, iii 17.
300. *Consuerint* is fut. pf.
305. Bernays read *est umquam*.
- 308–332. Against Giussani's transposition see Reid.
310. In iambic verse there is no change of word accent; cf. *Plaut. Most.* 603–606.
313. For *ipsum* see this series, ii 100.
325. *Iliad* xix 362 sq., is a close parallel.—See this series, ii 100.
335. Reid also, *quom*.
336. *Forma* occurs 44 times, *figura* 59.
339. Mussehl thinks *docui* refers to i 1008–1051.
342. *Praetere* in OQ vi 991, *praetere* O vi 476, *praetere* Q v 1183, O vi 102. *Propterea* for *praeterea* in O vi 406, in Q i 178, iv 526 763. Corruption in Nonius 202. Reid would have *propterea* with lacuna.
343. See this series, ii 101. Reid supplies *atque iterum quidvis eadem de forma animantum*.
347. See this series, ii 101.
348. Cf. 514, iv 647 686.
350. Reid postulates a lacuna.

- 353-357 are discussed by Bertrand, *Lucrèce un Peintre de la Nature*, 259. It is imitated by Virg. *Catalecta* ii a 14, 15. See Sara Coleridge, *Phantasmion*, Ch. 39 (Miles, *Poets of Century*, vii 139).—*Sil. Ital.* xii 458, *amisso tigris concita fetu*.
356. Maguire, *Herm.* iv 417, retains *linquit*. The cow uses sight, not smell. Mooney, *Cl. R.* xxi 71, *nancit*, cf. *Priscian* i 5, 13.—*Sen. Dial.* vi 7, 2, *ferae cum vestigia catulorum consecratae sunt et silvas pervagatae cum saepe ad cubilia expilata redierint rabiem . . . extinguunt*. St. Ambrose *Ex.* vi 4, 25 *inter multa agniculorum milia solum filium novit—illa fetum suum discernit et—recognoscit—nescit errare*.—See this series, iii 18, for *concit*.
359. *Apul. M.* v 28, *propter adsistens*. Pliny *N. H.* viii 5, *elephas—subsistere ab olfactu <hominis>*.
362. *Illa*, "there where she is," Reid.
363. Reid, *saevam*.—For *subitus* cf. *Mart.* vii 36, 3, *subitos imbres*, *Stat. Sil.* iii 2, 36, *subitis qui perdidit inguina monstis*, *Theb.* i 354, *subita face rumpitur aether*; *Aen.* vii 95, *subita ex alto vox*, 479 *subitam canibus rabiem*. Cf. note on i 286.
371. "Any class of cereal is not all through its members uniform, whatever the class of cereal may be," Reid. *Frumentum* is used of a single grain in *Aen.* iv 406.
381. Mussehl, 108, would have no lacuna. Reid approves Munro's reading. Cf. i 425 448, iii 161, iv 384.
382. *Ubi cumque autem fulmen ceciderit sulphuris odorem emittit*, *Isid. N. R.* xxx 45.
383. Read iv 637.—For the corruption, cf. iv 1057, v 841 850 1088 1203.
408. Cf. Rothstein on *Prop.* iii 1, 1.
415. *Cadavera* is made an accusative by Wardle, who would read *torquent*: *Camb. Phil. Soc. Pr.* 1901, 10.
422. *Manet res*, Reid.
423. Note the number of rare words in this and the following lines. Reid would have *principiorum*, *H. S.* xxii 35.
437. *Gell.* xix 2, 3 *gustus et tactus, id est libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, solae sunt hominibus communes cum beluis*.
448. Elsewhere in *L. acies* is always used of the eye.
454. Reid, *actus*.—For the MS. reading see this series, iii 18.
455. *Procursus* (not elsewhere in the poem) is supported by Reid.
458. See Bährens, *Glotta* v 85, and cf. *Cic. Att.* iv 1, 7.

460. Reid supports *ad ossa*.
462. Mussehl, 108, with no lacuna would read *sensibus esse malum*.—*Ad Herenn.* ii 48: *res . . . vetustate sedari*; "something which the senses have to make an effort to overcome," Reid.
464. Fluids and smoke are so near alike that change is unnecessary, Reid.
465. See this series, iii 19.
477. Cf. v 1146.
483. Reid would have *eadem atque una*. I proposed *haec* in this series, iii 19.
499. Reid opposes Giussani here.
501. Reid supports *tecta*, cf. ii 729. For *tineta* cf. 736 747 776. L. uses *tineta* and *contacta*, but not *tacta*. Cf. ii 694 for the corruption.
515. I proposed *brumae* in this series, ii 20. Reid, *spatium*.
517. Cf. v 383 and Reid.
521. *Infesta*, "to be dreaded," Reid; cf. v 983 1124.
529. Mussehl, 106, approves the stopgap. See this series, iii 20.
531. "*Ab assiduo telorum iactu*," Donatus on Terence Ph. 213.
533. See this series, ii 102.
536. *Id. id.*
538. See Reid.
543. Reid, *non siet orbi*.
547. Reid, *sumam hoc aevom finita per omnem*. I proposed in this series, iii 20, *quoque uti sumam hoc*. *Cic. Tusc.* v 68, *sumatur enim nobis quidam praestans vir . . . isque . . . fingatur*.
579. Bergk also read *acris*. Cf. iii 934 905.
586. Marullus anticipated Purmann. I defended *quaecumque* in this series, ii 102.
593. *Furit ex* seems impossible. Cf. *Apul.* ii 10, *voluptatis eximiae*.—*Impetus*, "mass heaving," Reid.
600. Garrod, *Oxford Book of Latin Verse*, prints in *curru biugos agitare leones* *Hanc veteres Graium docti cecinere poetae*. Pascal, *Riv. F.* xxxvi 59, thinks that Servius on *Aen.* iii 113 agrees with L., both drawing from a Stoic source.—Reid approves *sedibus in currus*. The painting by Lebrun is reproduced in Clarac, *Mus.*—See also C. E. 809 and the discussion in this series, iii 20.



623. The only case of *menti* for *mentis* is at vi 382; there is no case of *-e* for *-i*. Cf. ii 168 *sine numine*, 154 *feri divino numine*.
624. *Cum = ex quo*, Reid.
627. *Largifica = larga*: Friedr. Catull. 394.
629. *Hic* "in this ceremony," Reid, who writes *Corybantes*.
630. I propose *crepantes* in this series, ii 21, and defend *fleti* in 631.
631. *Numerum*, "in right number," Reid, who has *foedi*. Wyttenbach in Lobeck, *Aglaoph.* i 657, read *catenas lidunt*.
640. I now follow O.
643. Bock. reads *patrent*.—Cf. Sall. J. xix 1, Sen. Dial. vi 17, 1, Elter, *Donarem Pateras*, 64.
647. Tert. Marc. 25, *quod beatum et incorruptibile sit neque sibi neque alii molestias praestet*.
648. Cf. Prop. iii 1, 57.
661. Cf. Diog. Oen. 80 W.
671. Reid notes that *porro* occurs five times in i 507–529.
674. I suggested *tractant* in this series, iii 22. Reid, *praebent*.
681. I now approve *poma*; see this series, iii 22.
684. Q has *seorsum* in iii 796, iv 495. Both O and Q have *sorsum* in iii 631 632 637 660, v 447.
692. *Currat = intercurrat*, Reid.
694. O has *constet*; the only case of omission of *n* with change of vowel.
696. *Verum* is in an impossible position; 20 times elsewhere. Read *mixta*, and see this series, iii 23.
708. *Genetrix = materia*, Reid.
710. *Certa ratio* is "fixed law."—See Fay, Amer. Ph. Ass. xxvii 12, and Friedrich on Catullus 243. Cf. *factust* Plaut. Aul. 582, *necessust* Cist. 626, *molestust* Amphit. 793, *verust* Rud. 387.
716. *Intus* occurs 15 times at the end of the verse. Reid, *autem*.
717. Reid, *motu*.
719. *Ratio quaedam*, Cic. Tusc. iii 56.
734. Reid defends *induta*.
742. See this series, ii 103.
743. *Id. id.* iii 23, for transfer.
748. Mussehl, 107, demands a lacuna; Reid not.

759. See this series, ii 103.
760. Id. id. 104.
763. *Commod. Instr.* i 16, 13, *rationem reddere possint*.
765. See this series, ii 104.
767. *Cic. Arat.* 71, *canos marmore fluctus*.
779. For corruption cf. v 117 142, ii 305.
791. *Lambinus* has *de*. In vi 320 *ex* stands for *ea*, ii 932 *ea* for *ex*: many examples of *a* for *x* in *Gronov. Observ.* iv. 4.—*Iliad* xiv 472 *κακῶν ἐξ* at close of verse.—*Pradel, Glotta* ii 69, *e nigris*, cf. i 159, vi 924.—*Reid* inserts *seminibus quae saepe inter se conciliantur*.
797. "How true it is that," *Reid*, who compares *Ov. Tr.* i 1, 5.
802. See *Reid*.
804. *Bignone, Riv.* xxxv 100 and xli 121, reads *flexu*, comparing *inclinatio*, *Sen. N. Q.* i 5, 6, and *Nero, Frag. P. R.*, *Bährens* 368; or *vorsu* = "movimento." *Reid* defends *quodam sensu*.
806. *Bignone, Riv.* xli 106, and this series, ii 104.—*Cic. N. D.* ii 49 *terras larga luce compleverint*.
814. See this series, ii 105.
815. Id. id.
831. *Reid, discerpitur*.
845. *Reid, sonitus suci*.
847. Cf. *Heidel, Frag. Pre-Socrat.* 708 and *Kelsey, Am. Ph. Ass.* 40 li.
850. See this series, ii 106.
854. Id. iii 23, *propterea tandem*.
859. Cf. i 456, vi 50 527 1085, and *Catullus, Friedr.* 449.
869. See *Reid* on *Cic. Acad.* ii 139.
873. Cf. ii 929, vi 1102.
886. *Reid* approves *Munro's* punctuation. The only other instance is at iv 265.
887. See *Reid, Harv. Stud.* xxii 44.
889. *Lapides* is defended by *Reid* and *Bignone, Riv. F.* xxxv 105.
902. *Bern. sensilibus*.
903. *Mortalia cuncta fatentur*, *Reid*, for *ex . . . suetis*.—See this series, iii 24.
905. *Reid* agrees with *Frerichs*.
906. *Constituunt mortali corpore creta*, *Norreri*.
909. See this series, ii 106.

911. Norreri, Studi L., keeps the MS. reading, supplying *pars* and *omnis*. Bignone, Riv. xxxv 107, *membrorum mens tenet omnis*, comparing Epic. ad Herod., 65 and Lucr. iii 548 550; or *mens regit* or *mens ciet*, cf. iii 151 160. Bailey, Cl. R. xxiv 120, *namque ad nos sensus . . . respicit*. See this series, iii 24. Reid suspects the whole line.
919. *Animalibu' mortalibus*: this series, iii 24.
926. *Quo . . . fugimus*, Reid. *Sumpsimus*: this series, iii 25.
929. *Id.* ii 107.
933. *Quod proditur extra is* by Pont. and Gifanius.
941. *Read semel*: this series iii 25.
942. Cf. iv 762-763, 507, i 694.—Cf. iii 550.
958. *Noctem*, Palmer, Herm. viii 192.
975. *Propriatim*, Reid.—Cf. v 322. For *auctus de* see Reid, and cf. Ov. M. xi 314, iii 260.
991. Dieterich, Mutter Erde 40, quotes Aeschylus Danaids Fr. 44, that he thinks was Lucretius' source here.
1000. *Missust*: this series, ii 107.
1004. Ov. F. 683, *effice . . . colamus*.—There is no case in L. of *ita = ita ut fit* with subjunctive, and no case of *efficit* without *ut*, and of *ita for ut*.
1005. Reid keeps *ita*.
1011. *Flutare* generally refers to the surface in L.
- 1013-1104. Mussehl, 106, disapproves of bracketing.
1015. Mussehl retains.
1017. *Si* with *sunt* occurs seven times, with *sint* not at all.
1020. L. never has *viae* in this collocation.
1024. Cf. Friedrich, Catull. 234.
1025. Cf. the reading of O in v 609.
1029. Reid defends *minuant*. Cf. Friedr. Cat. 391, and this series, ii 107.
1030. Reid *perspicito*.
1033. *Read extent*.—For *essent* see this series, iii 25.
1038. Cf. vi 801 803.—Reid, quin.
1047. Cic. *Sest.* 115, *vester in me animorum oculorumque coniectus*.
1048. Cf. Diog. Oen. 83 W.
1061. *Gronov. conererint; Lamb. coluerint*, appr. Reid.—Dig. xli 1, 2 *arbor coaluerit . . . ubi coaluit*.

1062. Gronov. fuerunt.
1067. Cf. Diog. Oen. 83.
1072. Que is not omitted after vis elsewhere; et omitted in vi 281 after vis, in iv 755 after -em (-um).
1080. Reid defends the MSS. comparing i 402-403. I proposed iudicio sunt in this series, iii 26.
1082. Cf. ii 977, v 856 1013.
- 1086-1087. Reid postulates a lacuna.
1089. Quidem: this series, iii 26. Reid prolis or stirpis abundans.
1091. On Cicero's knowledge of Lucretius see this series, ii 35.
1102. Id., ii 108.
1113. Gronov. recedunt.
1116. See this series, ii 109, iii 26.
1120. The Delphin editor had hic. Hic is usually read for his in iv 1244.—Creta: this series, iii 27.
1135. For modo see Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 242. In Prop. iii 25, 13 a stirpe and ii 14 a speculo. Statistics in Meusel, Jahrb. 131, 407.
- 1147-1148. Reid postulates a lacuna.
1161. For Conterimusque cf. Posteraque iii 1085. See this series, iii 27.
1162. Reid suspects this line. Pius had suppediati before Ellis.
1163. "Bring scanty returns," Müller, Glotta ii 172.
1165. I support magnos in this series, iii 27.
1168. Caducae, id. 28.
1169. Saeclumque, id. id.—Cf. Aen. i 280 and Boissier, Fin. Pag. ii 304.
1170. Pietate replet occurs in C. E. 402, 2.
1174. For scopulum see this series, iii 28.

## BOOK III

Verse 1 sq. There is a good translation in the Oxford Book of Latin Verse 1444, by D. A. Slater.

4. Pedum vestigia occurs in Vulg. Isa. lx 14, Ezek. xliii 7, Esther xliii 13, Job xiii 27. Val. Max. ix 1, ext. 7 vestigia pedum ponerent.
7. There were two kinds of swans: cyenus musicus, the whistling swan, and c. olor, the mute swan. C. musicus was probably unknown in Italy: Keller in Sandys, Handbook 58.

9. For the difference between *patrius* and *paternus* see Tegge, Syn. 70, Menge, Syn. 217; *patrius* means belonging to a father, *paternus*, coming from a father.
11. I proposed *rimant* in this series, iii 29.
14. Arist. Met. A 4 784 b 32 *ψελλισοῦρα* of Empedocles.
15. For *coortam* see this series, iii 29. Mallock after Lamb. reads *coactam*.
22. For *ridet* cf. ii 32, v 1395, vi 669.
28. *Ibi = tum*; cf. ii 44, iv 666-667, v 346. Gronov. on Livy xxvi 7, 8 supports it.
40. Cf. Diog. Oen. 99.
42. See Dig. iii 2, 1.—Apul. De deo Socr. 129, *terrae tartara*.
- 44 (46). *Fera, Itali, sera Paulmier*. Vetiti, Itali and Gronov.
50. Saintsbury thinks that Quintilian objected to the "grunt of the um"; Hist. Crit. i 297.
52. S is dropped in verbs by Plautus: *sapi'* Most. 1173, *rapi'* Trin. 680.
58. Q. Curt. iv 6, 6 *non spes elicit vocem*.—I proposed *homini re* in this series, iii 30; cf. 645. Garrod approves *mala re*.
59. Cf. Markland on Stat. Silv. ii 1, 214.
65. "Poverty and humiliation are a diminution of our being," Shorey, Cl. Phil. vii 354.
75. See Meader, Latin Pronouns 100.
77. For the emphatic *ipsi* see Vahlen, Monatsb. Berlin Akad. 1881, 344, and cf. Aen. iv 607 and *una* in Prop. ii 16, 12, *uno* in Hor. Ep. ii 2, 159.
78. For *statues* see Elter, *Donarem pateras* 15.
80. Porfirius xxiv 28, *quia lis onerosa caduco dicta sit humano*.—Moralizing on station and fortune in Stob. Serm. lv from Eusebius, in Orelli, Sent. ii 382, 63.
84. Claret, Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 42 sq., cf. vi 937; *suapte*, Ammon, Berl. Phil. W. 1908, 243. I suggested *suesse* in this series, iii 30.—Sonnenburg refers *hunc* to *timorem*.
85. *Penates*, Markland, Statius p. 377.
94. For *quem* see this series, ii 109.
95. Cf. Diog. Oen. 98.
96. Sen N. Q. ii 3 *pars est nostri oculus manus ossa nervi*.
110. Sall. Cat. lix 4, *pedibus aeger*; Gell. xix 10, *pedes . . . aegrum*; Cod. Just. ii 4, 27, *sanum mente licet aegrum corpore*.

146. For *ulla* see this series, iii 30.
150. C. E. 961, 2, ex Epicureio gaudivi gente choro.
159. *Vis animi* occurs 10 times with *vis* thrice at end of verse; *vi animi* does not occur. *Vi* is added in Q by a very late hand.
168. In Plato Theat. first: Reid, Harv. Stud. xxii 7.
171. Cf. vi 23.
173. I proposed *brutus* in this series, iii 31.
198. Cic. Att. iv 3, 2, *domus fracta coniectu lapidum ex area nostra*.—See this series, iii 31.—Ov. M. i 117 has three spondees, Catull. lxxviii 47 has five.
216. Cf. iv 1229.
217. The Juvencus passage is ii 660 and *redivivo* should be read.
221. Cf. Clemens Alex. Protr. p. 7. and Hertzberg on Prop. iii 16, 4.
224. For *nil* see this series, iii 32.
227. For *corpore* referring to a plural cf. i 297, iv 31 43 157 308, v 238; there are no examples with *toto*.
232. Cf. Wisdom ii 3, Sen. Tr. 394.
235. Tert. Marc. ii 8, *aura vento rarior*.
238. *Satis* always is before a vowel.
239. C. G. L. ii 307, 51 *ἐπιδέχομαι* admitto, recipio; id. ii 394, 30 *παράδεχομαι* recipio.
240. Quosunque, this series, iii 32. *Quidam quod mente volutant*, Paulson, Lund i 28; *proquam quae elementa volutat*, Wick; *nedum quaequae ipsa*, Bignone, Riv. F. xliiii 263; *quom rem quis mente or quaedam qui mente*, Stampini, Riv. xliiii 274.
244. Lachmann reads *et . . . ex*. I now read *e . . . et . . . ex* (O has *et*); this series, iii 33.
260. *Sermonis patrii*, Q. Curtius vi 10, 22.—See Dedouvres, Les Latins 347.
261. Quint. xii 9, 1 *pauca . . . attingam*.
273. "Soul-atoms are combined in quartettes": Wardle, Camb. Phil. Soc. Pr. 1901, 10.
288. See this series, iii 33.
289. I now read *acribus*; id. id.
293. I now keep *fit qui*; id. id.
304. I now read *umbra*; id. 34.
306. I proposed *ita sunt*, id. id.
316. I find *ego* six times and *nos*, nom., 19, acc. 27; *tu*, 20 times.

317. Nec = quod non; Fried. Catull. 122.
319. Plaut. Most. 146 video me sarciri; edd. videor. Videor is not found in L. I proposed fido in this series, iii 34.
321. Cf. vi 80.
323. Cf. Diog. Oen. 97.
325. Cf. Cic. Acad. ii 122.
330. See Friedr. Cat. 386.
335. See this series, iii 35.
339. I now follow Woltjer; id. id.
346. Virgil has repostum, Aen. i 26.
358. I now follow Munro; this series, iii 35.
361. For ducat, id. id.
365. Qui, id. 36.
385. Wardle interprets of the skin of spiders; cf. iii 614, iv 61 58; Cambridge Phil. Soc. 1901, 10.
386. Paul. Fest. 220 M.; pappi, carduorum flores, quoting this line.
392. Postgate, Cl. Phil. x 29, reads 391, 393, 392, 394, with punctuation ciendum semina, corporibus.
394. I propose quam illa his; this series, iii 36.—Cf. vi 1171, v 1301.
396. Cf. ii 334 497 678 1081, iii 32, iv 27 427, v 1032; Barret, Am. Ph. Ass. 40 xix.
401. Nemes. i 49, mortali frigore.
402. Apul. M. viii 6, remansit in vita.
405. Equos for equus is in i 477.
410. S. Ambrose De Noe vii 18, orbem oculorum . . . acie . . . pupilla.
416. Foedera naturae is a term of politics to refer to the Stoic state or to that of bees: Hirzel, Themis 227 398.
419. Cf. ii 425 squalore repertast, where there is an ablative also.
421. Subiungas, this series, iii 36.
431. MSS. iv 949 altae, vi 157 altae, vi 157 altae, vi 185 alti, all for alte; vi 767 vere for vera.
432. Altaria is always acc. in L. In St. Cyprian ara is pagan, altaria Christian; Bayard, 190.
453. Delirat in this sense is not found before L.: Friedr. Catull. 398, who would read cadit, cf. v 409, Mart. vii 18, 12. Vagat, Palmer, Herm. iv 265.
458. Fatisci = dissolvi, Mussehl, 36; cf. 425-444.

465. Cael. Aurel. Acut. 23 of lethargy: *laccessiti . . . vel titillati non exaudiunt. Exaudit, of a dying person, Stat. Sil. ii 1, 152.*
479. Cic. Pro Gallo: *partim ex vino vacillantes.*
492. See this series, iii 36 and cf. Sen. N. Q. iii 18, 3.
504. Quasi <se> *evigilans, Garrod J. Ph. xxxi 81. I proposed homo titubans in this series, iii 36.*
522. There are four other cases with *uti* with no corruption. Here *e* is expuncted in O.
526. Cf. Tac. Ann. xv 70, Stat. Sil. ii 2, 217.
531. Atque, this series, iii 37.
535. Diducere, id. id.
551. Cf. iv 491.
553. Cf. vi 516.—Q has *linguuntur*. I now read *tabi*.
571. *Movere* is defended in this series, iii 37.
586. *Animaque*, id. id. 38.
596. Id. id.
598. Marcellus xx 132 *quos subito linquit animus et quibus mens alienatur aut vertigo est.*
609. *Superas* is by Q corr.—Cf. vi 697.
617. *Corporis*, this series, iii 39.
619. *Ubi* is equivalent to *in quibus*.
620. *Perdoctis*, this series, l. c.
629. *Saeculum* is for *saepculum*, 'corral,'; Rothstein, Prop. i p. 100.
633. *Haud ita tum*, this series, iii 39, cf. ii 39.
649. Mart. vii 51, 7, *tenet . . . libellos. Cic. Or. i 18, tenenda praeterea est omnis antiquitas . . . neque . . . scientia negligenda est.*
658. Both ends of the snake are chopped from the long body.
662. Arnob. vii 44, *partem sui postremam conatibus prioris adducit <serpens>.*
663. Cf. vi 514 *solis super icta calore, ii 198 pressimus (tigna trabesque). Note priorem in 662.*
672. Cf. iii 609.
676. I now read *longius* here and in 789.—See Stowasser, *Dunkle Wörter*, 30.
685. See Berl. Ph. W. 1096, 339. For *afuat*, cf. Plaut. Mil. 1332, Pseud. 191; Apul. De Deo Socr. xvii 158; Laevius apud Prisc. x 3; Havet, Crit. Verb. 155.



693. Cf. iii 472 492, vi 1139 1207 1250.
694. *Expressus* is by Creech. *Subito de*, Pradel, *Glotta* ii 71, *Gasendi*, Creech; *frictis*, Valk, *Cl. R.* xxvi 123, *subsit*, Clark, *id.* xxv 74.
702. *For enim* cf. iii 756-757, iv 274-275. There is no case in L. of *ergo* followed by *enim*; one of *nam* in i 620.
710. *For tunc* see this series, ii 111.
715. Cf. i 620, ii 827 859, iii 738, v 604 979.
717. *Sinceris* may mean "whole"; *anima* is coexistent with all the members of the body; so a ghost has all its members. *Membris* is *abl. abs.* in iii 403, iv 1105.—"Sinceris = iam mere corporeis, has no soul in it any more," Housman, *Cl. Q.* iii 65, taking *membris* as corpore; but cf. 532. He denies that *sincera ex* can mean *illibata*.
732. *For algo* see this series, ii 111.
734. Read *contagi*; *id.* iii 40.
736. *Cui*, *id.* *id.*
738. See *id.* *id.*
740. *For consensu*, *id.* ii 112.
743. Read *cervos*, and cf. v 863.
746. Cf. i 189 and v 6 60, iv 1228.
750. Cf. the *Thesaurus* article 'canis.'
760. Read *sic animas si hominum*; this series, iii 40.
775. *Obruo* is absolute in *Aen.* v 692.
776. Cf. *Tert. De anima* 25.—Hellems, *Univ. Colo. Stud.* iii 127, compares Haeckel's scornful suggestion that the soul might be liquefied by high pressure at low temperature (*WR.* 135).
790. Read *iam*; this series, iii 41.
800. *Cic. Off.* i 120 *tamquam ipsa mortalis cum immortalis natura pugnare videatur*.
- 806-818. *Mussehl*, 35, thinks interpolated.
810. The reference is to i 483-484; *Mussehl*.
819. *Magis* is not found elsewhere in L. with a *gerundive*.
821. 'Gender' is a misprint for 'genitive.' In the text read *quia*.
824. See *Roby L. G.* i p. 264.
829. *Markland* read *pigras*.
830. Cf. *C. E.* 800, 3.
835. O has *auris*, Q *auras*.

836. Plaut. Mil. 803, non potuit reperire, si ipsi soli quaerendas dare, lepidiores.
852. Susemihl and Bock. approve ut.
853. There is no case of neque iam elsewhere; read nil iam; this series, iii 41.
856. I defend multimodi, id. ii 113.
870. Cf. Diog. Oen. 83.
871. Ov. A. A. iii 740, hoc faciet positae te mihi terra levem.
876. Et unde at end of verse in ii 1109, iii 177 1055, iv 722 929, with following subjunctive. Persius iii 68, et unde? For abunde see this series, iii 42.
886. Cui, id. id.
889. C. E. i 362, ut acerbo es deditus fato. Non aevo exsacto vitai es traditus morti, Sed cum te decuit florere aetate iuventa, Intereisti et liquisti in maeroribus matrem.
893. A bruto, this series, iii 42; cf. ii 114.
894. Postgate, Cl. Phil. x 31, transfers 894–911 to follow 912–918.—In Cicero iam iam is used only of a near future: Wesenberg, E. A. 141, quoted by Tyrrel, Cic. Corr. 763, 4.
897. Stat. S. v 2, 65, prolem sine praeside linquens.—Tert. De Test. An. 4, cum alicuius defuncti accordaris misellum vocas eum.
899. Id. id. mortem timeri ut commodum vitae amputandum.
901. Diog. Oen. 104.—I now approve ullum; this series, iii 43.
907. Sidonius vii 536, sollicitudinibus vehementibus exagitaris.
908. O has et for e; no other case.
914. Prop. ii 15, 49 fructum ne desere vitae.
917. Pascal, Riv. xl 441, sees here Orphic influence: the dead are thirsty and relieved by drinking.—Atque arida also in ii 886. Prop. iv 9, 21 torquet O, torrat, inf. Cf. variants in Stat. Th. iv 724, x 45.
919. Wakefield retained requiret.
923. Postgate, Cl. Ph. x 923: the first beginnings are not straying far at the very time of waking.
931. Lactant. Inst. iii 8, quodsi . . . quaerasque ab iis . . . quid aliud respondebunt.
935. Friedr. Cat. 494 sees here an agricultural metaphor.—See this series, ii 43.
938. Stat. S. ii 2, 128, sed abire paratum Ac plenum vitae. Philodemus (Usener, Epic. 269, 19) ὥσπερ θεάματος ἀπέναι μιστόν.

941. Offensa is common in St. Ambrose, e.g. Exam. vi 9, 74. See this series, ii 114.
948. Read perges; id. iii 43.
950. Pacuv. 130, siquis hac me oratione incilet quid respondeam? St. Jerome, Ep. xxxix 4, scio quid responsurus sis.
952. Sen. De Tranq. Anim. 7, saepe grandis natu senex nullum aliud argumentum quo se probet diu vixisse praeter aetatem, from Athenodorus.
955. Abi hinc, Heinsius on Ov. Am. iii 3, 1.—For blatero see this series, ii 114, iii 44.
959. Cf. vi 170 901, v 1341.
962. Ad manis is defended by Burnam, Cl. J. ii 342, cf. Aen. x 520. Löfstedt, Beiträge 81, defends magnis as 'brave.' Aen. xi 110 vivis concedere. I proposed age nunc annis in this series, iii 44.
970. Alid is a dialectical form used by Catullus and L.: Ernout, Dial. Vocab. Lat. 103.
971. Appendix Sent. Syri 279: fortuna dat multa usu mancipi nihil.
977. Eurip. Fr. 452 τὸν μὲν φύττα θρηπεῖν εἰς δὲ ἔρχεται κακὰ, τὸν δ' αὖ θανόντα καὶ πόρων πεπαυμένον χαίροντας εὐφημοῦντας ἐκπέμπειν δόμων. Jer. Ep. ix, ut non tam plangendus sit qui hac luce caruerit quam gratulandum ei qui de tantis malis evaserit. Stat. Sil. ii 1, 220, ast hic quem gemimus felix hominesque deosque Et dubios casus et caecae lubrica vitae Effugit, immunis fati.
978. Dieterich, Nekuia 144 thinks L. was refuting Orphic-Pythagorean doctrine.—Read atque in text.
980. Reinach, Cultes etc. 159, thinks this was a misinterpreted picture.
988. Heinsius proposed dispessis, Ov. M. iv 457.
993. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 81, proposed in amore licentem quem luctus lacerat or ulcera quem lacerant. I suggest livor in this series, iii 44.—Postgate, Cl. R. xxx 145, makes volucres an adjective, understanding curae.
994. Cf. Anth. L. 636, 21.
1005. Circum . . . redeunt, "come swinging around."—See in general Plato, Gorg. 493 a and Norden, Jahrb. Supp. xviii 330.
1009. Roscher, Lex. has a woodcut in which the urns are whole, but the receptacle has water flowing from it; cf. Prop. ii 1, 67.
1011. Ixion is not mentioned in the Homeric catalogues nor in the Culex. See this series, iii 45.
1023. See Norden on Aen. vi 743.

1034. Corippus, *Joh.* vi 535, duo maxima belli fulmina. Culex 370, Carthaginis horrent.
1037. Quorum unus is poetical; Schmalz, *Asin. Poll.* 18.
1042. Obit occurs in *I. N.* 2898.—*Cod. Just.* v. 1, 2, spatii fine decurso.
1044. On aerius see this series, ii 105.
1050. There is no case of the part. gen. with quod in the poem.
1061. I now read per quem taesumst and remigrat; this series, iii 45.
1063. *Prop.* iv 7, 83 currens vector.
1068. I now follow Giussani: at quem occurs nowhere else in *L.—Emerson, Self Reliance*: and there [*Naples*] beside me is the stern fact, the sad self, unrelenting, identical, that I fled from.
1069. *Sen. N. Q.* i *Prol.* 6, multa effugisti, te nondum. For ingratus, see this series, ii 116.
1078. Read equidem, *id.* iii 46.
1085. *Stat. S.* ii 1, 224, nos miseri quibus unde dies suprema, quis aevi Exitus, incertum, quibus instet fulmen ab astris.
1094. Jeremy Taylor has many references also in his tract on the Real Presence.

## BOOK IV

- Verse 1. Mewaldt, *Hermes* xliii 286, thinks that the proemium of this book was earlier than the passage in the first book. Sonnenburg, *Rh. M.* lxii 38, sees a reference in iv 5 to the proemium of Book iii. Lachenbacher, *Wien. St.* xxxii 213, views iv 1-321 as a compilation from studienhefte.
- 26-44. Mewaldt thinks that this a doublet of 45-53 and written after Book iii was interposed.
41. *Mart.* iv 41, dedere choros.
53. *Quint.* x 2, illas Epicuri figuras quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere.
62. For vepres, fem. cf. *Philarg.* on *Georg.* iii 431.
66. Variant of hiscendi also in *Gell.* xv 9, 10.
68. Q has -rum for -tem in i 139.
71. Paulson, *Lund* i 25, has in prima. I proposed iam sunt in this series, iii 47.
72. *Gif. tergeri*, vulg. *iaculari*, *Lamb. emergere* or *emergi*, *Gronov. Observ.* 133, *invergi*. I proposed ad *iaculari acies permulta*, this series, iii 48.

75. Cichorius, Com. Phil. Ribbeck 427, takes this from Varro De scenicis originibus.
77. Aulaea, Palmer, Herm. viii 193.—I proposed *volitata*, l. c.
79. I proposed *decorem*, l. c.
81. Munro reads *inclusa*. It was shut in like a circus tent; cf. iv 1127, i 985, v 519.
91. I proposed *diffuse*, l. c.
92. See l. c.
94. Cf. v 1393.
101. *Norreri, ex eo*.—For *elision*, cf. i 450, *ea invenies*.—For *eorum* see this series, ii 116.
104. *Norreri, haud dissimilesque*.—Cf. v 154 and this series, l. c.
116. For *eorum*, this series, iii 50.
117. *Integra*, l. c.
129. The *capitulum esse item maiora* is supplemented by *simulacra* by Lachmann, *animalia* by Mussehl, 162.—Hardie, Cl. Q. vii 194, compares the selection in wireless telegraphy.
135. Mussehl, 153, 164, 165, approves *Giri*.
143. For *gerantur* see this series, ii 117 and cf. vi 760.
146. *Laxas*, id. iii 51.
166. *Gif. quodcumque, Turneb. quocumque, Lamb. queiscumque*.—*Lamb. orae or oram*. I suggested *ocius*, l. c.
- 168–175. Mussehl, 115, thinks is a mere sketch and written later than vi 251–254 (p. 137).
178. I proposed *petatur*, l. c.
179. *Quemcumque* is read in some Vatican MSS. and in the Ven. 1495 and Bipont editions.—Mussehl, 153, keeps *tendit*.
190. *Breal, Mem. Soc. Ling. xv 142*, separates *pro telo*, “sans interruption.”
195. Mussehl, 166, makes *ubi causal*, referring to *spatium*. He makes *quod superest = porro*, p. 54.
206. For *nonne* see this series, iii 52.
209. *Persius v 105, veri specimen (speciem, Jahn) dinoscere calles*, and *Conington* there.
215. *Ora = orsa*, “border,” Maguire, Herm. v 349.
- 216–229 was written before vi 921–935: Mussehl, 137.—I now read *mitti*; see this series, iii 52; cf. Mussehl, 167 and vi 922.
270. Read *remmota*; id. ii 118. Mussehl, 170, supplies *imago*.

284. Bock. has *itidem* and Wakefield kept *eum*.—For *tum* see this series, ii 118, iii 52.
290. Mussehl, 170, does not transfer, but supplies *cur ultra speculum nobis videatur imago Conduplicatur enim spatium binis simulacris*. I proposed *si quae illic*, l. c. 53.
298. "On its front," cf. vi 117; metaphor from frontal attack.
324. Ut was retained by Bährens, *Phil. Supp.* xii 412; approved by Schmalz, *Berl. Ph. W.* xxxiii 693.
325. For *mutua* see Friedrich on Catull. 124.
327. Birt, *Rh. M.* lxx 258, reads *quinque etiam sex*; see this series, iii 54.
331. Read *videantur*.
332. *E speculo*, l. c.
320. *Ater*, id. 53.
321. *Quaedam*, id. id.
353. Cf. St. August. *Contra Acad.* iii 26, St. Jerome, *Contra Joan. Hier.* 445 (Ch. 35).
361. *Tuantur*; this series, iii 54.
364. Item refers to *videri*; Mussehl, 171.
376. A modern illustration would be the burning of a fuse.—Read *trahantur*.
395. *Videtur*; this series, ii 119.
397. *Extant usque*, id. iii 55.
406. Read *ibi*; id. id.
414. Frontinus, *Grom.* i p 23 L., *collectus pluvialis aquae*.
416. Cf. Cic. *N. D.* ii 97, *Stat. S.* iv 2, 23.
418. On *despicere* see Mussehl, 172.—See this series, iii 55. Q omits *ut*. Caeno, *Bignone, Riv.* xxxviii 406; *viva ut*, Palmer, *Herm.* iv 265.
437. Read *undas*; this series, ii 120.
440. *Liquore*, id. 121.
453. C. E. 481, 3, *devinctus membra sopore*.
471. *Minuam*, Paulmier.
472. Plaut, *Curc.* 288, *qui capite sistat in via*. See this series, ii 121.
486. *Auris* occurs 21 times, *aures* twice.—See this series, ii 122.
490. Id. id. 123.
497. *Diog. Oen.* 76.
513. This is paraphrased by Isidor. *Orig.* xix 18, 2.

526. *Id quoque enim* occurs 54 times, *is quoque enim* once, *fit quoque enim* once, (a) *enim* (b) *quoque*, twice, (a) *enim quoque* once. Cf. 540.
532. For *expletis* see this series, iii 55. In Marullus' stopgap *Avancius* read *suis* for *viis*. Mart. xi 91, 11, *vocis iter*.
544. For *cita* see this series, iii 56. Prop. iii 10, 23, *tibia rauca*. Bentley read *cornua*.
545. Maas, *Hermes* xxxi 392, *viridis—torrentibus ex Heliconis*. I proposed *validi cyeni cantu ex oris*, this series, iii 87.
553. For *illa*, id. id. 57.
567. For *verbis*, id. ii 123.
569. *Praeterferre* also in Livy xxi 55, 1.
579. For *dicta*, this series, ii 124.
588. N. H., Cl. R. xxi 234, repeats Bentley's citation of Anth. Gr. iv 12, 474.
594. *Avidum* probably rhymes with *auricularum*, Radford, Am. Ph. Ass. 37 xxix. I suggested *auscultare* in this series, iii 57. Nencini, Riv. F. xxxvi 587, "eager to hear," by metonymy; cf. Hor. C. ii 15, 6, *copia narium*.
598. For *ut* see this series, iii 58.
608. I support OQ, id. id.
611. *Saepe potest per saepta*, id. id.
615. See this series, ii 124, iii 59.
616. Id. id. 59.
617. See Reid, Harv. St. xxii 42.
621. Read *per flexa*; this series, iii 59.
627. Apul. M. ii 16, *inguinum fine*.
632. Read *umidulum*; this series, iii 60.
633. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 82, *aliis alius cibo' qui sit idoneus usu*.
636. See this series, iii 60.
637. Id. id.—Q has *alius*.
638. I have suggested *vescitur*; see this series. ii 125, iii 61. Cartault repeated his suggestion in Rev. Ph. 1916, 210.
642. See this series, iii 61.
648. Id. id.
681. There is no case of *per* for *pro* in OQ.
689. Cicero always separates *non quidquam*, Schmalz, As. Poll. 38.
703. See this series, iii 62.

712. For *rapidi*, id. ii 125.
719. *Ollis*, abl. occurs once only, vi 687; in *illis* at the end of the line, four times; *ollis*, dat. once. I proposed *hibus* in this series, iii 62.
731. *Animi sensus* = *δαίμων*; Merbach, 34.
740. I proposed *animata* in this series, iii 63.
741. OQ have *suo* in at iv 472.
752. See this series, ii 125, iii 63.
755. R. B. English, Cl. W. vi 108, reads *videre*.
761. Read *concessa*; this series, iii 63.
769. Ov. Am. ii 4, 29, *numerosaque brachia ducit*; Rem. Am. 754, *numeris brachia nota suis*.
772. Lamb. conjectured *indu*; cf. ii 1096, v 102, ii 436, iii 709, iv 388 396 786 834, v 478 518, vi 193 806.
789. Read *mirare* for *mirari*.
790. Heinsius, *mutant*.
791. See this series, iii 64.
792. Heinsius, *artem eadem . . . edocta or et ducta*; Lamb. *valent*.
795. Read *quod*; this series, iii 64.
802. Id. id. 65.
804. Id. id.
822. Id. 66.
825. Read *possimus*; id. id.
830. *Ex* always occurs with *utraque*, but L. has elsewhere *ex parti* unless *ex* is separated from *parte*; *e partibus* several times.—Bährens, Phil. Suppl. xii 534, thinks any addition unnecessary.
878. I suggested *quareve* in this series, iii 67.
896. Sic, id. id.
897. Id. id.
905. *Pondere magna* is not in L. nor *multa pondere magno*. Cf. v 540 975 vi 692.
926. Apuleius M. x 6, *lapidibus obrutum*.
935. O has *curio* (as Diocletian, Ed. viii 6, 9) but *coria* in vi 967 969.
952. Cubandi, Bignone, Riv. xxxviii 408.
953. Bignone, *avidi* for *tamen*.
959. For *parte* see this series, iii 68.
961. See id. id.



974. Apul. ix 41, *sedulam darent operam*.
984. Cf. iv 883.
985. *Operati* always has present sense; Postgate, J. Ph. xxvi 314.
990. Probst, Archiv xv 212, *edere vocem*; cf. 992-993 v 1073, Val. Fl. iv 24.—I suggested *micare* in this series, iii 69.
1011. *Molibus*, id. id.
1013. See id. id.
1022. See id. ii 126 and Archiv iii 542.
1026. Prop. ii 13, 12 *puris O, pueris NFV*. Pupi, Palmer, Herm. v 308. I proposed *poti* in this series, iii 70.—For *dolia* see Mart. xii 48, Suet. Nero 24. Dureau de la Malle, Econ. Pol. Rom. ii 481, interprets as barrels or tuns sawed in two.
1057. *Cita*, this series, iii 71.
1058. *Nomen*, id. id.—Dryden's translation may be found in Scott and Saintsbury's edition, xii 346.
1061. *Aves*, this series, iii 71.
1071. Varro, Men. 275 *Veneri vaga*.
1075. *Sanis = non amantibus*, Friedr. Catull. 507.
1076. *Miseris is erotic*, id. 494.
1089. Bergk. *quo pluria*.
1096. *Ventus spe*, this series, iii 71.
1108. Theocr. xxx 36, Plaut, Ps. 65, Cic. 2 Verr. v 32, Ov. Am. iii 14, 34.
1121. See Friedr. Cat. 199.
1123. Cartault, Rev. Phil. 1916, 210, inverts the order: 1121 1122 1124 1123 1125, and keeps *Babylonia* which he joins to *unguenta*.
1125. See this series, iii 72. I proposed *sandalia* in Cl. Ph. xii 306. *Segmenta*, Palmer, Herm. iv 266, and Bockemüller. Anth. Graeca vi 254 5 *φακίδα τ' ἐντάρσοισιν ἐπ' ἀστραγάλοισι γελῶσαν*.
1127. Goetz, Archiv xv 528, thinks *thalassina* means deep blue. Pichon, Serm. Amat. 17, interprets it of form.
1131. For *ludi* cf. Q. Curt. v 1, 37, viii 4 29, 6 14.
1132. *Aderant unguenta coronae*, Cic. Tusc. v 62.
1134. Byron, Childe Harold: Full from the fount of joy's delicious springs  
Some bitter o'er the flowers the bubbling venom  
fings.
1152. "Perpetis is possible," Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 125.

1154. Prop. iii 24, 6, ut quod non esses esse putaret amor.
1168. I proposed plena in this series, iii 72.
1174. See Prinz, Wien. St. xxxvi 58.
1175. Male olet ex mensibus, Br. Berl. Ph. W. xxviii 1625.
1178. C. E. 1036, 9 floribus sertis.
1180. Cf. Casanova, Mem. ii 1.
1182. Prop. ii 23, 3, promissa suae verba ferat dominae; id. i 5, 14; Hor. C. iv 1, 38.
1186. Cic. Or. 157, posmeridianas libentius dixerim; Tac. Ann. iii 64, postscripterat; Commod. Apol. 604, posterga. Pos is constant in the Fathers. In iv 1252 OQ have possunt for post sunt. See this series, iii 72.
1195. Facit is erotic: Friedr. Cat. 542.
1198. I now read possent.
1203. Read cum; this series, iii 73.
1207. Cat. lxxviii 69, communes amores.
1208. Read virili; this series, iii 73.
1222. For a, id. ii 127.
1225. Platt, Cl. Q. vii 282, makes no transfer and keeps magis: Aristot. Gen an. i 18, 722 a, 5 καὶ φωνὴν καὶ θύλακας καὶ τρίχας ὁμοῖα. Certo is that which makes the hair, etc., opposed to multa modis primordia multis in 1220. Note the opposition: maiorum natis, voltus facies, voces comasque, corpora membraque.—See this series, iii 73.
1243. Ab ortu, id. id.
1244. For hinc, id. ii 127, iii 74.
1259. Crassane cannot be supported by Lucretian usage.
1268. This is the only case of opus sunt in L.
1270. Apul. v 10, rarissimo venerem meam recolentem sustineo. See Donatus on Ter. Eun. iii 1, 34.
1283. Consuetudo = coitus, Donatus on Ter. Ph. i 3, 9.

## BOOK V

- Verse 3. Cf. carmina, vesus, poemata fingere and i 709.
8. Cf. Arnob. i 38, Min. Fel. xxi 12, Arnob. iii 9.
18. "Unless the heart be cleansed," Masson, "Lucr." i 318.
29. Mussehl, 114, has no lacuna and reads quantopere. Garrod prints quid aves. See this series, iii 74.

34. For stirpes of OQ, see id. ii 127.
35. Catull. lxiii 16, truculenta pelagi, and Freidrich there.
36. Digest xlvi 22, 19 pr. [Roma] omnium est patria.
43. Apul. Fl. xxxii, Hercules omnes pestes mentibus exegit, comparing the work of Crates. Serv. Aen i 741, constat enim Herculem philosophum fuisse.
44. Hardie, Cl. Q v 105, interprets "battles and perils we must enter upon." Garrod prints sunt . . . insinuanda, which I propose in this series, iii 74.
51. Cf. v 123, i 432 446.
64. The old vulgate inserted me.—Ordo means "anordnung des Systems," Mussehl, 126.
- 110-234. Mussehl, 130, regards as inserted by the poet after Book v was written.
116. For meare see this series, ii 127.
- 146-155. Mussehl, 134, transposes to follow ii 1089 in place of 1090-1104.
152. See also Hadzits, Am. J. Ph. xxxvii 317, Cl. W. ix 146.
154. Ut corpora; this series, iii 75.
- 174-176. Mussehl, 114, also keeps MS. order.
175. For an see this series, ii 128.
178. Donec occurs here only in L. with the future.
182. See this series, iii 75.
185. Inter se occurs 81 times, inter sese 4, lacuna 2. Inter se 74, intér se 13, inter sese 2, intér sese 2; in other combinations Inter 19, intér 13.
186. For speciem see this series, iii 75.
191. For possint, id. ii 128.
201. Friedr. Cat. 138, compares Cat. xv 2 veniam peto pudentem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. i 211 blandasque . . . iubas, Juv. xii 81, Stat. Th. vii 531, Pers. v 96, Sil. Ital. vii 554, Luc. ii 692; see also page 236 on Cat. li 9. Cf. Rothstein on Prop. iii 7, 41, Val. Fl. vi 229. Aen. xii 909, avidos . . . cursus, Amm. Marc. xxi 12, 17 avidioribus bibendi subsidiis, Marius Vict. Aleth. iii 459 avido pondere; cf. Löfstedt, Eranos viii 85; Beck, Mnem. xli 207; this series, iii 76.
- 210-211. Id. id.
221. Commod. Instr. i 16, 4, mors immatura vagatur.

223. Wordsworth, *Poems of Sentiment and Reflection* xlii:

“Like a shipwreck’d sailor tost  
 By rough waves on a perilous coast,  
 Lies the Babe, in helplessness  
 And in tenderest nakedness,  
 Flung by labouring nature forth.

\* \* \* \*

Voice was it? or prophecy  
 Of sorrow that will surely come?  
 Omen of man’s grievous doom!

226. Cyprian, *De bono patientiae* 12, has much on this. In the Code of Justinian, vi 29, 3, there is a discussion as to whether the cry of a child at birth was necessary to prove life: *si vivus natus esset, etsi vocem non emisit*.
247. See Norden, *Jahrb. Supp.* xix 441 on this Stoic argument.
257. For *alut* see this series, iii 77.
270. *Dig.* xliii 20, 8, *caput aquae illud est unde aqua nascitur*. Fowler, *Cl. R.* xxx 221, makes it mean “power.”
271. *Arist. Thes.* 1100 *τέμων κλειυθον* from Euripides.
278. Reid takes *versa* from *vergo*; *Harv. St.* xxii 31.
285. For the punctuation cf. iii 75 and Sylla, *Wratislaw Diss.* 42.
295. For *lychini* see this series, iii 78.
296. For *caligine*, *id. id.*
301. *Id. id.*
312. Stampini, *Atti Acc. Torin.* lii 400, *quae neque*. *Giri, Riv. F.* xxx 215, retains MSS. *Benoist-Lantoine*, *quare . . . quicque*; *Mooney, Cl. R.* xxv 73, *aeraque porporro subicumque senescere quadras*; *Palmer, Herm.* iv. 267, *monimenta videmus . . . ceras*. I proposed in this series, iii 79, *conquerier porro . . . petras*.—Cyprian, *Ad Demetr.* 3, *senuisse iam seculum*. Reid, *Cl. R.* xxv 202, agrees with Valk.
- 318–323, better after 305; *Mussehl*, 115.
319. *L.* borrows fifteen words from *Pacuvius* and changes *complexa* to *amplexa*.
334. *Hartmann, Phil.* ix 536, thinks *organici* may mean organ builders.
336. *Cum primis* = “particularly” or “especially”; cf. i 130 716, ii 536 849; Reid, *Harv. St.* xxii 2.
349. For *idem*, see this series, iii 79.
369. For *pericli*, *id. id.*

375. Prop. iii 1, 1, Callimachi manes et Coi sacra Philetæ, and editors there. Cf. vi 663.
381. St. Ambrose, Ex. vi 9, 55, ut caelum eminent aeri terris mari quæ velut quædam membra sunt mundi.
383. For omnis see this series, iii 80.
385. I now follow Goebel; id. id.—Sall. J. lxx 5, incepta patrandi.
387. Lucan vii 813, gurgite ponti.
393. For position of inter se, this series, iii 80.
394. Herod. iv 184 ἡλίῳ ὑπερβάλλοντι.
396. The corrector of Q who reads lambens is very late. Reid, Harv. St. xxii 2, superavit et ambiens. See this series, ii 128.
401. Housman on Manil. i 691, Sol.
402. See also Prop. iv 9, 6; C. E. 1148, 5; Friedr. Catul. 348.
412. I suggested vultus in this series, iii 81.
429. Cod. Just. viii 38, 3 praevento morte nepote.—See this series, ii 129.
451. Manil. i 167, imaque de cunctis mediam tenet undique sedem.
458. I suggest faucibus in this series, iii 82.
460. Vahlen, Berlin Sitzb. 1882, 274, reads videmus cum; cf. Ov. M. xiv 181, Prop. iv 7, 36.
468. See this series, iii 82.
470. Stampini, Atti Acc. Tor. lii 415, fudit. I suggest cepit, l. c.
485. Stampini, Riv. F. xlv 179, extremae ad limina partis. For raptim see this series, l. c.
491. Id. ii 129.
503. Bergk, venti.
507. Ponti, this series, iii 83.
514. I proposed nocturni, l. c.
515. Aut means et, as in Cod. J. vi 38, 4.
526. Diog. Oen. 79.
531. For sitet for siet cf. ii 94, iii 816, iv 395. Hic as in vi 1092.
560. For animæ this series, ii 129.—Quis of OQ is due to the preceding question.
563. Read animai.
571. I proposed purgant, this series, iii 84.
581. Mitti, id. id.
584. Tantaque quantast, id. id.

585. Mussehl, 156, thinks that *ignes* here means common fires.
588. Read *videntur*; this series, iii 85.
589. For *absint* of Lamb. id. ii 130.
593. Read *tantulus*.
601. Read *hinc*; this series, iii 85.
613. See Woltjer, *L. Philos.*, 127.
614. Read *recta*, this series, 86.
615. *Capricorni* occurs eight times in *Manilius*.
617. For *canceris*, this series, iii 86.
643. Cf. Thume, 14.
656. For *natura*, this series, iii 86.
667. Read *possint*: id. 87.
679. I proposed *consequiae . . . suerunt*, id. 88.
690. I proposed *sol tum* for *caelum*, id. id.
698. Cf. Thume, 14.
704. See this series, iii 89.
705. Id. id.
720. For *si*, see Madvig, *Emen. Liv.* 146.
736. I suggested *quierint*, this series, iii 90.
739. Williamson, *Cl. Q.* v 179, takes *ante viai* together, with *cuncta* object of *opplet*.
- 746-747 may be a dittography.
747. I proposed *cedit* in this series, iii 90. My colleague, Professor Deutsch, *cj. edit.*
761. Variants between active and passive in ii 186, iii 484, v 1020, vi 889.—See this series, ii 130.
764. Reid, *Harv. St.* xxii 9, makes *rigidas* mean "cold," cf. i 355.
771. For *retention* see this series, iii 91.
782. Id. id.
791. Id. id.
808. Cf. *Diog. Oen.* 80 and *Lact. Inst.* ii 11.
809. For *auctus*, this series, iii 92.
822. *Animantem in certo*, Reid in *Masson*, ii 190.
823. For *provecto*, this series, iii 93.
833. *Pulrescit*, id. id.
836. *Potuit queat ut*, id. id.

839. Heinsius read *androgynen*, Wakef. -em. *Androgynem*, Val. Max. viii 3, 1; *androgyni*, Lucilius 1058, Cic. Div. i 98; *androgynos*, Livy xxvii 11, 5, Pliny vii 2 and 3. See this series, ii 130.—Auson. Mosel. 128, *neutrumque et utrumque*.
852. For *remissis*, see this series, ii 131.
868. For *secuta*, id. iii 94.
878. Cf. Emped. Fr. 60, 61.
880. For *potestas = natura*, this series, iii 94.
881. I agree with Giussani, id. 95. Stampini, Riv. xlv 183, *par, vis non est per si esse potissit*.
885. For *laetantia*, this series, ii 131, iii 95, and cf. Aen. iii 95, *ubere laeto*, Cic. Cons. ii 14, *et laeto . . . lacte*. Catull. lxiv 221, O has *lectanti* for *laetanti*.
886. Plaut. Amph. 1032, *senecta aetate*.
888. For *puerili*, this series, iii 95.
889. Sufficit, id. 96.
896. Profeiciunt, id. id.
905. Add Isid. Orig. xi 3, 36.
923. I suggested *sibi* in this series, iii 96.
925. See Diog. Oen. 80.—For *et*, id. ii 131.
944. Dura, id. id.
947. Claricitat, id. id.
948. Tenebant, id. 97.
953. Cf. Lact. Inst. vi 10, Serv. Aen. i 6; Rh. M. lxix 626.
970. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 82, *saetigerisque subus pariles*.
979. See this series, iii 97.
989. *Languentes* id. ii 132, and also Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 82.
993. Ov. M. vi 665, *seque vocat bustum miserabile nati*.
997. See this series, iii 98.
1006. Eurip. Hel. 1484 *δδλιος ἡ πανκληπλα*. Bergk *naupegi*. Isid. xix 1, 21 *genus navigi*. The entire description in Ov. M. 1, 133 sq. is imitated from L. I defended the verse in Am. J. Ph. xxviii 66.
1010. Butler, Cl. R. xxiii 253, *nunc dant sollertius id sine noxa*; Richards, Cl. R. xxvii 54, thinks it is a satire on medici; Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 83, *vinum damni sollertia sumpsit*. I proposed *vinum* in this series, iii 98. Hardie, J. Ph. xxxiii 102, *gnari nunc dant*. Palmer's conjecture is in Herm. v 307.

1011. See Diog. Oen. 80.
1013. Stampini, Acc. Torin. lii 417, concubitum. I suggested congressum in this series, iii 98.
1020. For violare see this series, ii 133 cf. 130.
1025. Cf. ii 99; there is no case of pars . . . casti.
1028. Wundt, Psych. ii 2, 622, says that Epicurus was father of the Naturlauttheorie.
1029. See Diog. Oen. 81.
1032. For monstret see this series, iii 89.
1033. Wakefield read suas.—I now keep quod.—Digest vii 5, 5, 1 rerum quae in abusu consistunt.
1035. For infessus see this series, ii 133.
1038. I suggested vix prope, id. iii 100.
1058. For varias res, id. ii 133.
1063. "Was wir heute Doggen heissen waren in Alterthum in allgemeinen die Molossen," Keller, Antike Thierwelt, i 103.
1064. Read mollia ricta.
1065. Flor. 31 has districta and rabies. I proposed vox stricta; this series, iii 100.
1067. I proposed aut, id. id., but see also id. ii 134.
1068. Ecclesiasticus xxx 9, lacta filium; Plaut. Cist. 217 lactat; Jerome, Contra Ioann. 446, lactas animas.
1069. Cf. ii 77.
1076. For sub see this series, ii 134.
1082. I proposed praeda atque, id. iii 100.
1094. For insita, id. id.
1096. For ut, id. ii 135.
1099. For emicat, id. iii 101.
1105. I proposed mage sic, id. id. 102.
1106. Id. id., and Amer. Phil. Ass. 35 xviii.
1115. Naev. Bell. Pun. 5, sectam secuntur.
1125. Tamen, "for," Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 32.
1144. Philippson, Archiv f. Gesch. Phil. xxxiii 289, argues that there was a tacit contract before actual legislation.
1152. See this series, iii 102, for ius.
1160. I proposed tot, id. 103.
1164. Templisque, id. id.



1165. Petronius, Fr. xxvii, is under Lucretian influence.
1190. Apul. De Deo Socr. 121, *pictis noctibus severa gratia*. Variants in Prop. ii 3, 7.—I suggested *quies* in this series, iii 103.
1192. *Hiemps* for *sol*, id. id.
1198. *Pietas* is the "sense of duty consecrated by religion," Fowler *Relig. Experience of Roman People*, 227.—See Hadzits, *Worship and Prayer among Epicureans*, Am. Ph. Ass. xxxix 73.
1214. For *taciti* see this series, ii 136.
1218. Paul. Fest. 71, *deus . . . sive a Graceo δέος*; quod significat metum.
1225. Dig. ii 11, 10, 1, non ante poenam peti posse quam dies venerit. For *adauctum* see this series, ii 137.
1229. Grat. Cyn. 437, *pacemque precamur*.
1230. Plaut. Tr. 837, *ni pax propitior foret praesto*, of a sailor.
1244. For *caelo* see this series, iii 104 and Isid. Orig. xvi 18, 13. Cf. vi 152.
1254. For *a*, this series, ii 138.
1258. For *terris*, id. iii 104.
1267. I proposed *dolare ac levare arida*, id. id.
1272. *Poterat* is by Lamb.
1273. *Nam*, this series, ii 138.
1274. Pliny xxxiii 1, *ferrum auro gratius inter bella caedesque*.
1279. Wakef. cj. *refertum*, proposed later by Nencini.
1309. Hounds are mentioned by Strabo iv 5, 2. The Hassaquans, a Hottentot tribe, trained lions: Southey, *Commonplace Book*, ii 594.
1325. I suggested *mento minitante*, this series, ii 138, iii 105.
1340. For *facta*, id. 105.
1350. Diog. Oen. 80.
1356. *Omne* and *arte* are transposed by Duff, *Camb. Phil. Proc.* 1890, 13.
1360. *Nencini, durarei*.—For *durarent* see this series, iii 105.
1368. For *terra*, id. id.
1386. I proposed *repleta*, id. 106.
1397. *Cachinni* occurs also in v 1403.
1400. For *movebat* see this series, ii 139.
1402. Ov. F. iii 537, *duras choreas*; see Friedrich, *Catull.* 376.

1405. For somno see this series, iii 106.
1408. Macaulay, *Hist. Engl.* ii 489 (ed. 1849) speaks of singing by sentinels; see *Class. Phil.* vi 351.
1409. Stampini, *Att. Acc. Tor.* lii 420, modis. I proposed novum: this series, iii 106.
1410. Stampini keeps dulcedine.
1428. I proposed exstantibus in this series, iii 107.
- 1436-1447. Mussehl, 115, thinks is a mere sketch.
1442. Stampini, *Riv.* xlv 186, litora propter; Garrod, *J. Ph.* xxxi 83, protinus proris. I suggested navibus atque in this series, iii 107.—The quotation from Servius should read florebant navibus.
1448. *Diog. Oen.* 80.
1451. I proposed dolanda in this series, iii 107.
1457. Reinhart, *Hermes* xlvii 499, thinks that Democritus is the source.

## BOOK VI

- Verse 1. Sonnenburg, *Rh. M.* lxii 33: in the prooemium to vi human culture is finished, other benefits do not avail (v); these benefits have come through Lucretius' verse (iv), who expressed Epicurean doctrine (iii) through which he brings true happiness (ii) by removing the fear of religion (i).
2. *Ter. Maur.* 1301, magistra Graecia.
5. *C. E.* 473, 6 corde reperta.
8. *Cf.* v 20.
11. For possent see this series, iii 108.
14. For cordis, id. id.
- 15-16. Id. id.
27. *Tert. Apol.* 47, de una via obliquos multos tramites . . . sciderunt. Lucifer, Moriendum esse etc. ix, quod per hanc propositam difficultatem angustissimus trames ad immortalitatis praemium sublimiter ducat. *Aus. Prof.* xi 5, Pythagorei non tenentem tramitis rectam viam, *St. Ambrose, Ex.* v 19, directo tramite veritatis, *De Noe* vii 16, vitae probabilis tramitem virtutis ductu secuti sunt corruptelae declinantes consortia, *De Ios.* i, innocentiae tramitem . . . reseratum, *De Iob et David* 26, evangelico tramite . . . bonorumque operum semitas. Tennyson, *Queen Mary*: and on the steep up-track of the true faith.

28. For *recta* see this series, ii 140.
30. *Flueret* is by Marullus.
45. Mussehl, 118, would have no lacuna.
56. Bignone, Riv. F. xxxviii 412, would have 56 follow 61.
66. For *ratione*, this series, iii 109.
71. *Oberunt* is by Wakefield.
83. I suggested *fremitusque*, l. c.
- 92-93. Bignone, Riv. xxxviii 410, places after 47, with a lacuna.
93. Jobst, L. und Emped. 14, thinks that the mention of Calliope is due to alliteration. On Calliope's relation to the other muses see Hertzberg on Prop. iii 2, 14. Rödiger, *Musen* 289, makes Calliope the Muse of learning and wisdom. There are some remarks by Giri, Riv. xliii 37.—Sil. It. xii 390, vos Calliope.—Varro, *Men. Fr.* 519, *charteum stadium*.
103. I suggested *petrae lapidesque*, this series, iii 109.
105. *Aut* is inverted, Löfstedt, *Per. Aeth.* 318.
109. *Quondam* = *interdum*; cf. *Aen.* ii 367, and *Forbiger* there.
111. Keble, *Praelectiones* 676, reads *Euris*.
128. I proposed *communit vis se* in this series, iii 110.
129. Read *missa*, id. ii 140.
131. For *raucum*, id. iii 110.
144. *Frangit in aestum*, id. 111.
147. *Trucidat*, id. id.
149. *Pariter*, id. 112.
176. For the position of *cavam* see Vahlen, *Opusc.* i 365.
192. For *superna*, this series, iii 112.
214. *Stat. Sil.* 1, 2, 186, *cum pluviis rarescunt nubila*.
218. *Tonitru*, this series, iii 112.
220. *Ieta ictu*, id. id.
231. *Item ut*, id. id.
233. Read *rareque facit*.
237. See this series, iii 113.
242. *Pliny xxxv 2, monumentis rerum in magistratu gestarum*.—See this series, l. c.
258. *Fetus*, id. id.
277. *Alto*, id. 114.
286. *Vi cadere*, Housman on *Manil.* iii 395.

288. *Furit tum*, this series, iii 114.
296. *Validam . . . culmine*, id. id.
317. *Res quaeque*, id. 115.
329. The reference is to *Aen.* xi 616.
349. *Transfluit*, this series, iii 115.
365. *Nobis*, id. ii 142.
370. *Sese*, id. iii 116.
374. *Vada*, id. id.
390. *Prop.* ii 4, 14, *sic est incautum*; *Lucan* v 500, *per incautas . . . tenebras*.
414. *Löfstedt*, *Per. Aeth.* 123: *est factum fierique necessest*.
424. *Prester* is a *sirocco*, *typho* a cyclone: *English, Am. Ph. Ass.* xliv 165.—*Cf. Apul. De Mundo* 317, 318, 322.
428. *For lacita*, this series, ii 143.
429. *Id. id.*
447. *Id. id.*
452. *Hoc super*, id. id. 144.
453. *Moris*, id. iii 116.
454. *Compressa*, id. ii 145.
475. *For omnis*, id. iii 117.
480. *For efficiunt*, id. id.
483. The reference may be to *signiferi aetheris* 481; see l. c.
486. *Mussehl*, 36, thinks that the reference is to i 1002-1007.
490. *For monstria*, this series, iii 117.
504. *Aratus Ph.* 938, *Virg. Georg.* i 397.
510. *Vis venti* = *λιβόμενος*, *Ep. Pyth.* 99.
515. *Stillantve*, this series, iii 118.
516. *Mollis*, id. id.
519. *Retinere*, id. id.
523. *Redhalat* is probably due to metrical convenience for *exhalat*.
537. *Cf. Thume*, 14.
541. *OQ* have *summersosca*; I proposed *se supra saxa*, this series, iii 119.
550. *Ea cum vis*, id. id.
552. *Garrod*, *Cl. R.* xxviii 265, *aquai*, cf. 868.
555. *Interdum* is by the corr. of *O*; I proposed *integrum* in this series, iii 120.

574. O has pondere, Q pondera. O is usually right in this variation.—Zeno, Migne Patr. Lat. xi 323, cum terra vel tremit vel hiatu se recipit in se.
582. See this series, iii 120.
585. The date should be 372.
600. See this series, ii 145.
604. Suppeditat, id. iii 121.
608. Epicurus followed Hippo here: Gilbert, Meteor. Theor. 425, 431.
624. For the repetition of venti see this series, ii 145.
632. Id. iii 121.
639. See Alzinger, *Studia in Aetnam collecta*, 1896.
642. Cic. Div. i 98, lactis imber. But ae occurs for ea in v 193, vi 402.
663. Bailey takes haec with tellus.
674. Visu est, this series, iii 121.—Virg. G. iv 89, deterior qui visus.
697. See this series, iii 121, and Mussehl, 119.
712. Epicurus was Lucretius' authority here according to Landi, *Quaestiones Doxog.*; see in criticism, Berl. Ph. W. 1913, 1288.
713. Bailey translates "alone in the world."
715. See Thume 12, Landi 224.
716. Gilbert interprets etesiae as year-winds or northwinds; Met. Th. 570, 571.
725. See Landi, 226.
729. Id. 219.
735. Id. 219.
743. For remigii, this series, iii 122.
746. Read Aveni.
748. Hot water was sometimes used for irrigating: Dig. xliii 20, 13.
755. Bergk, Phil. Schrift. i 524, anticipated Ellis with pus. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 83, sed locu' natura pus efficit ipse suapte. I proposed prius in this series, iii 122.
756. See Amm. Marc. xxiii 6, 17.
762. I proposed nobis, l.c.
765. Joseph. Antiq. Iud. ii 246, Plut. Moral. 976 d, Aelian N. A. ii 9; Rev. Arch. ix 224.
771. I proposed cibo e, l. c.
777. For auras, id. 123.
778. Lactu, id. id.

800. Effluviis, id. id.
804. I now incline to hominis; id. 124.
805. Cf. Pliny xxiii 63.
815. Perhaps coactus; this series, iii 124.
818. Halitibus of Bergk I now favor; id. id.
841. Keep qua, id. 125.
842. Prope iam, id. id.
846. I proposed coeundo ut, id. id., and id. ii 146.
851. For partem, id. iii 125.
858. Foculare, id. 126.
862. Probably tepet should be read; id. id.
- 864-865. Id. id.
868. Garrod, Cl. R. xxviii 265, aquai.—Pliny, xxxi 121, ex ferventi aqua vapore naribus rpto.
870. For miscent, this series, ii 146.
892. Fert multis, id. iii 127.
899. Tenentes, id. ii 147.
908. Pradel, Glotta ii 67, approves patriae.—For quam see this series, ii 147.
909. Fit ortus may be retained in the sense "made to spring from."
913. For demisso see this series, iii 127.
- 923-935 is a reference to i 348-357, Mussehl, 36.
941. Mixtum ad inani, this series, iii 128.
942. Superna of OQ should be retained; cf. on vi 192.
954. Ennius, Sc. 216, has caeli clipeo.
962. Varro, R. R. i 41, 1 facit putre; cf. Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 187.
963. Ningues, this series, iii 128.
971. Ambrosiam, id. id.
972. Plaut. Tr. 684, graviu'.
1007. Utqui, this series, iii 129.
1012. Dicitur, id. ii 147.—Fowler, Cl. Ph. vii 357, takes mirum with quin.
1021. Read surgat ad auras.
1023. Ad Heren. ii 27, quid sit causae adiumento. See this series, iii 129.
1039. Intus comes at the close in vi 1169 798 556 278 etc. Scilicet introduces a remark 33 times.

1059. For at see this series, ii 148.
1069. For una, id. id.
1072. Garrod, Cl. R. xxviii 265, aquai.
1076. Prop. iii 24, 10.
1079. Pliny xxxiii 30, plumbum nigrum albo iungitur ipsumque album sibi oleo.
1109. Tert. An. 25, colorem quoque excoctae. Perhaps L. means that the heat was baked into them; see this series, ii 149.
1127. Leo, Gött. Nachr. 1898, 476, defends as a rhetorical device and compares Q. Cic. Pet. 12, Lygdamus iii 2, Lucr. iv 42, Catull. lxiv 31 309, Aen. viii 82.
1132. Havet, Rev. Phil. xxv 307, reads lanigeris palantibus, cf. Ov. M. vii 540.
1135. Palmer, Herm. iv 269, parum aptum.
1150. Cael. Aurel. Chron. iii 5, 69, aspera cutis superficies. I proposed aspectu in this series, iii 129, but it is unmetrical; I now suggest tractu.
1155. Read cadavera.
1156. I proposed vires et, id. id.
1167. Dum is supported by ii 1125, iv 29 955, iii 707; cum by iii 703.
1174. See Rothstein on Prop. ii 32, 15.
1180. I proposed flammis in this series, iii 130.
1189. Id. id.
1195. Jerome in Hier. ii 62, *μειδισμα* quod nos interpretari possumus rictum oris dolore contracti et habentem risus similitudinem. I suggested iam auriculæ tractæ, this series, iii 131.
1199. Iam for ut est, id. id.
1204. For hac, id. 132.
1215. Eurip. Phoen, 881 πολλοὶ δὲ νεκροὶ περὶ νεκροῖς πεπτωκότες.
1232. For ut see Friedr. Catull. 127, and cf. Val. Fl. v 92.
1234. Cf. Tac. Ann. xvi 13.
1237. Mussehl, 118, follows Valk.
1247. Mussehl, 118, thinks a lacuna had something corresponding to corpora quam celerrime sepelire studebant ne ipsi morbo inficerentur.
1262. Lafaye, Stat. Silv. 28, interprets aestus <agricolarum> as a flood of peasants. I suggested artus in this series, iii 132.
1264. For the MS. prostrata . . . tacebant, id. ii 149.

1281. I proposed proprium, id. iii 133.
1286. "It is conceivable that he might have placed at the close a mythical passage to match that at the beginning . . . we might have Mars aroused . . . rushing . . . to spread destruction throughout the universe," Santayana, *Three Phil. Poets*, 43.

*Transmitted December 3, 1917.*



## INDEX\*

- Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement: Part I, Books I-III, 1-46; Part II, Books IV-VI, 47-133.
- Ennius, and Lucretius, Parallels and Coincidences in, 249-264.
- Lucretius, Criticism of the Text of, with Suggestions for its Improvement: Part I, Books I-III, 1-46; Part II, Books IV-VI, 47-133.
- Lucretius, Notes on (Notes additional to the introduction in the edition of W. A. Merrill, 1907), 265-316.
- Lucretius and Ennius, Parallels and Coincidences in, 249-264.
- Lucretius and Virgil, Parallels and Coincidences in, 135-247.
- Merrill, William A., Criticism of the Text of Lucretius: Part I, Books I-III, 1; Part II, Books IV-VI, 47; Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Virgil, 135; Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Ennius, 249; Notes on Lucretius, 246.
- Notes on Lucretius (Notes additional to the introduction in the edition of W. A. Merrill, 1907), 265-316.
- Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Ennius, 249-264.
- Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Virgil, 135-247.
- Virgil, and Lucretius, Parallels and Coincidences in, 135-247.

### INDEX LOCORUM

- Ennius. A. 1, 254, 260; 2, 255; 3, 250; 4, 252, 256, 260, 261; 5, 259, 260, 260; 6, 251; 11, 250, 257; 12, 258; 14, 256; 18, 255; 19, 253; 21, 251, 255; 23, 249; 29, 256, 261; 29, 263; 30, 256; 32, 250; 34, 256; 35, 256; 36, 260; 41, 257; 45, 250; 46, 257; 49, 253, 253, 261; 50, 259, 260, 264; 52, 249; 55, 250, 263; 60, 259; 65, 253, 255, 261; 66, 253; 71, 264; 78, 260; 81, 251, 256, 261, 262; 84, 253; 90, 261; 91, 250, 258; 92, 258; 93, 250, 253; 102, 262, 263; 104, 249; 105, 263; 113, 256; 114, 249; 115, 250, 254, 256, 260, 262; 127, 263, 263; 131, 249; 136, 254; 137, 249, 258; 138, 257; 139, 259, 262; 140, 262; 141, 258; 142, 257, 261, 263; 143, 261; 145, 262; 146, 264; 148, 259; 149, 257, 258; 151, 258, 260; 156, 262; 157, 253; 171, 255; 173, 261; 174, 253, 258, 259, 260; 175, 257; 177, 250; 178, 256; 179, 263; 183, 254, 254; 186, 255; 187, 267; 197, 258, 258; 198, 259; 203, 252; 210, 257, 258; 211, 256; 214, 250; 215, 257; 216, 249; 217, 249; 218, 254, 259, 260; 219, 260; 220, 256; 222, 253, 262; 225, 258; 227, 255; 230, 255; 232, 255, 262; 238, 256; 240, 255; 242, 263; 243, 250; 248, 256; 249, 249; 254, 254, 261; 264, 262; 266, 262; 268, 252; 270, 260; 276, 253; 277, 255; 279, 249; 281, 256; 282, 256; 283, 249; 284, 263; 290, 256; 292, 251; 299, 253; 300, 252, 252; 301, 258; 302, 261; 303, 253, 259; 306, 253; 307, 254; 308, 256; 310, 257; 313, 258; 314, 259; 323, 253, 259; 332, 263; 334, 254, 264; 335, 259; 336, 256, 263; 339, 263; 341, 252; 345, 257, 258; 347, 260; 350, 262; 351, 250; 353, 259; 356, 253; 359, 255; 363, 253, 262; 364, 259; 365, 257; 368, 254, 257; 371, 257; 374, 256; 377, 259; 378, 257, 258; 379, 252; 380, 260;

\* Univ. Calif. Publ. Class. Phil., vol. 3.

## Index

- 381, 252; 382, 253; 384, 251,  
 261, 261; 386, 263, 263; 388,  
 262; 396, 251; 398, 263; 401,  
 261; 404, 257; 405, 260; 406,  
 253, 257, 261; 407, 261; 409,  
 259; 411, 257; 413, 251, 252;  
 415, 254, 257, 262; 418, 261,  
 261, 263; 421, 262; 423, 257;  
 424, 261, 261, 263; 425, 251,  
 262; 429, 256; 435, 261; 442,  
 255, 260; 444, 252; 446, 254;  
 455, 251; 457, 258; 459, 262;  
 463, 258; 464, 260; 472, 249;  
 473, 257; 478, 249, 256; 481,  
 257; 485, 252, 263; 486, 253,  
 255, 256; 489, 249; 494, 252;  
 500, 255; 501, 261; 502, 262;  
 505, 257; 516, 262; 517, 263;  
 518, 257; 520, 253, 255, 259,  
 262; 522, 253; 525, 262; 529,  
 249; 530, 261, 263; 531, 254,  
 261; 535, 263; 536, 263; 538,  
 250; 539, 251; 541, 261, 262;  
 542, 253, 262; 543, 253, 258;  
 545, 258; 547, 252; 555, 253;  
 556, 257; 557, 261; 558, 261;  
 559, 260; 560, 251; 561, 263;  
 564, 260; 565, 262; 574, 251;  
 575, 256, 263; 580, 249; 581,  
 249; 584, 254; 594, 251, 263;  
 595, 257; 596, 261, 263; 600,  
 254, 259; 602, 255; 606, 258;  
 607, 262; 611, 252, 258; 614,  
 261; 616, 258; 622, 256, 257.  
 — I. 7, 254, 259; 23, 249, 257; 46,  
 249; 50, 259.  
 — Sc. 2, 254; 20, 255; 27, 261; 29,  
 258; 36, 260; 37, 251; 39,  
 250; 40, 250; 42, 250; 46,  
 263; 47, 255, 257; 55, 252;  
 56, 251; 64, 253; 65, 254; 76,  
 252; 79, 262; 88, 262; 90,  
 264; 92, 252; 94, 255; 95,  
 254; 99, 250; 102, 250; 104,  
 255, 253; 106, 250; 107, 260;  
 109, 250; 145, 262; 151, 249,  
 254; 152, 251; 154, 260; 155,  
 261, 263; 156, 250, 252; 160,  
 260; 163, 250, 253, 256; 167,  
 264; 170, 254; 174, 256; 177,  
 255; 184, 256, 263; 193, 250;  
 200, 256; 207, 255; 213, 259;  
 216, 263; 220, 259; 225, 259;  
 226, 258; 230, 252; 237, 250,  
 257; 238, 258; 240, 254; 241,  
 257; 242, 249; 248, 251, 252,  
 261; 250, 250; 254, 249, 260;  
 255, 257; 260, 263; 261, 258,  
 260; 273, 252, 257; 275, 255;  
 276, 255; 279, 260; 280, 255,  
 262; 285, 252, 263, 261; 289,  
 256; 302, 260; 306, 252, 260;  
 309, 259; 314, 259; 314, 263;  
 315, 255, 259; 317, 254, 260,  
 262; 318, 251; 319, 250; 321,  
 262; 334, 262; 345, 261; 347,  
 257; 348, 252; 351, 255; 354,  
 256; 355, 254; 362, 258; 363,  
 257; 365, 250, 256; 366, 250,  
 252; 367, 249, 254, 256, 257;  
 380, 253, 256, 261, 263; 392,  
 257, 257; 397, 254; 398, 262;  
 399, 254; 416, 254; 430, 258.  
 — V. 2, 252; 9, 258, 259; 10, 254;  
 12, 260, 261, 261; 18, 258;  
 20, 258; 21, 258, 259; 24,  
 259; 27, 254, 255; 39, 263;  
 46, 255, 263; 47, 253; 55,  
 253; 57, 258.  
 Lucretius. i. 1, 135, 249, 269; 2,  
 135, 249, 269; 3, 135, 249; 4,  
 135, 269; 5, 135, 249; 6, 135,  
 269; 7, 135, 249, 269; 8, 135,  
 249; 9, 136, 249; 10, 136,  
 269; 11, 249, 270; 12, 136;  
 14, 136, 270; 15, 136; 16,  
 136; 17, 136; 18, 136; 20,  
 136; 22, 136, 249; 25, 136,  
 249, 270; 26, 270; 27, 270;  
 28, 136, 249, 270; 29, 270;  
 32, 136, 249; 33, 249; 34,  
 136, 249; 35, 136, 249, 270;  
 36, 137, 249, 270; 37, 137,  
 270; 38, 250; 39, 137; 40,  
 137, 250; 41, 137, 250; 42,  
 250; 43, 270; 50, 137, 250,  
 270; 54, 137; 55, 137, 270;  
 57, 137; 58, 137, 250, 270;  
 60, 250; 61, 137; 62, 137, 250,  
 270; 63, 270; 66, 137, 250;  
 68, 137, 250, 271; 70, 137,  
 250; 71, 137, 271; 72, 138;  
 73, 138; 74, 138, 250, 271; 75,  
 138; 77, 138; 78, 138; 81,  
 250; 83, 138, 250; 84, 138,  
 250; 85, 138; 86, 138, 250;  
 87, 138, 250; 89, 138; 90, 138,  
 271; 91, 138; 92, 138, 250,  
 271; 93, 138; 95, 138, 250;  
 96, 250; 98, 139, 250, 271; 99,  
 250; 100, 250; 101, 250; 102,  
 1, 139, 250, 271; 103, 250,  
 271; 104, 139, 271; 105, 139,  
 250; 106, 139, 250; 108, 250;  
 111, 271; 113, 271; 114, 139,  
 250; 115, 139, 250; 116, 250;

## Index

117, 139, 250; 118, 139; 119, 139, 250; 120, 250; 122, 139, 251, 271; 123, 139; 124, 139; 125, 2; 126, 271; 128, 139; 132, 139, 271; 133, 139, 251; 135, 139, 251, 271; 136, 139, 271; 137, 140; 139, 271; 140, 271; 141, 140, 251, 272; 142, 140, 251; 145, 272; 146, 140; 147, 251; 149, 140, 251, 272; 151, 140, 251; 152, 140; 155, 141; 159, 141; 160, 141; 162, 251; 163, 141; 165, 272; 166, 141; 167, 141, 272; 169, 141; 174, 141; 175, 272; 176, 141; 179, 141; 180, 141; 181, 141, 272; 182, 272; 184, 251, 272; 185, 272; 188, 141; 189, 272; 190, 251; 191, 251; 193, 251; 196, 141; 197, 272; 199, 272; 200, 272; 202, 141; 203, 272; 205, 272, 207, 141, 251, 272; 211, 142; 212, 142, 251; 214, 142, 251; 217, 251; 218, 142; 219, 272; 222, 142; 223, 142; 225, 142; 227, 142; 230, 272; 231, 142, 272; 233, 251; 240, 142, 251, 272; 242, 272; 250, 142, 251; 251, 142, 251; 252, 142, 253, 142; 254, 142; 255, 251; 256, 251; 257, 142, 251, 272; 258, 142; 259, 143; 260, 143; 261, 143, 251; 265, 143; 267, 143; 269, 143; 271, 2, 251, 272; 272, 2, 143, 251; 274, 143; 275, 143, 251; 276, 143, 251, 273; 277, 273; 278, 143, 251; 279, 143, 273; 281, 273; 282, 143; 283, 144; 284, 144; 285, 144, 252; 286, 144; 287, 144, 252; 288, 144, 252; 290, 252; 292, 144, 273; 293, 144, 252; 294, 145, 273; 295, 273; 299, 145; 300, 145; 301, 252; 303, 145; 304, 273; 306, 145, 273; 307, 145; 308, 252; 309, 273; 311, 145, 252; 312, 145, 273; 313, 145, 273; 314, 145, 273; 315, 145, 273; 321, 273; 324, 145, 326, 145, 252, 273; 328, 252; 331, 145, 273; 334, 273; 337, 145; 340, 145, 252; 341, 145; 343, 145, 146; 346, 146; 349, 273; 351, 252; 352, 146, 273; 356, 146, 273; 360, 273; 363, 274; 367, 274; 372, 252; 373, 146, 274; 376, 146; 377, 146; 378, 274; 384, 274; 390, 146; 393, 274; 396, 146; 397, 146; 398, 146, 274; 400, 146; 402, 252; 404, 252, 274; 405, 274; 406, 146; 408, 146; 409, 274; 410, 146; 411, 146, 274; 412, 146; 413, 147; 414, 147, 252; 415, 252; 416, 252; 417, 147; 418, 147, 252; 419, 147; 423, 147; 424, 274; 429, 252; 430, 147; 434, 252, 274; 436, 147; 439, 147; 442, 274; 447, 147, 274; 449, 252; 453, 274; 461, 147; 463, 147; 465, 274; 466, 274; 467, 252; 469, 3, 274; 470, 274; 473, 274; 474, 147, 252; 475, 147; 476, 147, 252, 274; 478, 147, 252, 274; 479, 274; 481, 275; 489, 147, 252; 491, 3, 147, 275; 492, 3, 147, 275; 493, 147; 494, 147; 496, 147; 497, 147; 498, 148; 499, 148; 501, 148; 508, 148; 512, 275; 513, 148; 515, 275; 517, 275; 519, 275; 522, 148; 524, 148; 525, 252; 531, 275; 535, 148; 537, 148; 538, 275; 539, 275; 541, 252, 275; 546, 148; 554, 275; 555, 4, 275; 557, 252; 564, 252; 566, 275; 568, 275; 570, 275; 571, 148, 275; 576, 148, 252; 577, 275; 579, 148; 585, 275; 586, 148; 589, 148, 252, 275; 591, 275; 597, 148; 598, 275; 599, 4, 275; 600, 275; 606, 148; 608, 5, 275; 611, 252, 275; 612, 252; 615, 276; 619, 252; 624, 6; 626, 276; 628, 276; 631, 252, 276; 632, 276; 634, 6, 276; 635, 276; 638, 148; 643, 252; 644, 252; 646, 276; 651, 252; 655, 276; 657, 276; 660, 276; 661, 149; 665, 6, 253, 276; 666, 276; 668, 149; 669, 149; 672, 253; 678, 276; 680, 6, 276; 683, 276; 702, 149; 703, 7, 276; 707, 149, 253; 708, 7, 276; 710, 149; 711, 276; 713, 253; 714, 276; 715, 149; 717, 149; 719, 149; 720, 253; 722, 149, 253; 723, 276; 724, 149, 276; 725, 276; 726, 149; 728, 149, 253; 729, 149; 731, 149, 253; 732, 253; 733, 149; 734, 149; 736, 253; 737, 149; 739, 149, 276; 741, 149; 744, 7, 276; 747, 253, 276; 748, 277; 751,

## Index

- 253; 752, 7, 277; 758, 277;  
759, 8, 277; 761, 8, 277; 771,  
149; 772, 277; 774, 277; 775,  
277; 777, 9, 277; 778, 277;  
780, 277; 782, 149; 783, 149;  
784, 253, 277; 785, 150; 788,  
150; 789, 253; 797, 250; 805,  
9; 806, 277; 809, 150; 811,  
150; 818, 150; 819, 150; 820,  
253; 825, 150; 826, 150; 830,  
150; 831, 150, 253; 832, 150;  
833, 150; 834, 10, 277; 835,  
277; 837, 277; 841, 277; 843,  
10, 277; 846, 277; 849, 253;  
850, 253; 851, 150; 852, 150;  
853, 10, 277; 858, 277; 860,  
11, 277; 864, 11, 277; 866,  
150, 253, 277; 870, 277; 873,  
11, 277; 874, 278; 879, 150;  
881, 150; 882, 150, 253, 278;  
884, 150, 278; 885, 278; 887,  
253, 278; 888, 151; 890, 278;  
900, 253; 906, 12, 278; 911,  
278; 918, 278; 920, 151; 921,  
278; 922, 151; 923, 151, 253;  
924, 151; 926, 151; 927, 151,  
278; 928, 151; 930, 151; 931,  
151, 253; 932, 151; 933, 151,  
253; 935, 278; 936, 278; 937,  
151; 938, 151; 940, 151; 942,  
278; 944, 278; 945, 253; 948,  
151, 278; 951, 278; 952, 278;  
954, 253, 278; 958, 151, 278;  
961, 279; 962, 279; 966, 152;  
967, 279; 968, 152; 969, 152,  
279; 970, 152; 971, 152, 253,  
279; 974, 279; 977, 279; 978,  
279; 980, 152; 987, 253; 992,  
152; 994, 152; 995, 279; 996,  
279; 999, 152; 1002, 152;  
1003, 152, 253; 1004, 253;  
1012, 279; 1013, 12; 1014,  
253, 279; 1015, 152, 253;  
1018, 152; 1021, 279; 1022,  
152; 1025, 279; 1026, 279;  
1029, 152, 253; 1030, 152;  
1031, 152; 1032, 253; 1033,  
253, 279; 1041, 279; 1045,  
254; 1046, 152; 1048, 279;  
1050, 152, 254; 1053, 152;  
1054, 153; 1058, 279; 1061,  
279; 1065, 153; 1066, 153;  
1067, 254; 1069, 153; 1070,  
279; 1072, 279; 1075, 153;  
1076, 279; 1077, 153, 254;  
1082, 280; 1089, 254; 1090,  
254; 1091, 280; 1092, 254;  
1093, 254; 1094, 280; 1096,  
13, 280; 1107, 254; 1108,  
280; 1114, 13, 280; 1115,  
280; 1157, 280.  
ii. 1, 254, 280; 2, 254; 4, 280;  
5, 280; 6, 254, 280; 8, 280;  
9, 280; 12, 254; 13, 254; 14,  
280; 16, 254, 280; 17, 254,  
280; 18, 280; 20, 280; 22,  
280; 23, 280; 28, 254, 281;  
31, 254; 32, 281; 40, 254;  
41, 281; 42, 281; 43, 281;  
43b, 281; 45, 281; 46, 254,  
281; 49, 254; 50, 254; 85,  
281; 88, 281; 92, 281; 103,  
254; 105, 16, 281; 106, 281;  
112, 16, 281; 114, 16, 254,  
281; 119, 254; 125, 254; 131,  
254; 144, 254; 159, 281; 160,  
281; 165, 281; 167, 281; 168,  
17, 281; 174, 254; 178, 281;  
181, 17, 281; 182, 255; 189,  
281; 191, 255; 193, 17, 281;  
194, 281; 197, 281; 198, 255,  
282; 199, 282; 203, 255; 205,  
282; 206, 255; 210, 282; 211,  
255; 215, 282; 218, 282; 249,  
282; 252, 282; 257, 282; 265,  
255; 265, 255; 268, 282; 272,  
282; 279, 282; 281, 282; 289,  
282; 299, 17, 282; 300, 282;  
305, 282; 308-332, 282; 310,  
282; 311, 154; 312, 154; 313,  
154, 282; 314, 154; 315, 154;  
316, 154; 317, 154; 318, 154;  
319, 154; 320, 154; 321, 154;  
322, 154; 323, 154; 324, 154;  
325, 154, 255, 282; 326, 155;  
327, 155; 328, 155, 255; 329,  
155; 330, 155, 255; 331, 155;  
332, 155; 333, 155; 334, 155;  
335, 155, 282; 336, 155, 282;  
337, 155; 338, 155; 339, 155,  
282; 340, 155; 341, 155; 342,  
155, 282; 343, 155, 282; 344,  
156, 255; 345, 156; 346, 156,  
255; 347, 156, 255, 282; 348,  
156, 255; 349, 156; 350, 156,  
282; 351, 156; 352, 156; 353,  
156, 255; 353-357, 283; 354,  
156; 355, 156; 356, 18, 156,  
282; 357, 156; 358, 156; 357,  
156; 358, 158; 359, 156, 253,  
282; 360, 156; 361, 157; 362,  
157, 283; 363, 157, 283; 364,  
157; 365, 157, 255; 366, 157;  
367, 157; 368, 157; 369, 157,  
255; 370, 157; 371, 157, 283;  
372, 157; 373, 157; 374, 158;

## Index

375, 158, 255; 376, 158, 255;  
377, 158; 378, 158; 379, 158;  
380, 158; 381, 158, 283; 382,  
158, 283; 383, 158, 255, 283;  
384, 158; 385, 158; 386, 158;  
387, 158; 388, 158; 389, 158;  
390, 158; 391, 158; 392, 159;  
393, 159; 394, 159; 395, 159;  
396, 159; 397, 159; 398, 159;  
399, 159; 400, 159; 401, 159;  
402, 159; 403, 159; 404, 159;  
405, 159; 406, 159; 407, 159;  
408, 159; 409, 159; 410, 160;  
411, 160; 412, 160; 413, 160;  
414, 160; 415, 160; 416, 160;  
417, 160; 418, 160; 419, 160;  
420, 160, 255; 421, 160; 422,  
160; 423, 160, 283; 424, 160;  
425, 160; 426, 161; 427, 161;  
428, 161; 429, 161; 430, 161;  
431, 161; 432, 161; 433, 161;  
434, 161, 255; 435, 161; 436,  
161; 437, 161, 283; 438, 161;  
439, 161; 440, 161; 441, 161;  
442, 161; 443, 161; 444, 161;  
445, 162; 446, 162; 447, 162;  
448, 162, 283; 449, 162; 450,  
162; 451, 162; 452, 162; 453,  
18, 162; 454, 162, 283; 455,  
162, 283; 456, 162; 457, 162;  
458, 162, 283; 459, 162; 460,  
162, 284; 461, 162; 462, 162,  
284; 463, 162; 464, 162, 284;  
465, 19, 162, 284; 466, 162;  
467, 162; 468, 162; 469, 163;  
470, 163; 471, 163; 472, 163;  
473, 163; 474, 163; 475, 163;  
476, 163; 477, 163, 384; 478,  
163; 479, 163; 480, 163; 481,  
163; 482, 163; 483, 19, 163,  
284; 484, 163; 485, 163; 486,  
163; 487, 163; 488, 164; 490,  
164; 491, 164; 492, 164; 493,  
164; 494, 164; 495, 164; 496,  
164; 497, 164; 498, 164; 499,  
164, 284; 500, 164, 255; 501,  
19, 164, 284; 502, 164; 503,  
164; 504, 164; 505, 164; 506,  
164; 507, 164; 508, 164; 509,  
164; 510, 165; 511, 165; 512,  
165; 513, 165; 514, 165; 515,  
20, 164, 284; 516, 165; 517,  
165, 255, 284; 518, 165; 520,  
165; 521, 165, 284; 522, 165;  
523, 165; 524, 165; 525, 165;  
526, 165; 527, 165; 528, 165;  
529, 20, 165, 284; 530, 165;  
531, 165, 284; 532, 165; 533,  
166, 284; 534, 166; 535, 166;  
536, 166; 537, 166, 255; 538,  
166, 284; 539, 166, 255; 540,  
166; 541, 166; 542, 166; 543,  
166, 284; 544, 166; 545, 166;  
546, 166; 547, 20, 166, 284;  
548, 166; 549, 166; 550, 166;  
551, 166; 552, 166, 255; 553,  
165; 555, 166, 255; 556, 167;  
557, 167; 558, 167; 559, 167;  
560, 167; 561, 167; 562, 167;  
563, 167; 564, 167; 565, 167;  
566, 167; 567, 167; 568, 167;  
569, 167; 570, 167, 255; 571,  
167; 572, 167; 573, 167; 574,  
168; 575, 168; 576, 168; 579,  
284; 586, 284; 593, 284; 597,  
255; 600, 20, 284; 608, 255;  
609, 255; 610, 255; 619, 255;  
623, 285; 624, 285; 627, 285;  
629, 21, 255, 285; 630, 255,  
285; 631, 285; 640, 285; 643,  
285; 647, 285; 648, 285; 661,  
285; 665, 256; 671, 285; 672,  
22; 674, 285; 681, 22, 285;  
684, 285; 692, 285; 694, 285;  
695, 23; 696, 285; 705, 256;  
708, 285; 709, 256; 710, 256;  
716, 23, 285; 717, 285; 719,  
285; 734, 285; 741, 256; 742,  
285; 743, 23, 285; 748, 285;  
759, 286; 760, 286; 763, 286;  
765, 286; 766, 256; 767, 256,  
286; 779, 286; 791, 286; 797,  
286; 802, 286; 804, 286; 806,  
286; 814, 286; 815, 286; 831,  
286; 845, 286; 847, 286; 850,  
286; 854, 23, 286; 859, 286;  
869, 286; 873, 286; 878, 256;  
886, 286; 887, 286; 889, 286;  
902, 286; 903, 24, 286; 905,  
286; 906, 286; 909, 286; 911,  
24, 287; 917, 25, 287; 918, 24;  
919, 287; 926, 25, 287; 929,  
287; 933, 287; 941, 25, 287;  
942, 287; 950, 256; 958, 287;  
960, 256; 975, 287; 991, 256,  
287; 993, 256; 1000, 256, 287;  
1004, 287; 1005, 287; 1011,  
287; 1013-1104, 287; 1015,  
287; 1017, 287; 1020, 287;  
1024, 287; 1025, 287; 1029,  
287; 1030, 287; 1032, 25;  
1033, 287; 1038, 287; 1047,  
287; 1048, 287; 1061, 287;  
1062, 288; 1067, 288; 1072,  
288; 1083, 256; 1086-1087,  
288; 1089, 26, 256, 288; 1091,

## Index

- 288; 1094, 256; 1096, 256;  
 1097, 256; 1100, 256; 1102,  
 288; 1110, 256; 1113, 288;  
 1116, 26, 288; 1120, 27, 288;  
 1122, 256; 1127, 256; 1135,  
 288; 1147-1148, 288; 1150,  
 256; 1157, 40, 27; 1160, 256;  
 1161, 288; 1162, 288; 1165,  
 27, 288; 1168, 28, 288; 1169,  
 28, 288; 1170, 288; 1173, 28;  
 1174, 288.
- iii. 1, 288; 4, 288; 7, 256, 288;  
 8, 256; 9, 288; 11, 29, 256,  
 289; 13, 256; 14, 29, 289;  
 15, 289; 22, 289; 28, 289;  
 38, 256; 40, 289; 42, 289;  
 44 (46), 289; 49, 256; 50,  
 257, 289; 52, 289; 58, 30,  
 289; 59, 289; 60, 257; 65,  
 289; 70, 257; 75, 289; 77,  
 289; 78, 257; 80, 289; 84, 30,  
 289; 85, 289; 94, 289; 95,  
 257, 289; 96, 289; 99, 257;  
 105, 257; 110, 289; 112, 257;  
 132, 257; 139, 257; 140, 257;  
 146, 30, 257, 290; 150, 290;  
 168, 290; 170, 257; 171, 290;  
 172, 31; 173, 290; 178, 257;  
 188, 257; 198, 31, 290; 203,  
 32; 211, 257; 216, 290; 217,  
 290; 221, 290; 224, 32, 290;  
 227, 290; 232, 290; 235, 290;  
 238, 290; 239, 290; 240, 32,  
 290; 244, 33, 290; 259, 257;  
 260, 290; 261, 290; 273, 290;  
 288, 33, 290; 289, 33, 257,  
 290; 293, 33, 290; 296, 257;  
 304, 34, 290; 306, 34, 290;  
 316, 257; 317, 291; 319, 34,  
 291; 321, 291; 223, 291; 324,  
 257; 325, 291; 330, 291; 335,  
 35, 291; 339, 35, 257, 291;  
 346, 257, 291; 356, 257; 358,  
 35, 291; 361, 35, 291; 365,  
 36, 291; 385, 291; 386, 291;  
 392, 291; 394, 36, 291; 396,  
 291; 401, 291; 402, 291; 405,  
 291; 410, 291; 416, 291; 419,  
 291; 420, 257; 421, 36, 291;  
 431, 291; 432, 291; 453, 291;  
 458, 291; 460, 257; 463, 257;  
 465, 292; 479, 292; 489, 257;  
 492, 36, 292; 493, 257; 504,  
 36, 292; 521, 257; 522, 292;  
 526, 292; 529, 257; 531, 37,  
 292; 535, 37, 292; 542, 257;  
 551, 292; 553, 292; 554, 257;  
 569, 37; 571, 292; 579, 169;
- 580, 169; 581, 169; 582, 169;  
 583, 169; 584, 169; 585, 169;  
 586, 38, 169, 292; 587, 169,  
 257; 588, 169; 589, 169; 590,  
 169, 591, 169; 592, 169; 593,  
 169; 594, 38, 169; 595, 169;  
 596, 169, 292; 597, 169; 598,  
 169, 292; 599, 170; 600, 170;  
 601, 170; 602, 170; 603, 170;  
 604, 170; 605, 170; 606, 170;  
 607, 170; 608, 170; 609, 170,  
 292; 610, 170; 611, 170; 612,  
 170; 613, 170; 614, 170; 615,  
 170; 616, 170; 617, 39, 170,  
 292; 618, 171; 619, 171, 292;  
 620, 39, 171, 292; 621, 171;  
 622, 171; 623, 171; 624, 171;  
 625, 171; 626, 171; 627, 171;  
 628, 171; 629, 171, 292; 630,  
 171; 631, 171; 632, 171; 633,  
 39, 171, 292; 634, 171; 635,  
 171; 636, 171; 637, 171; 638,  
 171; 639, 171; 640, 171; 641,  
 171; 642, 172; 643, 172; 644,  
 172; 645, 172; 646, 172; 647,  
 172; 648, 172; 649, 172, 292;  
 650, 172; 651, 172; 652, 172;  
 653, 172; 654, 172; 655, 172;  
 656, 172; 657, 172; 658, 172,  
 292; 659, 172, 292; 660, 172;  
 661, 172, 257; 662, 172, 292;  
 663, 172, 292; 664, 172; 665,  
 172; 666, 173; 667, 173; 668,  
 173; 669, 173; 670, 173; 671,  
 173; 672, 172, 292; 673, 173;  
 674, 173; 675, 173; 676, 173,  
 292; 677, 173; 678, 173; 679,  
 173; 680, 173; 681, 173, 257;  
 682, 173; 683, 173; 684, 173;  
 685, 173, 292; 686, 174; 687,  
 174; 688, 174; 689, 174; 690,  
 174; 691, 174; 692, 174; 693,  
 174, 293; 694, 174, 293; 695,  
 174; 696, 174; 697, 174; 698,  
 174; 699, 174; 700, 174; 701,  
 174; 702, 174, 293; 703, 174;  
 704, 174; 705, 174; 706, 174;  
 707, 174, 708, 174; 709, 174;  
 710, 174, 293; 711, 175; 712,  
 175; 713, 175; 714, 175; 715,  
 175, 293; 716, 175; 717, 175,  
 293; 718, 175; 719, 175; 720,  
 175; 721, 175; 722, 175; 723,  
 175; 724, 175; 725, 175; 726,  
 175; 727, 175; 728, 175; 729,  
 175; 730, 175, 257; 731, 175;  
 732, 175, 293; 733, 175; 734,  
 40, 175, 293; 735, 40, 175;

*Index*

736, 176, 293; 737, 176; 738,  
40, 176, 293; 739, 176; 740,  
176, 293; 741, 176; 742, 176;  
743, 176, 293; 744, 176; 745,  
176; 746, 176, 293; 747, 176;  
748, 176; 749, 176; 750, 176,  
293; 751, 176; 752, 176; 753,  
176; 754, 176; 755, 177; 756,  
177; 757, 177; 758, 177; 759,  
177; 760, 40, 177, 293; 761,  
177; 762, 177; 763, 177; 764,  
41, 177; 765, 177; 766, 177;  
767, 177; 768, 177; 769, 177;  
770, 177; 771, 177; 772, 177;  
773, 178; 774, 178; 775, 178,  
293; 776, 178, 293; 777, 178;  
778, 178; 779, 178; 780, 178;  
781, 178; 782, 178; 783, 178;  
784, 178, 257; 785, 178; 786,  
178; 787, 178; 788, 178; 789,  
178; 790, 41, 178, 293; 791,  
178; 792, 178; 793, 178; 794,  
178; 795, 178; 796, 178; 800,  
293; 806-818, 293; 810, 293;  
819, 293; 821, 293; 824, 293;  
829, 293; 830, 293; 835, 257,  
293; 836, 294; 852, 41, 294;  
853, 294; 856, 294; 870, 294;  
871, 294; 876, 42, 294; 885,  
42; 886, 294; 889, 294; 893,  
43, 294; 894, 294; 897, 294;  
899, 294; 901, 43, 294; 907,  
294; 908, 294; 914, 294; 917,  
294; 919, 294; 923, 294; 931,  
294; 935, 43, 294; 938, 294;  
941, 295; 948, 43, 295; 950,  
295; 952, 295; 954, 44; 955,  
295; 959, 295; 961, 44; 962,  
295; 970, 295; 971, 295, 977,  
295; 978, 295; 980, 295; 983,  
258; 988, 295; 992, 44; 993,  
295; 994, 295; 996, 258; 999,  
258; 1002, 258; 1005, 295;  
1009, 295; 1010, 258; 1011,  
45, 295; 1014, 258; 1023, 295;  
1025, 258; 1027, 258; 1028,  
258; 1029, 258; 1030, 258;  
1031, 258; 1033, 258; 1034,  
296; 1035, 258; 1037, 296;  
1042, 296; 1044, 258, 296;  
1050, 296; 1057, 258; 1058,  
258; 1061, 45, 296; 1063,  
296; 1064, 258; 1068, 45, 296;  
1069, 296; 1076, 258; 1078,  
46, 296; 1079, 258; 1085, 296;  
1086, 258; 1090, 258; 1094,  
296.

iv. 1, 296; 26-44, 296; 38, 258;  
41, 296; 53, 296; 62, 296; 66,  
296; 68, 296; 71, 47, 296; 72,  
48, 296; 73, 258; 75, 297; 77,  
48, 297; 79, 49, 297; 81, 297;  
91, 49, 297; 92, 50, 297; 94,  
297; 97, 258; 101, 297; 104,  
297; 116, 50, 297; 117, 297;  
125, 258; 129, 297; 143, 258;  
135, 297; 135-142, 51; 136,  
258; 143, 297; 146, 51, 297;  
147, 297; 166, 51, 297; 168,  
258; 168-175, 297; 171, 258;  
178, 51, 297; 179, 297; 190,  
297; 195, 297; 206, 52, 297;  
209, 297; 215, 297; 216, 52;  
216-229, 258; 223, 258; 248,  
258; 270, 297; 276, 258; 284,  
52, 298; 289, 53; 290, 298;  
298, 298; 320, 53, 298; 321,  
298; 324, 298; 327, 54, 298;  
330, 258; 331, 298; 332, 54,  
298; 334, 258; 353, 298; 361,  
54, 298; 364, 298; 369, 259;  
375, 259; 376, 298; 395, 298;  
397, 55, 298; 406, 55, 298;  
409, 259; 410, 259; 411, 259;  
414, 298; 416, 298; 417, 298;  
418, 55, 298; 433, 259; 437,  
298; 440, 298; 450, 259; 453,  
259, 298; 456, 259; 460, 259;  
461, 259; 462, 259; 471, 298;  
472, 298; 486, 298; 487, 259;  
490, 298; 497, 298; 506, 259;  
513, 298; 526, 299; 532, 55,  
299; 538, 259; 543, 56, 259;  
544, 299; 545, 57, 299; 546,  
259; 548, 259; 553, 57, 299;  
567, 299; 569, 299; 571, 259;  
579, 299; 582, 259; 583, 259;  
584, 259; 588, 299; 594, 57,  
299; 598, 58, 299; 607, 58;  
608, 299; 611, 58, 299; 612,  
259; 615, 59, 299; 616, 59,  
299; 617, 299; 621, 59, 299;  
627, 299; 632, 60, 299; 633,  
299; 636, 60, 299; 637, 60,  
259; 638, 61, 299; 642, 61,  
299; 648, 61, 299; 681, 299;  
689, 299; 703, 62, 299; 710,  
259; 711, 259; 712, 300; 718,  
62; 719, 300; 731, 300; 734,  
259; 740, 63; 741, 300; 749,  
259, 752, 63, 300; 755, 300;  
760, 63; 761, 300; 769, 259;  
772, 300; 789, 300; 790, 300;  
791, 64, 300; 792, 300; 795,  
64, 300; 797, 179; 798, 179;

## Index

- 799, 179; 800, 179; 801, 179;  
802, 65, 179, 300; 803, 179;  
804, 65, 300; 805, 179; 806,  
179; 807, 179; 808, 179; 809,  
179; 810, 179; 811, 179; 812,  
179; 813, 179; 814, 179; 815,  
179; 816, 179; 817, 179; 818,  
179; 819, 180, 259; 820, 180;  
821, 180; 822, 65, 180, 300;  
823, 180; 824, 180; 825, 66,  
180; 826, 180; 827, 180; 828,  
180; 829, 180; 830, 180, 300;  
831, 180; 832, 180; 833, 180;  
834, 180; 835, 180; 836, 180;  
837, 180; 838, 180; 839, 180;  
840, 180; 841, 181; 842, 181;  
843, 181; 844, 181; 845, 181;  
846, 181; 847, 181; 848, 181;  
849, 181; 850, 181; 851, 181;  
852, 181; 853, 181; 854, 181;  
855, 181; 856, 181; 857, 181;  
858, 181; 859, 181; 860, 181;  
861, 181; 862, 182; 863, 182;  
864, 182; 865, 182; 866, 182;  
867, 182; 868, 182; 869, 182;  
870, 182; 871, 182; 872, 182;  
873, 182; 874, 182; 875, 182;  
876, 182; 877, 182; 878, 67,  
182, 300; 879, 182; 880, 182,  
259; 881, 182; 882, 182; 883,  
183; 884, 183; 885, 183; 886,  
183; 887, 183; 888, 183; 889,  
183; 890, 183; 891, 183; 892,  
183; 893, 183; 894, 183; 895,  
183; 896, 67, 183, 300; 897,  
67, 183, 300; 898, 183; 899,  
183; 900, 183; 901, 183; 902,  
183; 904, 183; 905, 183, 300;  
906, 184; 907, 184; 908, 184,  
259; 909, 184, 259; 910, 184;  
911, 184; 912, 184; 913, 184;  
914, 184; 915, 184; 916, 184;  
917, 184, 260; 918, 184; 919,  
184; 920, 184; 921, 184; 922,  
184; 923, 184; 924, 184, 260;  
925, 184; 926, 185, 300; 927,  
185; 928, 185; 929, 195; 930,  
185; 931, 185; 932, 185; 933,  
185; 934, 185; 935, 185, 300;  
936, 185; 937, 185; 938, 185;  
939, 185; 940, 185; 941, 185;  
942, 185; 943, 185; 944, 185;  
945, 186; 946, 186; 947, 186;  
948, 186; 949, 186; 950, 186;  
951, 186; 952, 186, 300; 953,  
186; 954, 186; 955, 186; 956,  
186; 957, 186; 958, 186; 959,  
68, 186, 300; 960, 186; 961,  
186, 300; 962, 186; 963, 186;  
964, 186; 965, 186, 300; 966,  
187; 967, 187, 260; 968, 187,  
260; 969, 187; 970, 187, 260;  
971, 187; 972, 187; 973, 187,  
260; 974, 187, 301; 975, 187;  
976, 187; 977, 187; 978, 187;  
979, 187; 980, 187; 981, 187;  
982, 187; 983, 187; 984, 187,  
301; 985, 187, 301; 986, 187;  
987, 69, 187; 988, 187; 989,  
187; 990, 188, 301; 991, 188;  
992, 188; 993, 188; 994, 188;  
995, 188; 996, 188; 997, 188;  
998, 188; 999, 188; 1000, 188;  
1001, 188; 1002, 188; 1003,  
188; 1004, 188; 1005, 188;  
1006, 188; 1007, 188; 1008,  
188; 1009, 188, 260; 1010,  
188; 1011, 69, 188, 301; 1012,  
188; 1013, 70, 189, 301; 1014,  
189, 260; 1015, 189; 1016,  
189; 1017, 189, 260; 1018,  
189; 1019, 189; 1020, 189;  
1022, 260, 301; 1026, 70, 301;  
1048, 260; 1057, 71, 301;  
1058, 71, 301; 1061, 71, 301;  
1071, 301; 1075, 301; 1076,  
301; 1089, 301; 1096, 71, 301;  
1108, 301; 1121, 301; 1123,  
301; 1125, 72, 301; 1127, 301;  
1131, 260; 1132, 301; 1134,  
301; 1136, 260; 1138, 260;  
1152, 301; 1154, 302; 1169,  
72, 302; 1174, 302; 1175, 302;  
1178, 302; 1180, 302; 1182,  
302; 1186, 72, 302; 1195, 302;  
1198, 302; 1203, 73, 302;  
1207, 302; 1208, 73, 302;  
1213, 260; 1222, 302; 1225,  
73, 302; 1243, 73, 302; 1244,  
74, 302; 1259, 302; 1268, 302;  
1270, 302; 1282, 260; 1283,  
302.  
v. 1, 260; 3, 302; 8, 302; 10,  
260; 18, 260, 302; 20, 260;  
28, 74; 29, 302; 33, 260; 34,  
303; 35, 303; 36, 303; 43,  
303; 44, 74, 303; 51, 303; 63,  
260; 64, 303; 82, 303; 104,  
260; 109, 260; 110-234, 303;  
113, 260; 116, 303; 121, 260;  
146-155, 303; 152, 303; 154,  
75, 303; 174-176, 303; 175,  
303; 178, 303; 182, 75, 303;  
185, 303; 186, 75, 303; 191,  
303; 201, 76, 303; 210, 76;  
210-211, 303; 212, 260; 214,



## Index

260; 215, 77; 221, 303; 223,  
 304; 226, 260, 304; 230, 260;  
 247, 304; 252, 260; 257, 77,  
 304; 262, 280; 265, 260; 266,  
 261; 270, 304; 271, 261, 304;  
 278, 304; 285, 304; 295; 78,  
 304; 296, 78, 304; 300, 78;  
 301, 261, 304; 311, 79; 312,  
 304; 318, 261; 319, 261, 304;  
 331, 261; 334, 304; 336, 304;  
 341, 261; 347, 261; 349, 79,  
 304, 359, 79, 261; 369, 79,  
 304; 373, 261; 375, 305; 381,  
 305; 383, 80, 305; 385, 80,  
 305; 392, 261; 393, 80, 305;  
 394, 305; 396, 305; 401, 305;  
 402, 305; 412, 81, 305; 415,  
 261; 429, 305; 432, 261; 433,  
 261; 437, 261; 440, 81; 451,  
 305; 457, 82; 458, 305; 460,  
 305; 462, 261; 463, 261; 467,  
 82; 468, 305; 470, 305; 481,  
 261; 482, 261; 484, 82; 490,  
 261; 491, 305; 500, 261; 503,  
 305; 507, 83, 305; 514, 83,  
 261, 305; 515, 305; 526, 305;  
 531, 305; 551, 261; 560, 305;  
 563, 305; 570, 84; 571, 305;  
 572, 261; 581, 84, 305; 584,  
 84, 305; 588, 85, 306; 589,  
 306; 593, 306; 598, 261; 599,  
 85; 600, 261; 601, 306; 613,  
 306; 614, 86, 306; 615, 306;  
 617, 86, 306; 643, 306; 656,  
 86, 306; 666, 87; 667, 306;  
 679, 87, 306; 690, 88, 306;  
 692, 88; 697, 261; 698, 306;  
 704, 89, 306; 705, 89, 261,  
 306; 720, 306; 736, 90, 306;  
 739, 306; 743, 261; 745, 261;  
 746-747, 306; 747, 90, 261,  
 306; 761, 306; 764, 306; 771,  
 91, 306; 780, 91; 782, 306;  
 783-1457, 261; 787, 261; 789,  
 262; 791, 92, 306; 808, 306;  
 809, 92, 262, 306; 820, 262;  
 822, 93, 306; 823, 306; 832,  
 93; 833, 306; 836, 93, 306;  
 839, 307; 852, 307; 857, 307;  
 868, 94, 307; 878, 94, 307;  
 880, 307; 881, 307; 885, 95,  
 262; 886, 307; 888, 95, 307;  
 889, 307; 895, 86; 896, 307;  
 905, 307; 923, 96, 307; 925,  
 307; 944, 307; 947, 96, 307;  
 948, 97, 307; 953, 307; 956,  
 262; 970, 307; 976, 262; 979,  
 97, 307; 986, 262; 989, 97,  
 307; 993, 307; 996, 262; 997,  
 98, 307; 1002, 98; 1006, 307;  
 1007, 262; 1010, 98, 307;  
 1011, 308; 1012, 99; 1020,  
 308; 1021, 190; 1022, 190;  
 1023, 190; 1024, 190; 1025,  
 190, 308; 1026, 190; 1027,  
 190; 1028, 190, 308; 1029,  
 190, 308; 1030, 190; 1031, 99,  
 190; 1032, 190, 308; 1033,  
 190, 308; 1034, 190; 1035,  
 191, 308; 1036, 191; 1037,  
 191; 1038, 100, 191, 308;  
 1039, 191; 1040, 191; 1041,  
 191; 1042, 191; 1043, 191;  
 1044, 191; 1045, 191; 1046,  
 191; 1047, 191; 1048, 191;  
 1049, 191; 1050, 191; 1051,  
 191; 1052, 191; 1053, 192;  
 1054, 192; 1055, 192; 1056,  
 192; 1057, 192; 1058, 192,  
 308; 1059, 192; 1060, 192;  
 1061, 192; 1062, 192; 1063,  
 192, 308; 1064, 192, 308;  
 1065, 100, 192, 308; 1066;  
 192; 1067, 100, 192, 308;  
 1068, 192, 308; 1069, 192,  
 308; 1070, 192; 1071, 192;  
 1072, 192; 1073, 192; 1074,  
 193; 1075, 193; 1076, 193,  
 308; 1077, 193; 1078, 193;  
 1079, 193; 1080, 193, 262;  
 1081, 193; 1082, 100, 193,  
 308; 1083, 193; 1084, 193,  
 262; 1085, 193; 1086, 193;  
 1087, 193; 1088, 193; 1089,  
 193; 1090, 193; 1091, 193;  
 1092, 193; 1093, 194; 1094,  
 101, 194, 308; 1095, 194;  
 1096, 194, 308; 1097, 194;  
 1098, 194; 1099, 101, 308;  
 1100, 194; 1101, 194; 1102,  
 194; 1103, 194; 1104, 194;  
 1105, 102, 194, 308; 1106,  
 102, 194, 308; 1107, 194;  
 1108, 194, 262; 1109, 194;  
 1110, 194; 1111, 194, 262;  
 1112, 194, 262; 1113, 194;  
 1114, 195; 1115, 195, 308;  
 1116, 195; 1117, 195; 1118,  
 195; 1119, 195; 1120, 195;  
 1121, 195; 1122, 195; 1123,  
 195; 1124, 195; 1125, 195,  
 308; 1126, 195; 1127, 195;  
 1128, 195; 1129, 195; 1130,  
 196; 1131, 196; 1132, 196;  
 1133, 196; 1134, 196; 1135,  
 196; 1136, 196; 1137, 196;

## Index

- 1138, 196; 1139, 196; 1140, 196; 1141, 196; 1142, 196; 1143, 196; 1144, 196, 308; 1145, 196; 1146, 196; 1147, 196; 1148, 196; 1149, 196; 1150, 196; 1151, 196; 1152, 102, 196, 308; 1153, 196; 1154, 196; 1155, 196; 1156, 196; 1157, 196; 1158, 196; 1159, 197; 1160, 103, 197, 308; 1161, 197; 1162, 197; 1163, 103, 197; 1164, 197, 308; 1165, 197, 309; 1166, 197; 1167, 197; 1168, 197; 1169, 197; 1170, 197; 1171, 197; 1172, 197; 1173, 197; 1174, 197; 1175, 197; 1176, 197; 1177, 197; 1178, 197; 1179, 197; 1180, 197; 1181, 197; 1182, 198; 1183, 198; 1184, 198; 1185, 198; 1186, 198; 1187, 198; 1188, 198; 1189, 103, 198; 1190, 198, 309; 1191, 198; 1192, 198, 309; 1193, 198; 1194, 198; 1195, 198; 1196, 198; 1197, 198; 1198, 198, 309; 1199, 198; 1200, 189, 262; 1201, 198; 1202, 199; 1203, 199; 1204, 199; 1205, 199; 1206, 199; 1207, 199; 1208, 199; 1209, 199; 1210, 199; 1211, 199; 1212, 199; 1213, 199; 1214, 199, 262, 309; 1215, 199; 1216, 199; 1217, 200; 1218, 200, 309; 1219, 200; 1220, 200; 1221, 200; 1222, 200; 1223, 200; 1224, 200; 1225, 200, 309; 1226, 200; 1227, 200; 1228, 200, 262; 1229, 200, 309; 1230, 200, 309; 1231, 200; 1232, 200; 1233, 200; 1234, 200; 1235, 201; 1236, 201; 1237, 201; 1238, 201; 1239, 201; 1240, 201; 1241, 201; 1242, 201; 1243, 201; 1244, 104, 201, 309; 1245, 201, 262; 1246, 201; 1247, 201; 1248, 201; 1249, 201; 1250, 201; 1251, 201; 1252, 201; 1253, 201; 1254, 201, 309; 1255, 201; 1256, 201; 1257, 201; 1258, 104, 201, 309; 1259, 201; 1260, 202; 1261, 202; 1262, 202; 1263, 202; 1264, 202; 1265, 202; 1266, 202; 1267, 104, 202, 309; 1268, 202; 1269, 202; 1270, 202; 1271, 202; 1272, 202, 309; 1273, 202, 309; 1274, 202, 309; 1275, 202; 1276, 202; 1277, 202; 1278, 202; 1279, 202, 309; 1280, 202; 1281, 202; 1282, 202; 1283, 202; 1284, 203; 1285, 203; 1286, 203; 1287, 203; 1288, 203; 1289, 203; 1290, 203; 1291, 203; 1292, 203; 1293, 203; 1294, 203; 1295, 203; 1296, 203; 1297, 203; 1298, 303; 1299, 203; 1300, 203; 1301, 203; 1302, 203, 626; 1303, 204; 1304, 204; 1304, 204; 1305, 204, 262; 1306, 204, 262; 1307, 204; 1308, 204; 1309, 204, 309; 1310, 204; 1311, 204; 1312, 204; 1313, 204; 1314, 204; 1315, 204; 1316, 204; 1317, 204; 1318, 204; 1319, 204; 1320, 204; 1321, 204; 1322, 204; 1323, 205; 1324, 205; 1325, 105, 205, 309; 1326, 205; 1327, 205; 1328, 205; 1329, 205; 1330, 205; 1331, 205; 1332, 205; 1333, 205; 1334, 205; 1335, 205; 1336, 205; 1337, 205; 1338, 205; 1339, 205; 1340, 105, 205, 309; 1341, 205; 1342, 205; 1343, 205; 1344, 206; 1345, 206; 1346, 206; 1347, 206; 1348, 206; 1349, 206; 1350, 206, 309; 1351, 206; 1352, 206; 1353, 206; 1354, 206; 1355, 206; 1356, 206, 309; 1357, 206; 1358, 206; 1360, 105, 309; 1368, 105, 309; 1372, 262; 1386, 106, 309; 1397, 309; 1400, 309; 1402, 309; 1405, 106, 310; 1408, 310; 1409, 106, 310; 1410, 310; 1428, 107, 310; 1429, 262; 1436, 310; 1436-1447, 310; 1440, 262; 1442, 107, 310; 1448, 310; 1451, 107, 310; 1457, 310.
- vi. 1, 310; 2, 310; 5, 310; 8, 310; 11, 108, 310; 14, 108, 310; 15, 108; 15-16, 310; 27, 262, 310; 28, 311; 30, 311; 45, 311; 56, 311; 58, 262; 66, 109, 311; 71, 311; 83, 109, 311; 84, 262; 92-93, 311; 93, 311; 103, 109, 311; 105, 311; 108, 262; 109, 311;

## Index

111, 311; 128, 111, 311; 129, 311; 131, 311; 140, 262; 144, 111, 311; 145, 111; 147, 311; 148, 262; 149, 112, 311; 155, 262; 162, 263; 167, 263; 176, 311; 192, 112, 311; 195, 263; 197, 263; 214, 311; 218, 112, 311; 220, 112, 311; 231, 113, 263, 311; 233, 311; 237, 113, 311; 242, 113, 311; 258, 113, 311; 277, 114, 311; 286, 311; 288, 114, 263, 312; 296, 114, 312; 314, 263; 317, 115, 312; 328, 263; 329, 312; 349, 115, 312; 350, 115; 357, 263; 358, 263; 365, 312; 370, 116, 312; 371, 263; 373, 263; 374, 116, 312; 388, 263; 390, 312; 391, 263; 392, 263; 401, 263; 405, 263; 414, 312; 424, 312; 428, 312; 429, 312; 447, 312; 452, 312; 453, 116, 312; 454, 312; 465, 117; 475, 117, 312; 480, 312; 483, 117, 312; 486, 312; 490, 118, 312; 504, 312; 509, 263; 510, 312; 515, 118, 312; 516, 118, 312; 517, 263; 519, 118, 312; 523, 312; 537, 312; 540, 119; 541, 312; 550, 119, 312; 552, 312; 555, 120, 312; 574, 313; 582, 120, 313; 583, 313; 585, 313; 600, 313; 604, 121, 313; 608, 313; 624, 313; 631, 121; 632, 313; 639, 313; 642, 313; 663, 313; 672, 263; 674, 121, 313; 683, 263; 697, 121, 313; 708, 263; 712, 313; 713, 313; 715, 313; 716, 313; 723, 263; 725, 313; 728, 263; 729, 313; 735, 313; 743, 122, 313; 746, 313; 747, 263; 748, 313; 755, 122, 313; 756, 313; 762, 122, 313; 765, 313; 771, 122, 313; 777, 123, 313; 778, 123, 313; 799, 123; 800, 314; 804, 124, 314; 805, 314; 815, 124, 314; 818, 124, 314; 819, 263; 824, 263; 841, 125, 314; 842, 314; 846, 125, 314; 850, 125; 851, 314; 856, 263; 858, 126, 314; 862, 314; 864, 126; 864-865, 314; 868, 127; 870, 314; 890, 263; 892, 127, 314; 894, 263; 899, 314; 908, 314; 909, 314; 913, 127, 314; 923-935, 314; 941, 128, 314; 942, 314; 944, 263; 954, 263, 314; 962, 314; 963, 128, 314; 970, 128; 971, 314; 972, 314; 1007, 129, 314; 1012, 314; 1021, 314; 1023, 129, 314; 1039, 314; 1041, 263; 1059, 315; 1069, 315; 1072, 315; 1076, 263, 315; 1079, 315; 1104, 263; 1109, 315; 1127, 315; 1132, 315; 1135, 315; 1140, 264; 1142, 264; 1150, 129, 315; 1155, 315; 1156, 129, 315; 1160, 264; 1167, 315; 1169, 264; 1174, 315; 1180, 130, 315; 1182, 264; 1189, 130, 315; 1195, 131, 315; 1199, 131, 315; 1204, 132, 315; 1215, 315; 1222, 264; 1229, 264; 1232, 315; 1234, 315; 1237, 315; 1244, 264; 1247, 315; 1251, 264; 1262, 132, 315; 1264, 315; 1279, 132; 1281, 132, 316; 1286, 316; 1359, 207; 1360, 207; 1361, 207; 1362, 207; 1363, 207; 1364, 207; 1365, 207; 1366, 207; 1367, 207; 1368, 207; 1369, 207; 1370, 207; 1371, 207; 1372, 207; 1373, 207; 1374, 207; 1375, 207; 1376, 207; 1377, 208; 1378, 208; 1379, 208; 1380, 208; 1381, 208; 1382, 208; 1383, 208; 1384, 208; 1385, 208; 1386, 208; 1387, 208; 1388, 208; 1389, 208; 1390, 208; 1391, 208; 1392, 208; 1393, 208; 1394, 208; 1395, 208; 1396, 208; 1397, 208; 1398, 208; 1399, 208; 1400, 208; 1401, 209; 1402, 209; 1403, 209; 1404, 209; 1405, 209; 1406, 209; 1407, 209; 1408, 209; 1409, 209; 1410, 209; 1411, 209; 1412, 209; 1413, 209; 1414, 209; 1415, 209; 1416, 209; 1417, 209; 1418, 209; 1419, 209; 1420, 209; 1421, 209; 1422, 209; 1423, 209; 1424, 209; 1425, 210; 1426, 210; 1427, 210; 1428, 210; 1429, 210; 1430, 210; 1431, 210; 1432, 210; 1433, 210; 1434, 210; 1435, 210; 1436, 210; 1437, 210; 1438, 210; 1439, 210; 1440, 210; 1441, 210; 1442, 210; 1443, 210; 1444, 210; 1445, 210; 1446, 210; 1447, 210; 1448, 210; 1449, 210; 1450, 210;

## Index

- 1451, 210; 1452, 211; 1453, 211; 1454, 211; 1455, 211;  
 1456, 211; 1457, 211; 1458, 211; 1459, 211; 1460, 211;  
 1461, 211; 1462, 211; 1463, 211; 1464, 211; 1465, 211;  
 1466, 211; 1467, 211; 1468, 211; 1469, 211; 1470, 211;  
 1471, 211; 1472, 211; 1473, 211; 1474, 211; 1475, 212;  
 1476, 212; 1477, 212; 1478, 212; 1479, 212; 1480, 212;  
 1481, 212; 1482, 212; 1483, 212; 1484, 212; 1485, 212;  
 1486, 212; 1487, 212; 1488, 212; 1489, 212; 1490, 212;  
 1491, 212; 1492, 212; 1493, 212; 1494, 212; 1495, 212;  
 1496, 212; 1497, 212; 1498, 212; 1499, 212; 1500, 212;  
 1501, 212; 1502, 213; 1503, 213; 1504, 213; 1505, 213;  
 1506, 213; 1507, 213; 1508, 213; 1509, 213; 1510, 213;  
 1511, 213; 1512, 213; 1513, 213; 1514, 213; 1515, 213;  
 1516, 213; 1517, 213; 1518, 213; 1519, 213; 1520, 213;  
 1521, 213; 1522, 213; 1523, 214; 1524, 214; 1525, 214;  
 1526, 214; 1527, 214; 1528, 214; 1529, 214; 1530, 214;  
 1531, 214; 1532, 214; 1533, 214; 1534, 214; 1535, 214;  
 1536, 214; 1537, 214; 1538, 214; 1539, 214; 1540, 214;  
 1541, 214; 1542, 214; 1543, 214; 1544, 214; 1545, 214;  
 1546, 214; 1547, 214; 1548, 215; 1549, 215; 1550, 215;  
 1551, 215; 1552, 215; 1553, 215; 1554, 215; 1555, 215;  
 1556, 215; 1557, 215; 1558, 215; 1559, 215; 1560, 215;  
 1561, 215; 1562, 215; 1563, 215; 1564, 215; 1565, 215;  
 1566, 215; 1567, 215; 1568, 215; 1569, 215; 1570, 215;  
 1571, 215; 1572, 215; 1573, 215; 1574, 215; 1575, 215;  
 1576, 215; 1577, 216; 1578, 216; 1579, 216; 1580, 216;  
 1581, 216; 1582, 216; 1583, 216; 1584, 216; 1585, 216;  
 1586, 216; 1587, 216; 1588, 216; 1589, 216; 1590, 216;  
 1591, 216; 1592, 216; 1593, 216; 1594, 216; 1595, 216;  
 1596, 216; 1597, 216; 1598, 216; 1599, 216; 1600, 217;  
 1601, 217; 1602, 217; 1603, 217; 1604, 217; 1605, 217;  
 1606, 217; 1607, 217; 1608, 217; 1609, 217; 1610, 217;  
 1611, 217; 1612, 217; 1613, 217; 1615, 217; 1616, 217;  
 1617, 217; 1618, 217; 1619, 217; 1620, 217; 1621, 217;  
 1622, 217; 1623, 218; 1624, 218; 1625, 218; 1626, 218;  
 1627, 218; 1628, 218; 1629, 218; 1630, 218; 1631, 218;  
 1632, 218; 1633, 218; 1634, 218; 1635, 218.
- Virgil. A. i. 5, 202; 9, 175; 15, 164; 28, 166; 31, 192; 32, 209; 35, 182; 36, 164; 38, 191; 43, 154, 194; 44, 164, 210, 212; 45, 203, 210; 48, 203; 50, 171; 55, 209; 58, 140, 143, 145, 191; 59, 157; 60, 195; 61, 211; 62, 148, 191; 64, 201; 74, 147; 78, 154, 186; 83, 143; 84, 216; 86, 207; 88, 142; 90, 203; 92, 186; 93, 216; 95, 193; 98, 173; 100, 144; 114, 137; 116, 210; 119, 214; 120, 181; 121, 155; 124, 178; 129, 153; 133, 140, 135, 136; 148, 178; 153, 204; 157, 207; 158, 152; 162, 192; 166, 209; 167, 214; 175, 210; 179, 150, 176; 180, 158; 181, 208; 194, 152; 197, 170, 204; 199, 195; 200, 199; 205, 169; 209, 174; 214, 143, 214; 221, 171; 223, 157; 224, 206; 225, 158; 227, 203; 228, 216; 230, 202; 236, 143; 241, 177, 195; 246, 150; 247, 149, 202; 249, 137, 147; 261, 175, 188, 215; 263, 203; 261, 149; 274, 167; 280, 135, 140, 143, 145, 168; 301, 213; 302, 157; 304, 170; 317, 152; 331, 141, 149; 334, 138, 192; 341, 215, 215; 347, 192; 349, 138; 352, 187, 188; 353, 139; 359, 203; 362, 217; 364, 189; 370, 137; 372, 149, 172; 375, 149; 382, 207; 387, 173, 198; 402, 136; 405, 170; 408, 188; 409, 183, 187; 410, 197; 411, 152; 417, 161; 422, 145, 181; 423, 186, 202; 429, 186; 444, 181; 445, 180; 447, 163; 457, 195, 197; 464, 137, 161; 465, 152; 472, 215; 485, 170; 494,

## Index

- 149; 495, 185; 502, 176; 509, 208; 513, 143; 516, 209; 522, 202; 529, 138; 530, 170; 535, 208; 536, 208; 539, 157, 172; 542, 157, 201; 546, 173, 188, 198; 547, 195; 567, 216, 568, 195; 574, 175, 204; 580, 211; 582, 173; 587, 174, 208; 588, 165, 190; 598, 137, 175; 602, 197; 604, 178; 608, 142; 611, 180; 618, 135; 620, 215; 633, 160; 648, 206; 663, 201; 667, 209; 670, 218; 671, 201; 678, 212; 680, 173, 180; 682, 143; 683, 181; 685, 176; 686, 190; 687, 176, 188; 691, 147, 185; 722, 184; 726, 194; 727, 147; 729, 166; 731, 183; 733, 202; 737, 151; 743, 149, 172, 196; 751, 185; 752, 190;
- A. ii. 12, 192; 13, 137; 14, 138; 15, 204; 18, 138; 19, 155; 26, 176; 28, 205; 33, 202; 35, 173; 49, 171; 50, 144, 152; 54, 175; 65, 143; 73, 153; 75, 175, 178; 85, 174, 181, 197; 88, 188; 93, 176; 98, 188; 102, 175; 117, 152; 122, 210; 123, 157, 206; 134, 170; 138, 176; 141, 169; 151, 175; 154, 195; 169, 181; 173, 158, 196, 217; 175, 152; 180, 175; 188, 191; 189, 141; 190, 209; 192, 218; 200, 181; 202, 160; 207, 171; 209, 207; 210, 202; 211, 174; 214, 191; 222, 186; 228, 191; 232, 163; 238, 147; 243, 144; 248, 160; 249, 163; 251, 181; 254, 157; 255, 163, 183; 262, 167; 265, 138; 268, 207; 270, 137, 186; 271, 138; 299, 150; 305, 143; 307, 144; 309, 143; 310, 167; 311, 195; 325, 212; 327, 218; 332, 202; 336, 157; 355, 175; 363, 192; 364, 218; 377, 204; 390, 198; 397, 153, 185; 401, 204; 416, 208; 420, 180; 443, 185; 445, 157; 450, 207; 474, 179; 475, 174; 478, 214; 490, 153, 188, 194; 495, 148; 496, 194; 497, 144; 498, 195; 504, 188; 506, 192; 511, 204; 517, 191; 525, 202; 531, 137; 534, 177; 540, 162; 552, 180; 554, 212; 565, 204; 567, 167; 577, 180; 582, 202; 583, 147; 590, 165; 595, 187; 596, 168, 175; 608, 179, 208; 609, 215; 623, 157; 625, 192, 207; 626, 210; 635, 211; 639, 167; 641, 166; 644, 176; 647, 184; 650, 174; 651, 138; 652, 171; 655, 191; 656, 162; 659, 164; 661, 153, 170, 195; 679, 148, 201; 681, 138; 682, 177; 683, 136; 684, 157; 687, 195; 694, 197; 701, 176; 712, 156, 156, 169; 715, 192; 722, 199; 725, 155; 728, 215; 732, 159; 737, 151; 742, 213; 753, 184; 755, 140; 761, 157; 768, 145; 773, 137; 777, 157; 781, 213, 782, 194, 212; 790, 191; 792, 151; 797, 201, 203.
- A. iii. 16, 161; 27, 174; 29, 172, 215; 32, 196; 49, 171; 57, 171; 62, 212; 68, 183; 69, 147, 173, 173; 75, 180; 86, 166; 88, 152; 93, 138; 95, 176, 200; 102, 194; 111, 145, 162, 173; 112, 163; 113, 163; 116, 197; 117, 149; 138, 216; 149, 174, 201; 140, 201; 141, 180; 150, 137; 151, 155; 154, 145; 159, 212; 175, 215; 176, 171, 186; 182, 185; 185, 170; 194, 177; 199, 158, 211; 200, 207; 201, 154; 203, 172, 217; 204, 153; 206, 213; 208, 194, 195; 210, 163; 216, 184, 217; 220, 159; 221, 143; 223, 161; 228, 174; 232, 146; 236, 143; 238, 144; 239, 217; 242, 166; 258, 175; 263, 203; 274, 211; 284, 152; 290, 203; 295, 163; 296, 178; 298, 151; 312, 138; 313, 148, 193; 315, 166, 178; 322, 193; 339, 198; 347, 198; 348, 138, 186; 363, 163; 368, 175; 370, 203; 374, 178; 379, 155, 192; 388, 162; 389, 152; 390, 190; 393, 214; 405, 202; 406, 143; 408, 163; 413, 213; 424, 146; 426, 187, 199; 417, 191; 432, 199; 433, 152; 435, 149; 453, 215; 459, 141, 203; 478, 140, 152; 491, 175; 498, 161; 508, 183; 509, 161; 511, 154, 185; 513, 166; 515, 135; 518, 209; 519, 217; 520, 181; 537, 164; 543, 161; 545, 138; 552, 137; 561, 185; 570, 212; 572, 171; 573, 213; 574, 212; 578, 177; 580, 164, 212; 582, 196, 211; 584, 144; 586, 135; 587, 201; 590, 208; 610, 146; 630, 136; 642,

## Index

- 158; 644, 144; 646, 192; 648,  
 159; 658, 178; 660, 158; 668,  
 194; 670, 171; 671, 197; 672,  
 166, 186; 675, 144; 682, 217;  
 694, 177; 716, 149; 718, 177,  
 178; 767, 173;  
 A. iv. 1, 136, 187; 2, 164, 186,  
 186; 3, 137; 6, 197; 18, 141;  
 25, 195; 27, 169; 33, 176, 176;  
 54, 192; 56, 213, 207; 67, 164;  
 71, 152; 72, 160, 205; 79, 137,  
 183; 80, 173, 198; 83, 214;  
 90, 211; 93, 138; 96, 139; 99,  
 150; 119, 194; 120, 208; 132,  
 169, 184; 139, 206; 153, 159;  
 156, 181; 158, 200; 159, 199;  
 160, 203; 161, 208; 163, 200,  
 200; 167, 217; 168, 177; 173,  
 163; 175, 210; 184, 197; 204,  
 138; 209, 158, 186; 210, 139;  
 215, 175; 219, 185; 226, 157;  
 245, 180; 249, 149; 253, 187;  
 254, 180; 256, 140; 269, 140;  
 270, 157; 277, 161; 284, 140;  
 285, 156; 286, 165; 291, 182;  
 307, 182; 309, 145; 323, 171;  
 327, 189; 329, 188; 337, 218;  
 340, 166; 345, 147; 351, 214;  
 356, 148, 166; 357, 157; 365,  
 215; 368, 150; 374, 170; 377,  
 166; 378, 157; 379, 192; 381,  
 214; 390, 166; 394, 160; 404,  
 143; 409, 155; 411, 137; 415,  
 203; 422, 182; 444, 162, 205;  
 445, 173; 448, 179, 203; 451,  
 217; 452, 174, 207; 453, 160;  
 458, 204; 461, 200; 463, 206;  
 464, 146; 470, 180; 482, 210;  
 489, 181; 490, 183; 491, 169;  
 492, 136; 500, 177; 510, 141;  
 511, 138; 512, 187, 215; 513,  
 204; 525, 159, 526, 166; 529,  
 162; 532, 172; 533, 171; 550,  
 172; 551, 189; 561, 147; 564,  
 172; 572, 171, 186; 581, 144;  
 583, 203; 584, 156, 157; 596,  
 138; 607, 213; 609, 163; 613,  
 140; 614, 138; 622, 141; 630,  
 152; 636, 188; 654, 175; 667,  
 144; 668, 200; 680, 184; 688,  
 137; 689, 164; 695, 166; 701,  
 165; 702, 177; 704, 152; 741,  
 137.  
 A. v. 5, 173; 10, 177; 14, 175;  
 27, 180; 29, 137; 30, 139, 165;  
 35, 211; 43, 147; 47, 190; 54,  
 189; 56, 157; 64, 152; 65,  
 194; 72, 151; 83, 182; 84, 179;  
 88, 212; 89, 165; 102, 143, 152,  
 165, 214; 109, 137; 110, 187;  
 111, 165; 124, 180; 139, 144,  
 144, 145; 146, 166; 154, 197;  
 156, 175; 175, 210; 182, 189;  
 220, 194; 226, 188; 231, 172;  
 237, 138, 201; 246, 151; 268,  
 167; 274, 210; 276, 174; 278,  
 164; 291, 207; 304, 169; 306,  
 185; 308, 167; 319, 158; 322,  
 139; 326, 188; 327, 175; 334,  
 177, 340, 179, 179, 213; 341,  
 156; 355, 207; 357, 139; 362,  
 173; 368, 144, 180; 372, 191;  
 376, 185, 185; 381, 191; 392,  
 162; 407, 192; 410, 192; 428,  
 155; 435, 144; 445, 171; 453,  
 162; 455, 210; 458, 180; 476,  
 155; 582, 147; 503, 156; 504,  
 203; 510, 170, 210; 517, 191;  
 520, 149, 156; 523, 181; 524,  
 139, 163; 527, 157, 158; 528,  
 157, 158, 158; 545, 195; 556,  
 156; 566, 206; 569, 163; 578,  
 217; 583, 179; 585, 137, 155,  
 159; 586, 175; 595, 214; 606,  
 167; 617, 177, 203; 623, 154;  
 628, 154, 178; 631, 216; 655,  
 187; 660, 148; 674, 155; 662,  
 198; 691, 210; 695, 210; 696,  
 201; 698, 166, 195; 700, 195;  
 701, 156, 203; 706, 149; 717,  
 184; 737, 201; 740, 173; 748,  
 173; 763, 164, 194; 766, 154;  
 782, 152; 789, 181; 790, 145;  
 796, 137, 214; 802, 196; 805,  
 149; 806, 201; 808, 210; 810,  
 169, 209; 816, 204, 207; 817,  
 195; 822, 210; 834, 197; 836,  
 147, 185; 839, 181; 841, 186;  
 842, 136, 193; 844, 216; 848,  
 162; 849, 162; 850, 162; 852,  
 191; 859, 209; 864, 167; 866,  
 145; 867, 178; 868, 138, 181.  
 A. vi. 1, 198; 6, 208; 11, 138;  
 13, 154; 14, 177; 16, 174; 19,  
 213; 20, 193; 31, 214; 50, 152;  
 64, 212; 69, 190; 70, 202; 76,  
 179; 82, 142, 157; 85, 203;  
 106, 214; 108, 213; 124, 185;  
 127, 154; 133, 141; 136, 143;  
 139, 173; 148, 161; 153, 170;  
 157, 171; 159, 169; 167, 186;  
 175, 165; 185, 171; 191, 213;  
 194, 157; 197, 160; 198, 180,  
 196; 200, 184; 201, 173; 206,  
 142; 212, 160; 214, 194; 221,  
 206; 223, 218; 237, 195; 239,

## Index

- 213; 240, 178; 242, 213; 246,  
 176; 255, 135; 256, 169; 265,  
 182; 267, 197, 208, 212, 214;  
 269, 174; 273, 178; 276, 169,  
 170; 282, 187; 284, 174; 285,  
 146; 286, 184; 288, 164, 199;  
 289, 190; 293, 179; 294, 156;  
 296, 139; 297, 178; 306, 177;  
 308, 176, 188; 310, 195; 318,  
 175; 329, 180; 330, 199; 336,  
 201; 339, 181; 356, 217; 368,  
 157; 370, 214; 373, 187; 374.  
 191; 378, 163; 391, 165; 417,  
 190; 426, 212; 428, 166, 170;  
 434, 170; 435, 170; 437, 150,  
 177; 462, 183; 464, 177; 467,  
 190; 470, 171; 471, 148; 475,  
 160; 477, 158, 178; 486, 180;  
 494, 170; 502, 193; 514, 140;  
 516, 147; 526, 146; 535, 197;  
 538, 172; 550, 136, 145, 176;  
 551, 144; 556, 154; 573, 199;  
 576, 181; 580, 168; 581, 202;  
 592, 195, 209; 593, 172; 594,  
 211; 595, 164, 193; 596, 177;  
 598, 164; 600, 152; 608, 173;  
 612, 195; 616, 170; 628, 191;  
 633, 155; 639, 156, 169; 640,  
 169; 656, 143, 180; 663, 185,  
 207; 671, 136; 675, 169; 677,  
 184; 678, 211; 679, 195; 680,  
 214; 686, 138; 689, 183; 693,  
 154; 706, 203; 707, 169; 712,  
 148; 714, 152; 721, 156, 187;  
 722, 209; 724, 140, 191, 196,  
 210; 726, 158; 728, 166, 186;  
 729, 135, 139; 733, 164; 735,  
 148, 191; 736, 147, 177; 737,  
 140; 738, 139; 746, 169; 748,  
 152; 756, 143, 147; 759, 155,  
 193; 761, 173; 772, 163, 176;  
 785, 163, 163; 786, 162; 797,  
 210; 804, 183; 818, 177; 828,  
 142, 175; 833, 148; 842, 178;  
 848, 201; 849, 139; 851, 202;  
 865, 139; 882, 158; 887, 213;  
 892, 203; 894, 184; 897, 169;  
 899, 194.  
 A. vii. 3, 175; 9, 181; 13, 214;  
 15, 172; 17, 200; 19, 182; 32,  
 148, 158, 194, 210, 211; 33,  
 159; 35, 179; 37, 143, 204; 40,  
 155; 51, 184, 203; 58, 165; 60,  
 152; 65, 196; 71, 189; 74, 191,  
 208; 89, 139, 145, 179, 184;  
 90, 202; 102, 149; 104, 163;  
 108, 142, 154; 109, 143; 113,  
 201; 114, 182; 118, 183; 130,  
 135; 131, 191; 138, 202; 141,  
 195, 200; 157, 200; 162, 199;  
 176, 181; 177, 145; 179, 168;  
 183, 146; 185, 137; 192, 187;  
 196, 166; 203, 200, 202; 204,  
 142; 210, 180; 215, 158; 226,  
 196; 235, 136; 268, 182; 281,  
 190; 291, 184; 292, 167, 186;  
 298, 217; 299, 145, 214; 301,  
 188, 196; 302, 149; 309, 196;  
 363, 162; 379, 162; 385, 145;  
 399, 208; 407, 139; 420, 137;  
 421, 167; 437, 162; 443, 217;  
 444, 203; 445, 214, 214; 446,  
 173; 448, 184; 455, 203, 206;  
 459, 215; 464, 215; 466, 218;  
 471, 191; 480, 184; 493, 164;  
 499, 174; 502, 148; 515, 191;  
 519, 217; 525, 208; 527, 196,  
 215; 531, 161; 534, 216; 540,  
 180; 541, 191; 543, 157, 209;  
 548, 156; 551, 200; 557, 173;  
 563, 144; 564, 149; 567, 144,  
 144; 568, 211; 571, 140; 572,  
 160; 573, 218; 575, 180; 580,  
 156; 582, 206; 584, 157; 591,  
 171; 595, 193; 596, 154; 604,  
 185; 609, 161; 635, 204; 643,  
 159; 644, 166; 655, 207; 660,  
 136, 163; 673, 161; 674, 211;  
 289, 146; 692, 137; 693, 184;  
 703, 153; 704, 195; 724, 195;  
 735, 202; 740, 150; 753, 211;  
 767, 165; 770, 195; 771, 142;  
 775, 174; 778, 162; 781, 177;  
 786, 178, 197, 212; 787, 148;  
 795, 148; 804, 182; 940, 157;  
 A. viii. 2, 163; 3, 181; 4, 175;  
 8, 216; 19, 207; 20, 156; 21,  
 165; 22, 180; 25, 154; 26, 195;  
 30, 185; 39, 215; 42, 139; 47,  
 145, 190; 50, 148; 58, 181; 62,  
 193; 65, 194; 68, 135, 178; 74,  
 213; 94, 154; 95, 198; 98, 157;  
 107, 212; 111, 178; 114, 178;  
 129, 138; 131, 140; 137, 197;  
 139, 198; 143, 185; 149, 193;  
 160, 197, 199; 161, 216; 183;  
 181; 184, 185; 199, 149; 202,  
 190; 207, 215; 212, 196; 213,  
 188; 215, 160; 236, 181; 238,  
 174; 239, 196; 251, 175; 253,  
 172, 182; 257, 204; 258, 211;  
 291, 177; 298, 182; 299, 182,  
 203, 300, 190; 304, 190; 310,  
 209; 311, 164; 312, 209; 314,  
 183; 315, 161; 316, 199, 200;  
 321, 144; 323, 149; 325, 137;

## Index

- 330, 191; 356, 209; 378, 167;  
 380, 177; 389, 212; 391, 209;  
 394, 136; 398, 195; 399, 152;  
 400, 172, 175; 401, 146; 402,  
 174; 406, 182; 407, 173; 409,  
 168; 410, 210; 415, 185; 423,  
 211; 431, 210; 440, 187; 445,  
 204; 446, 212; 452, 185; 465,  
 160; 485, 145, 200; 498, 196;  
 508, 147; 514, 209; 523, 217;  
 524, 208; 525, 182; 526, 183;  
 528, 207; 535, 157; 540, 158;  
 542, 149; 545, 155; 546, 214;  
 548, 171; 552, 199; 554, 195;  
 557, 179; 561, 161; 571, 216;  
 576, 146; 577, 140; 581, 135;  
 585, 167; 587, 178; 588, 187;  
 593, 193; 596, 159, 210; 607,  
 154; 633, 136; 636, 179; 640,  
 138; 651, 170; 655, 184; 672,  
 165; 674, 194, 203; 675, 187;  
 676, 154; 677, 154; 687, 171;  
 692, 144, 187, 211; 694, 152;  
 703, 210; 709, 176; 719, 138;  
 726, 161;
- A. ix. 1, 180; 19, 179, 202; 21,  
 166; 31, 215; 36, 213; 38, 195,  
 218; 40, 175; 44, 185; 52, 214;  
 54, 192; 60, 149; 63, 185; 80,  
 156, 163; 85, 192; 89, 177; 91,  
 208; 93, 150, 205; 110, 212;  
 111, 203; 112, 157; 113, 148;  
 115, 163; 125, 163, 201; 126,  
 162; 140, 194; 149, 182; 157,  
 137, 137, 154; 164, 143, 214;  
 185, 187; 187, 147, 178; 190,  
 178; 190, 207; 191, 173; 197,  
 151; 201, 147; 208, 192; 225,  
 186; 226, 138; 230, 152; 248,  
 177, 202, 217; 252, 190; 267,  
 178; 277, 152; 279, 203; 281,  
 178; 302, 171; 314, 182; 316,  
 143, 214; 321, 184; 332, 206;  
 341, 138; 342, 166; 349, 150,  
 204; 368, 154; 373, 182; 374,  
 212; 377, 137, 180; 385, 151;  
 409, 157; 411, 181; 412, 203,  
 212; 414, 160; 415, 183; 426,  
 177; 431, 171, 191; 432, 172;  
 438, 195; 442, 161; 447, 176;  
 459, 156; 482, 149; 485, 199;  
 488, 154; 492, 175; 498, 195;  
 503, 208; 509, 145; 512, 185;  
 515, 218; 516, 144; 531, 188;  
 534, 174; 538, 166; 539, 158;  
 554, 204; 557, 167; 588, 209;  
 595, 161; 604, 212; 609, 162;  
 611, 216; 614, 162; 615, 191;
- 627, 138; 630, 207; 633, 174,  
 217; 644, 182; 651, 155; 670,  
 142; 671, 211; 677, 180; 680,  
 187; 687, 217; 689, 157; 690,  
 185; 699, 141, 156; 711, 209;  
 717, 136, 152; 720, 197; 722,  
 146, 171; 723, 141; 733, 167;  
 747, 162; 752, 183; 757, 175;  
 775, 178, 205; 788, 207; 792,  
 172; 794, 190; 795, 180; 796,  
 201; 799, 145; 801, 146; 802,  
 165; 805, 193; 811, 166; 812,  
 215; 815, 199; 817, 161;
- A. x. 10, 167; 39, 148; 41, 163;  
 48, 181; 49, 155; 53, 188; 53,  
 188; 63, 183; 64, 170; 65, 135;  
 66, 198; 69, 198; 72, 201; 98,  
 183; 100, 195, 201; 103, 135;  
 108, 204; 122, 163; 125, 161;  
 128, 172, 196; 135, 185; 145,  
 187; 146, 147, 185; 150, 175;  
 152, 188; 162, 175; 172, 201;  
 175, 135; 177, 161; 215, 202;  
 217, 185; 233, 170; 235, 144,  
 188; 247, 214; 249, 176, 179;  
 253, 163; 254, 186; 265, 180,  
 180, 217; 271, 149, 209; 274,  
 207; 275, 136; 283, 172; 306,  
 162; 307, 194; 308, 212; 320,  
 144; 323, 161; 324, 199; 340,  
 184; 355, 139, 166, 216; 362,  
 145; 363, 144; 366, 152; 379,  
 204; 383, 153; 393, 141; 394,  
 137; 410, 146; 426, 162; 465,  
 138; 468, 171, 213; 469, 193;  
 477, 197; 484, 142; 488, 144,  
 155, 187; 500, 163; 502, 187;  
 509, 150; 510, 218; 516, 198;  
 522, 138; 538, 138; 543, 149;  
 552, 178; 558, 157; 570, 152;  
 572, 195; 579, 191; 581, 190;  
 600, 191; 633, 191; 634, 157;  
 636, 209; 640, 144; 641, 138,  
 161, 179; 642, 188; 650, 214;  
 664, 157; 665, 154; 669, 192;  
 675, 175; 679, 139; 680, 156;  
 695, 196; 707, 144; 720, 137;  
 726, 173; 727, 217; 731, 205;  
 746, 200; 756, 155; 766, 210;  
 772, 184; 783, 197; 787, 163;  
 802, 148; 804, 192; 807, 212;  
 812, 178; 816, 153; 819, 157,  
 191; 821, 213; 822, 139; 825,  
 177; 829, 157; 832, 138; 833,  
 152; 842, 204; 852, 202; 855,  
 195; 864, 146; 868, 205; 873,  
 184; 876, 185; 883, 179; 888,  
 173; 892, 205, 213; 898, 135;



## Index

- 899, 174; 902, 206; 908, 173; 173, 195; 177, 203; 178, 195; 188, 141; 197, 171, 191, 202, 158, 176; 204, 175, 209; 210, 188; 214, 182; 217, 155; 235, 202; 236, 167; 239, 172; 245, 217; 252, 205; 253, 157; 254, 174; 262, 186; 266, 204; 267, 144; 268, 166, 218; 283, 180, 210; 287, 196; 293, 206; 305, 161; 310, 200; 314, 166; 315, 186; 318, 182; 335, 180; 344, 155; 345, 185; 355, 215; 370, 163; 378, 204; 383, 180; 398, 190; 413, 149, 206; 421, 164; 438, 173; 441, 191; 442, 207; 445, 159; 446, 204; 453, 144, 167; 462, 186, 193; 468, 171; 476, 175; 480, 185; 483, 184; 498, 204; 523, 144, 144, 197; 524, 144, 144; 525, 218; 527, 172; 543, 205; 546, 215; 553, 180; 556, 173; 565, 143; 575, 179; 582, 158; 591, 184, 216; 598, 185; 601, 185; 615, 215; 621, 190; 627, 206; 628, 186; 632, 185; 634, 175; 203, 638, 137, 184; 646, 146; 669, 181; 670, 173; 676, 176; 678, 185; 682, 174; 685, 144; 688, 201; 697, 195; 704, 166; 705, 193; 708, 166; 709, 142; 710, 177, 195; 714, 146; 716, 208; 716, 138; 728, 170; 735, 195; 736, 204; 742, 177; 743, 175; 745, 192; 746, 160; 755, 176; 756, 159; 763, 159; 770, 204; 776, 201; 784, 191; 787, 174; 792, 211; 794, 182; 801, 182; 804, 147; 818, 175; 821, 186; 831, 172, 207; 834, 150; 850, 207; 860, 138; 862, 160; 875, 176; 879, 202; 883, 212; 889, 167; 894, 167; 900, 212; 903, 166, 217; 906, 156, 157; 908, 182; 909, 147, 197; 912, 182; 920, 170; 921, 210; 926, 153; 935, 181, 181; 951, 186; 952, 177.
- G. i. 1, 136, 142, 205; 5, 137, 6, 135, 206; 8, 200; 13, 198, 199, 145; 23, 167, 211; 29, 162; 31, 215; 35, 207; 37, 187, 215; 40, 157; 43, 193; 44, 192, 193; 45, 193, 193; 46, 145; 50, 204; 53, 148; 55, 143, 56, 157, 165; 63, 170, 199; 66, 197; 67, 173; 74, 151; 79, 150; 80, 162; 81, 200;
- A. xi. 15, 137; 19, 143; 22, 217; 30, 176, 213; 39, 213; 40, 164; 49, 175; 50, 189; 71, 167; 72, 206; 74, 164; 78, 146; 81, 170; 90, 151; 99, 184; 111, 205; 113, 203; 131, 213; 139, 157; 148, 162; 157, 203; 160, 141; 176, 162; 183, 177; 185, 218; 187, 211; 191, 166; 198, 200; 200, 176; 202, 210; 203, 160; 210, 197; 216, 170, 201; 222, 211; 246, 202; 257, 197; 258, 192; 271, 148; 274, 156; 303, 138, 156; 306, 206; 311, 137, 155; 314, 184; 315, 137, 155, 166; 320, 205; 344, 182; 357, 140, 141; 358, 166; 363, 176; 371, 185; 374, 170; 377, 170; 379, 174; 396, 174; 397, 150; 401, 139; 403, 150; 404, 150; 422, 195; 424, 173; 432, 162; 434, 141; 450, 213; 451, 163; 458, 144; 474, 217; 475, 163; 484, 205, 216; 487, 167; 488, 188; 495, 164; 505, 204; 508, 169; 509, 141; 512, 159; 513, 159; 526, 211; 528, 180; 529, 144; 530, 151; 538, 160, 184; 550, 161; 560, 198; 562, 136; 569, 205, 188; 573, 146, 169; 593, 209; 595, 157; 613, 167; 614, 208; 615, 172; 616, 210; 617, 214; 622, 186; 627, 213; 634, 175; 637, 150; 638, 186; 650, 175; 662, 210; 665, 178; 676, 182; 683, 165; 694, 197; 703, 194; 705, 169; 709, 184; 721, 172, 175, 214; 723, 211; 725, 162; 736, 162; 737, 197; 741, 166; 745, 193; 775, 208; 780, 185; 795, 174; 799, 144, 157, 182, 208; 802, 165; 803, 167; 810, 211; 824, 209; 829, 150, 175; 831, 177; 836, 163; 843, 215; 845, 177; 847, 139; 848, 218; 861, 142; 872, 153; 875, 159; 876, 213; 878, 186; 881, 139, 150, 166, 176, 216; 884, 146; 887, 137; 893, 161; 912, 156.
- A. xii. 5, 164; 6, 199; 8, 205; 9, 147; 20, 174; 28, 135; 30, 170; 39, 177; 43, 155; 62, 174; 67, 154; 77, 196; 81, 191; 96, 145; 101, 183, 102, 172; 107, 160; 113, 156, 210; 114, 195; 115, 195; 118, 187; 127, 166;

## Index

- 85, 208; 89, 172; 90, 211; 93, 147, 161; 94, 151; 97, 149, 193; 98, 191; 105, 213; 112, 143; 114, 161, 187; 115, 143, 194, 207; 117, 215; 119, 142; 122, 185; 123, 179, 202; 125, 142; 127, 167, 200; 130, 201; 132, 212; 133, 206; 134, 193 135, 167; 139, 176; 140, 204, 205; 143, 147, 161; 145, 210; 147, 142, 190; 148, 200; 156, 165; 158, 154, 162, 150, 161; 169, 191; 170, 199; 175, 179; 177, 146; 180, 173; 181, 210; 182, 197; 187, 155, 209; 191, 173; 196, 161; 197, 193; 198, 193; 200, 150, 162, 181, 192; 201, 181, 213; 206, 172; 209, 181; 219, 173; 222, 172; 229, 150; 231, 197; 232, 150, 196; 234, 197; 235, 180; 236, 169; 237, 207; 238, 194; 243, 169, 215; 247, 201; 248, 155; 249, 145, 177; 251, 153; 254, 162, 165; 260, 209; 261, 201, 204; 266, 184; 267, 150; 268, 202; 272, 216; 274, 203; 280, 161; 286, 213; 297, 141, 213; 301, 155; 302, 186; 305, 150; 318, 203, 208; 319, 146, 208; 320, 143, 193; 322, 148, 194, 194, 207, 212; 323, 180, 209; 324, 210; 327, 211; 328, 180; 329, 209; 330, 203, 207, 212; 331, 139; 333, 202, 210; 334, 208; 337, 197; 350, 150; 353, 198; 355, 141; 357, 208; 359, 208; 365, 135, 157, 158; 366, 157, 158, 182; 367, 158; 371, 146; 372, 196, 216; 375, 136; 376, 201; 378, 183; 380, 202; 382, 202; 383, 148; 385, 147; 386, 209; 388, 202; 393, 160; 395, 137; 397, 211; 400, 179, 184; 404, 193, 196; 406, 196; 410, 201; 413, 142; 417, 171; 418, 156; 430, 173; 438, 181, 209; 440, 139; 445, 197, 209, 209, 211; 450, 156; 451, 165; 452, 165; 455, 154, 183, 216; 458, 173; 461, 178; 463, 217; 468, 136, 200; 469, 135; 471, 217; 472, 212; 474, 155; 476, 183; 477, 139; 482, 195; 483, 201; 485, 150; 487, 194, 198, 209; 491, 185; 493, 150; 494, 199, 200; 497, 167; 503, 184; 505, 141, 197; 507, 204; 513, 210.
- G. ii. 2, 200; 9, 192, 205; 11, 142; 22, 206; 23, 175; 32, 170; 33, 216; 36, 205; 37, 151; 45, 185, 209; 46, 215, 215; 47, 136, 142, 193, 206; 49, 171; 52, 158; 53, 208; 54, 200; 61, 166; 65, 212; 74, 166; 75, 139; 80, 212; 83, 159; 94, 215; 97, 167; 100, 191; 103, 135, 166, 172; 107, 197; 109, 141; 118, 177; 122, 149; 126, 214; 132, 165, 175; 136, 166; 140, 183; 190, 144, 159, 192; 149, 141; 151, 172, 175; 157, 135; 164, 214; 165, 171, 204; 170, 178; 171, 152; 175, 151; 176, 146; 177, 157; 184, 156; 186, 200; 189, 199; 190, 215; 200, 194; 208, 152, 201; 209, 136; 217, 193, 196, 207; 221, 182; 237, 193; 239, 205; 241, 180, 192; 246, 161, 213; 247, 161, 215; 250, 145; 257, 172; 259, 215; 263, 193; 264, 147; 265, 173; 269, 145; 274, 204; 279, 158, 159, 159, 159, 165; 280, 159, 159, 159, 159; 281, 159, 159, 159, 159; 282, 159; 283, 159; 285, 137; 286, 148; 290, 173; 293, 209; 295, 141, 177; 303, 158; 304, 186; 306, 144, 208; 307, 195; 308, 143; 309, 213; 310, 182; 311, 174; 312, 181; 315, 215; 324, 136; 325, 142, 195; 326, 142, 166, 166, 166; 327, 142, 166, 166; 328, 136; 329, 136; 331, 150; 336, 196, 203; 340, 180, 206; 343, 141, 148, 177, 203; 344, 141, 178; 345, 205; 346, 137, 200; 351, 176; 354, 193; 356, 142, 192, 193; 360, 161; 362, 173; 367, 173, 191; 376, 169, 194; 377, 216; 378, 201; 390, 142; 391, 391; 392, 170; 397, 171; 399, 142, 151, 204; 411, 193; 412, 177; 419, 157; 420, 183; 422, 146; 423, 145; 424, 155; 428, 164; 429, 142, 160; 432, 155, 181; 434, 182; 437, 151, 154; 438, 151; 460, 204; 461, 141, 154, 188; 463, 154, 188; 465, 164; 467, 177; 470, 154, 171; 476, 151; 477, 207; 479, 212; 482, 197; 483, 138; 491, 138, 169, 169; 492, 169; 495, 177; 496, 170; 500, 200; 501, 142; 503, 144; 510, 170;

## Index

- 513, 214; 516, 217; 523, 176;  
 524, 143; 525, 143; 526, 142;  
 527, 143, 202, 214; 528, 160,  
 203; 532, 189, 202; 538, 178;  
 541, 207; 542, 157.
- G. iii. 3, 137, 165; 4, 174; 10,  
 137; 11, 139; 12, 139, 151;  
 16, 187, 200; 40, 151, 205; 43,  
 218; 47, 192, 198; 66, 200;  
 70, 179; 76, 136; 83, 144; 84,  
 173; 85, 190, 201, 217; 90,  
 150, 162; 97, 187; 99, 202;  
 103, 158; 104, 158, 158; 105,  
 171; 107, 196, 207; 108, 152;  
 109, 156, 215; 110, 180, 213;  
 114, 195; 123, 166; 124, 142;  
 127, 160, 187; 130, 166, 187,  
 189, 192; 136, 188, 189; 137,  
 187; 142, 136, 194; 149, 190;  
 151, 198; 154, 193; 159, 150;  
 160, 204; 161, 142, 151, 162,  
 143; 164, 146; 165, 199; 167,  
 198; 170, 195; 173, 212; 178,  
 176; 190, 199; 195, 169; 197,  
 143, 164, 208, 213; 198, 196,  
 216; 199, 144; 201, 194; 203,  
 173; 205, 199; 210, 176, 187;  
 212, 153; 214, 142; 220, 186;  
 223, 154, 183; 224, 218; 228,  
 201; 230, 201; 235, 167, 173;  
 238, 180; 241, 213; 243, 166;  
 245, 172; 247, 144; 248, 205;  
 250, 192, 210; 251, 215; 254,  
 144; 255, 190; 259, 196; 260;  
 153, 182; 264, 148, 156, 156,  
 198; 268, 164; 269, 136; 270,  
 136; 271, 187; 274, 171; 277,  
 142; 280, 211; 284, 165; 287,  
 158, 164, 198; 288, 151; 289,  
 139, 140, 151, 151, 192, 193,  
 197; 290, 151, 151; 291, 151;  
 292, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151;  
 297, 199; 305, 171; 305, 171;  
 309, 196, 211; 310, 143; 311,  
 160; 324, 198; 327, 173; 331,  
 198; 332, 198; 336, 198; 339,  
 177; 341, 199, 216; 343, 171;  
 345, 198; 349, 162; 357, 181,  
 197; 358, 157; 360, 212; 361,  
 212; 363, 147, 198, 210; 365,  
 198; 377, 188; 384, 151; 385,  
 136; 399, 181; 404, 215; 412,  
 211; 413, 218; 416, 161; 419,  
 149; 425, 171; 435, 171; 436,  
 143, 214; 438, 189; 439, 174;  
 441, 145, 216; 452, 177; 453,  
 161; 454, 187; 457, 145, 216,  
 216; 458, 212; 459, 145; 460,
- 199; 468, 215; 469, 165; 470,  
 145; 472, 171; 476, 205; 478,  
 198, 211, 216; 479, 199; 480,  
 141, 192, 201, 216; 482, 165;  
 483, 218; 484, 149, 217; 485,  
 167, 205, 217; 486, 138, 138;  
 487, 138; 488, 138; 492, 205;  
 493, 165; 495, 217; 496, 186,  
 217; 497, 217; 499, 206; 500,  
 160, 186; 502, 217; 503, 217;  
 505, 216; 506, 216; 507, 216,  
 217; 508, 216; 511, 218; 514,  
 201; 516, 173, 174; 517, 173;  
 518, 160; 518, 160; 519, 205;  
 520, 160, 160, 160; 521, 160,  
 160, 160, 160, 184; 522, 160;  
 523, 160; 524, 213, 214; 525,  
 142; 526, 160; 527, 172; 528,  
 160; 529, 155, 185, 194, 200;  
 530, 160; 535, 211; 536, 145,  
 186; 538, 173; 539, 175; 541,  
 135, 150, 159, 162, 206; 545,  
 162; 546, 213; 547, 191; 548,  
 218; 553, 187; 554, 216; 556,  
 144, 216; 559, 137; 560, 147;  
 566, 212, 216.
- G. iv. 6, 208; 9, 139, 191; 10, 160;  
 15, 199; 16, 164, 166; 18, 194,  
 200; 25, 152; 29, 162; 36, 204;  
 49, 183, 183, 197, 214; 50, 180;  
 51, 137, 196; 52, 140; 53, 160,  
 205; 54, 169; 58, 150, 174; 59,  
 213; 61, 214; 64, 163; 71, 177;  
 72, 208; 73, 159; 74, 185; 76,  
 186; 77, 211; 78, 175; 79, 207;  
 80, 213; 84, 146; 86, 187; 88,  
 171; 89, 212; 100, 153, 158,  
 193, 210; 101, 151; 108, 178;  
 112, 144, 187; 114, 177, 205,  
 205; 117, 215; 118, 204; 120,  
 179; 121, 143; 134, 141; 136,  
 193, 212; 149, 143, 184; 150,  
 155; 151, 163; 158, 206; 159,  
 147, 183; 166, 135; 172, 208;  
 174, 185; 179, 135; 181, 169;  
 187, 154; 188, 207; 189, 173;  
 195, 212; 198, 152, 196; 199,  
 193; 206, 168; 208, 192, 199;  
 210, 212; 215, 166; 217, 170;  
 220, 169; 221, 195; 222, 145;  
 223, 141; 227, 147; 229, 162;  
 235, 209; 237, 204; 238, 217;  
 248, 136; 252, 216, 217; 255,  
 179; 256, 170; 260, 174, 182,  
 210; 262, 146, 164, 208, 215;  
 263, 208; 266, 142; 270, 178;  
 271, 171; 284, 137; 285, 175;  
 286, 155; 287, 166; 288, 215;

## *Index*

- 297, 187; 298, 165, 215; 300, 137; 309, 139; 310, 198; 311, 173; 314, 148; 316, 194; 318, 175, 177; 319, 177, 194; 329, 148; 330, 176; 333, 160, 183; 345, 171; 349, 145; 357, 143; 358, 178; 360, 184; 366, 160, 185; 368, 188, 196; 373, 210; 374, 209; 379, 161, 189; 385, 157; 391, 166; 394, 140; 396, 215; 397, 174; 378, 172; 400, 146; 403, 149; 405, 171; 407, 190; 408, 199; 409, 144, 199; 411, 152; 416, 180; 417, 216; 421, 211; 425, 188; 431, 167, 182; 443, 171; 452, 149; 457, 162; 460, 143, 186; 465, 171; 472, 179; 475, 177; 477, 176, 188; 481, 169; 492, 158; 496, 173; 499, 173; 509, 213; 512, 160; 515, 156; 518, 198; 522, 136, 164, 200; 530, 162; 531, 186; 532, 174; 533, 150; 535, 137; 544, 173; 546, 170; 552, 173; 553, 170; 556, 165; 561, 178;
- E. i. 1, 164; 2, 183, 205; 8, 160; 9, 216; 12, 146; 19, 150; 21, 183; 27, 139; 44, 214; 45, 149; 47, 175; 58, 145; 60, 153, 196; 61, 175; 65, 176; 66, 213; 67, 166; 68, 200; 80, 149; 81, 205; 83, 157; 84, 144.
- E. ii. 5, 192; 8, 148, 197; 10, 196; 34, 182; 35, 171; 36, 205; 43, 184; 50, 161; 57, 146; 59, 194; 65, 158.
- E. iii. 9, 141, 200; 15, 175; 27, 165; 40, 187; 42, 199; 55, 154, 205; 56, 142, 175; 60, 146; 68, 188; 69, 136; 71, 190; 83, 160; 96, 176; 98, 215; 105, 167, 211.
- E. iv. 1, 156; 7, 167; 13, 207; 19, 199; 20, 162; 21, 143; 23, 165; 34, 178; 36, 175; 37, 175; 39, 141, 200; 41, 199; 42, 165; 43, 154; 45, 142; 50, 192; 51, 145; 60, 159.
- E. v. 1, 177; 2, 205; 9, 192; 28, 183, 192; 33, 204; 45, 149; 47, 214; 55, 184; 57, 169; 62, 183; 64, 190; 65, 189; 68, 161; 69, 150; 81, 157; 82, 137; 87, 171.
- E. vi. 6, 194; 8, 205; 12, 171; 22, 205; 28, 163; 30, 190; 31, 152, 153, 196; 32, 141, 148, 149, 209; 33, 137, 159, 169, 180; 34, 149; 35, 196; 36, 179; 38, 174, 210; 40, 166, 198; 49, 162; 51, 170; 61, 190; 72, 155, 179; 75, 199; 76, 195; 82, 159; 84, 159, 183.
- E. vii. 4, 188, 201; 10, 175; 18, 148; 30, 202; 35, 164; 45, 171; 46, 139; 49, 194; 50, 155; 52, 188; 54, 218; 62, 149; 64, 149; 66, 144; 70, 175.
- E. viii. 6, 186; 9, 197; 12, 197; 14, 182; 15, 142, 160; 32, 201; 52, 150, 190; 55, 169; 59, 209; 63, 141; 64, 189; 80, 211; 82, 208; 86, 160, 191; 87, 154; 88, 184; 91, 172; 92, 139, 166, 216, 216; 105, 181; 106, 142; 108, 139.
- E. ix. 1, 218; 5, 165; 9, 215; 13, 175; 14, 146; 29, 145; 31, 143; 39, 181; 40, 151; 44, 140, 180; 51, 142; 52, 178; 55, 150; 56, 146; 57, 166, 175.
- E. x. 4, 162; 17, 182; 23, 174; 24, 183; 25, 183; 46, 215; 54, 142; 57, 204; 65, 146; 67, 146; 73, 194; 75, 214; 76, 214.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS—(Continued)

Vol. 3.	1. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part I, Books I-III, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-46. January, 1916	.45
	2. Criticism of the Text of Lucretius with Suggestions for its Improvement, Part II, Books IV-VI, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 47-133. April, 1916	.85
	3. Parallels and Coincidences in Lucretius and Virgil, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 135-247. March, 1918	1.25
	4. Parallelisms and Coincidences in Lucretius and Eanius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 249-264. March, 1918	.20
	5. Notes on Lucretius, by William A. Merrill. Pp. 265-316. August, 1918	.50
	Index in preparation,	
Vol. 4.	Lucretius, edited by William A. Merrill. Pp. 1-258. November, 1917	2.50
Vol. 5.	1. Caesar's Use of Past Tenses in Oath-Clauses, by H. C. Nutting. Pp. 1-53. January, 1918	.55
	2. The Key to the Reconstruction of the Fifth-Century Theater at Athens, by James Turney Allen. Pp. 55-58. May, 1918	.05
<b>MODERN PHILOLOGY.</b> —Charles M. Gayley, Hugo K. Schilling and Rudolph Schevill, Editors. Price per volume, \$3.50.		
Vol. 1.	1. Der Junge Goethe und das Publikum, von W. E. B. Pinger. Pp. 1-67. May, 1909	\$0.50
	2. Studies in the Marvellous, by Benjamin F. Kurtz. Pp. 69-244. March, 1910	2.00
	3. Introduction to the Philosophy of Art, by Arthur Weiss. Pp. 245-302. January, 1910	.50
	4. The Old English Christian Epic: a Study in the Plot-technique of the <i>Juliana</i> , the <i>Elene</i> , the <i>Andreas</i> , and the <i>Christ</i> , in Comparison with the <i>Beowulf</i> and with the Latin Literature of the Middle Ages, by George Arnold Smithson. Pp. 303-400. September, 1910	1.00
Vol. 2.	1. Wilhelm Busch als Dichter, Künstler, Psychologe, und Philosoph, von Frits Winther. Pp. 1-79. September, 1910	.75
	2. The Critics of Edmund Spenser, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 81-183. June, 1911	1.00
	3. Some Forms of the Riddle Question and the Exercise of the Wits in Popular Fiction and Formal Literature, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 183-237. November, 1911	.50
	4. Histrionics in the Dramas of Franz Grillparzer, by Elizabeth A. Herrmann. Pp. 239-309. June, 1912	.75
	5. Spenser, the School of the Fletchers, and Milton, by Herbert E. Cory. Pp. 311-373. June, 1912	.75
Vol. 3.	1. Rousseaus Einfluss auf Klinger, von Fredrich A. Wyncken. Pp. 1-85. September, 1912	1.00
	2. Das Gerettete Venedig, Eine vergleichende Studie, von Frits Winther. Pp. 87-246. February, 1914	1.50
	3. A Neglected Aspect of the English Romantic Revolt, by G. F. Richardson. Pp. 247-360. May, 1915	1.00
	4. Layamon's Brut: A Comparative Study in Narrative Art, by Frances Lytle Gillespy. Pp. 361-510. November, 1916	1.50
Vol. 4.	1. Ovid and the Renaissance in Spain, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 1-268. November, 1913	2.50
	2. Notes sur le Voyage de Chateaubriand en Amérique (Juillet-Décembre, 1791), par Gilbert Chinard. Pp. 269-349. November, 1915	.80
	3. Du Transcendantalisme considéré dans sa Définition et dans ses Origines Françaises, par William Girard. Pp. 351-498. October, 1916	1.50
Vol. 5.	Edmund Spenser, A Critical Study, by Herbert Ellsworth Cory. Pp. 1-478. December, 1917. In paper cover, \$2.50; in cloth	3.50
Vol. 6.	The Dramatic Art of Lope de Vega, Together with La Dama Boba. Edited, from an Autograph in the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid, with Notes, by Rudolph Schevill. Pp. 1-340, August, 1918	3.50
Vol. 7.	1. Francisco Navarro Villoslada, by Beatrice Q. Cornish. Pp. 1-85. September, 1918	.90
	2. A Study of the Writings of D. Mariano José de Larra, 1809-1837, by Elizabeth McGuire. Pp. 87-130. September, 1918	.50
Vol. 8.	1. Voltaire on the English Stage, by Harold Lawton Bruce. Pp. 1-152. June, 1918	1.50
	2. Du Transcendantalisme Considéré sous son Aspect Social par William Girard. Pp. 153-228. August, 1918	1.00